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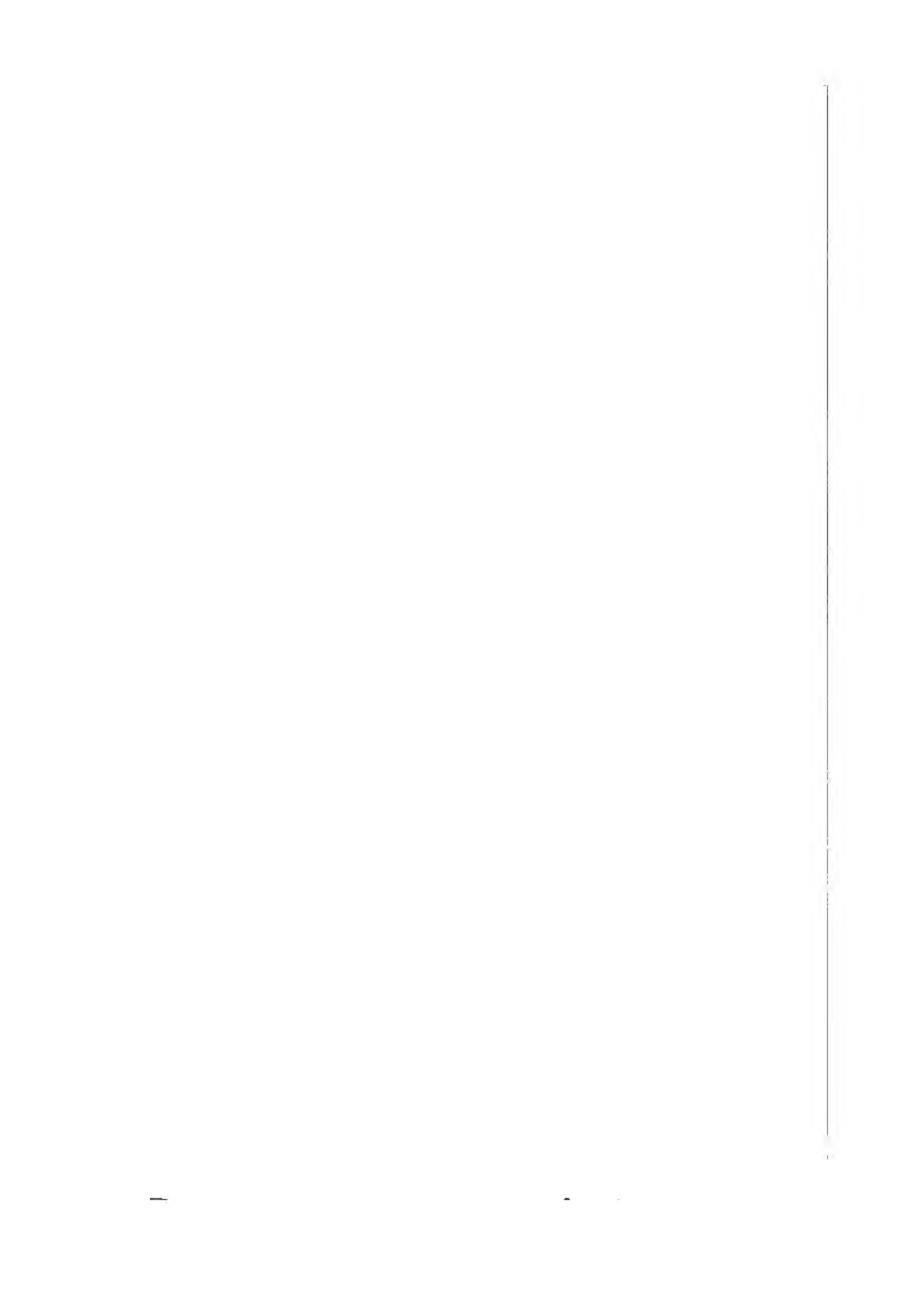
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SIDE-LIGHTS ON MARYLAND HISTORY VOLUME II



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SIDE-LIGHTS

ON

MARYLAND HISTORY

WITH

SKETCHES OF EARLY MARYLAND FAMILIES

BY

HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON

Special Executive Historian to represent Maryland in Historic Work at The Jamestown Exposition, 1907; President Public Records Commission of Maryland 1904-6; Vice-President of the Maryland Original Research Society; Member of The American Historical Association; The Maryland Historical Society; President of The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America; A Fellow of The Manorial Society of England.





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BY

HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON

PREFACE

The genealogical sketches of Maryland families, which were originally published serially in the Baltimore "Sun," did not aim to be more than was implied by the title of "Side-Lights." Because of the impracticability of publishing the English lineages of such as were connected in the same volume with many not identified, the author has limited the record in each case to the Maryland beginning of the family, reserving the families whose foreign origin is proven for publication in a future volume.

The sketches without the references given in Part I of this volume, were written originally for popular reading; therefore statistics from the records were omitted. Recognizing, however, the scientific value of exact genealogical research, the writer has, in Part II of this volume, set a precedent by which she hopes to raise the standard of all genealogical publications to the same degree of exactness, by including every reference to liber and folio in the public records, in support of each link in the chain of descent.

HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON.

Baltimore, Maryland, 1913.

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IN THE ATTIC

See how she stands, with tiptoeing grace, Peering for glimpse of her small roguish face! Gold curls a-tangle, blue eyes a-flame, Fair, very fair, is the gay little dame.

Grandmamma's slippers, high-heeled, bronse brown, Peep in and out neath the stiff silken gown; Plump little shoulders, dimpled and bare, Gleam 'mid the old lace, softly and fair.

Leghorn poke-bonnet, wondrous chapeau! Made to bewilder the old fashioned beau, Out from the depths of its soft satin sheen, Smiles the small maiden, proud as a queen.

Back from the mirror primly she stands, Grandmamma's gloves on her mischievous hands; See how she waves the fan of rare lace, Hiding, now showing her bright saucy face!

Ah, there she curtaies stately and slow, To the loom and the wheel, bows proudly and low; Now she steps forth in the grave minuet, Twirls on her toes in a wild pirouette!

The old looking-glass in its dim gilded frame, Reflects on the pranks of the gay little dame Who is playing "grown lady" in Grandmamma's gown While nurse is away, and Mamma is in town.

It hangs o'er a chest filled with dainty antiques, Such as combs for the hair and rouge for the cheeks, Old laces and silks with short puffy waists, Mantillas, face-patches, and ruby lip pastes. By a belie they were worn, fair, winsome and tall, When plumed for conquest, at party and ball, Now curious they look, these Grandmamma's clothes, On the small maid careering on graceful tiptoes.

But the old looking-glass no tale will e'er tell On the fun-loving maiden, this century's belle, For it never has told a secret it learned, When it hung 'twixt the tapers its proud lady burned.

Not a word of the smiles from Fortune's fair pet, Not a hint of the tears from eyes often wet; So dance little maiden, in Grandmamma's gown, For nurse is away, and Mamma is in town!

HESTER DORSEY RICHARDSON.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

| | FACING PAGE |
|--|----------------|
| Sir George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore | . Frontispiece |
| Rebecca Plater | |
| Thomas Beall | 4 |
| Mrs. Thomas Beall | 8 |
| Blakiston Coat of Arms | 18 |
| Brent Coat of Arms | |
| Brooke Coat of Arms | |
| Silver of Benedict Leonard Calvert | 43 |
| Mt. Airy, Home of Benedict Leonard Calvert | |
| Charles Carroll of Carrollton | |
| Doughoregan Manor | 59 |
| Bishop Claggett | |
| Contee Silver, Hall Mark 1737-39 | |
| Contee Coat of Arms | |
| The Woodyard | |
| Darcy-Dorsey Coat of Arms | |
| Hockley-in-the-Hole | |
| Spinet at Hockley | |
| Duvall Coat of Arms | |
| Coat of Arms of Colonel George Gale | 102 |
| Bushwood, St. Clement's Manor | |
| General Mordecai Gist | |
| Goldsborough Coat of Arms | 110 |
| Hanson Coat of Arms | |
| John Hanson | 118 |
| Jane Contee Hanson | |
| Alexander Contee Hanson | 124 |
| Augustin Herman | 132 |
| Madam Augustin Herman | |
| Howard Coat of Arms | |
| Francis Scott Key | |
| Facsimile of the Star Spangled Banner | |
| Facsimile of the First Printed Copy | |

| | Facing P | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Kingston, Home of the King Family | | 157 |
| Keene Coat of Arms | | 158 |
| Honorable Edward Lloyd of Wye, wife and daughter | | 163 |
| Dining Room at Wye House | | 169 |
| Graveyard at Wye | | 173 |
| Neale Coat of Arms | | 184 |
| Jacobite Ring Showing Miniature of King Charles I | | 186 |
| Mourning Ring of Dr. Henry Stevenson | | 186 |
| Miniature Ring of Williamina Smith | | 186 |
| A Monstrance, A Sacred Relic | | 186 |
| Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson | | 188 |
| Nicholson Family Heirlooms | | |
| Governor William Paca | | |
| Sotterley, Home of the Plater Family | • • • • • | 197 |
| Governor George Plater | | 200 |
| Plowden Coat of Arms | | |
| Hampton, Home of the Ridgely Family | | 214 |
| Thomas Coat of Arms | | 228 |
| Dr. Philip Thomas | | |
| Jane Contee Hanson Thomas | | |
| Tilghman Coat of Arms | | 236 |
| Oakdale, Ancestral Estate of Governor Edwin Warfield | | |
| Williamson Coat of Arms | | |
| Old St. Paul's Church, Kent County | | 262 |
| Colonial Heirlooms of Key and Steele Families | | |
| Thomas Stone, Signer of the Declaration | | 302 |
| Autographs of Seventeenth Century, Colonial Dames. | | 338 |
| William Hemsley | | 360 |
| Mrs. Thomas Earle | | 362 |
| Jackson Coat of Arms | | 376 |
| Burgess and Moore, Mansion at New London Town | | 397 |
| Richardson Coat of Arms | | 426 |
| Shelf Clock and Silver Drinking Cups of Colonel V | | _ |
| Richardson | | 430 |
| Stevens Family Heirlooms | | |

PART I

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SIDE-LIGHTS ON MARYLAND HISTORY

VOLUME II—PART I

ADDISON

Colonel John Addison emigrated to Maryland in the year 1667, and it is not surprising to find one who had been reared in the family which had contributed many eminent divines to the Church of England choosing his wife from among the daughters of the first clergyman of the Established Church of the Province of Maryland—the charming widow, Rebecca Dent. But, while evidently holding sacred the associations of his early life, we find Colonel John Addison high in the offices of state rather than of church, and leading the Colonial militia in the Indian outbreaks which made troublous the early days of the Province.

The many offices of dignity and trust conferred upon Colonel John Addison included that of Presiding, or Chief, Justice of Charles County and member of their Majesties' Council. He was, however, the leading spirit in the old St. John's Parish, and contributed materially toward the Broad Creek Church, of which his grandson was the beloved rector in later years.

Colonel John Addison was a believer in liberal education and was a generous subscriber to, and one of the trustees of King William's School. During a visit to England Colonel Addison died, in the year 1705, leaving a large estate to his only son and heir, Thomas Addison.

Like his father, Thomas Addison became one of the most important men of his day as a member of the Council and colonel of the Colonial militia. He was one of the visitors of the free schools appointed by the Royal Governor, and as the proprietor of the Addison manor dispensed a hospitality which made Oxon Hill one of the notable great houses of that day. The lady of the manor was the high-born Elizabeth Tasker, daughter of Honorable Thomas Tasker, member of the Council, Justice of the High Provincial Court and Treasurer of Maryland. By his marriage with Elizabeth Tasker Colonel Thomas Addison had two daughters, Rebecca and Eleanore, both of whom must have been unusually charming, for we find that Rebecca, the elder daughter, was twice a bride, while her sister, the fair Eleanore, was four times led to the altar.

Rebecca Tasker Addison married, first, James Bowles and left descendants. Upon the death of Mr. Bowles the handsome young widow was wooed and won by Honorable Colonel George Plater, and became the mistress of Sotterley, famous still more for the elegance of its interior finish than for its wide-reaching domain.

Through her marriage with Colonel George Plater Rebecca Addison became the ancestress of many distinguished men and notable women of Maryland and, Virginia. Her eight granddaughters, the daughters of Rebecca Plater and Honorable Colonel John Tayloe, 2d, of Mount Airey, Virginia, married the most distinguished men of their day. Elizabeth Tayloe married Honorable Colonel Edward Lloyd, 4th, of Wye House. Rebecca Plater Tayloe became the wife of Francis Lightfoot Lee, brother of Honorable Richard Henry Lee; Ann Corbin

REBECCA PLATER, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE PLATER AND REBECCA ADDISON, THE WIFE OF HON. JOHN TAYLOE OF MT. AIREY, VA., WITH HER LITTLE DAUGHTER, WHO BECAME MRS. MANN PAGE OF VIRGINIA

Shown through the courtesy of Mrs. Edward Shippen

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Tayloe married Major Thomas Lomax; Eleanore Tayloe became Mrs. Ralph Wormley, of Rosegill; Mary Tayloe married Colonel Mann Page, of Morrisfield; Catherine Tayloe was won by Colonel Landon Carter, of Sabine Hall; Jane Tayloe by Colonel Robert Beverly, of Blandfield, and Sarah Tayloe became the bride of Colonel William Augustine Washington, nephew of the great commander.

Honorable Colonel John Tayloe, 3d, of Mount Airey, the only son of the above, married Ann Ogle, daughter of Benjamin Ogle, thus uniting another distinguished Maryland family with this wonderful union of Maryland and Virginia notables.

Eleanore Addison, the only sister of Rebecca Addison-Bowles-Plater, married, first, Bennett Lowe; second, Colonel Richard Smith; third, Posthumous Thornton, and fourth, Corbin Lee, from whom also descend many distinguished personages.

Colonel Thomas Addison married for his second wife Eleanore Smith, the daughter of Colonel Walter Smith, whose other daughter, Rebecca, had married the first Daniel Dulaney as his second wife, this eminent gentleman having claimed his first bride at the hands of Governor George Plater, of Sotterley, and later a third from the Lloyd household at Wye in the person of Henrietta Maria Lloyd, widow of Samuel Chew.

In the Addison family, as in so many others of our early aristocracy, the frequent intermarriages render the untangling of genealogical links a difficult task.

For example, Daniel Dulaney and Rebecca Smith had, among other children, Rachel Dulaney, who married for her second husband Rev. Henry Addison, while her niece, Rebecca Dulaney, became first the bride of Thomas Addison, Jr., and second of Captain Thomas Hanson.

Thomas Addison and his wife, Rebecca Dulaney, lived in great state at Oxon Hill and drove a coach and four with liveried outriders, as did the Platers, of Sotterley, and others of that day. The children of this marriage were Rev. Walter Dulaney Addison, who married Elizabeth Dulaney Hesselius; John Addison, who married Sarah Leitch; Mary Addison, the wife of Samuel Ridout; Thomas Addison, whose bride was Henrietta Maria Paca, and Henry Addison, who married Martha Claggett.

In a memoir of Rev. Walter Dulaney Addison, published by his grandaughter, Elizabeth Hesselius Murray, upon the one hundredth anniversary of his ordination, the author says: "The oldest parish record spoken of is Piscataway, or Broad Creek, parish, called St. John's, Prince George's County, contiguous to the Potomac and Piscataway Creek, dated January 30, 1693. It contains the name of John Addison, Privy Councilor. His grandson Henry was rector of St. John's for thirty years. was educated at Oxford, and in the corner of a quaint old portrait of him in the possession of the family is a scroll containing the picture of his college. His parish would have no other rector during his life. A later descendant, Walter Dulaney Addison, became rector in the year 1801. The old Bible and prayer book used by Rev. Henry Addison in this church are still preserved in the family. In them is written: 'Presented to me by the honored Lady, my Mother." His mother was Eleanore Smith, daughter of Colonel Walter Smith.

Like so many notable old mansions which stood as monuments to the stately life of the Colonial period,

THOMAS BEALL, SON 'OF COLONEL GEORGE, OF THE ROC

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Oxon Hill was burned to the ground a few years ago. In the Baltimore "Sun" of February 7, 1895, we find the following: "Another one of Maryland's historic mansions has been destroyed. The spacious dwelling on Oxon Hill, overlooking the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, caught fire last night and was left a wreck by the flames at daybreak this morning. This mansion has long been one of the landmarks of the neighborhood of Washington, and with Mount Vernon, Belvoir and Carlisle House made up the noted mansions of the neighborhood in Colonial days."

BEALL

Although Ninian Beall is said to have come from Fifeshire, my own researches incline to the Stirlingshire idea, in which was situated the Parish of St. Ninian.

In Stirlingshire we find the Rock of Dumbarton, the name given by Ninian Beall to one of his Maryland estates, while one of the earliest to his patents was for a tract called Ringan. The saintly personage from whom our Scotch Indian fighter took his name was Ninian, or Ringan.

The battle of Dunbar, in which Ninian Beall is reputed to have fought against Cromwell, was the first meeting of the opposing armies in Stirling. Cromwell sought the advantage of the coast, with its shipping, while Leslie, with his army, of which Ninian Beall was probably a leading spirit, was on the Hill of Doon above him. Down this hill of doom, rather, Leslie led his army to capture the wily Cromwell, whom he believed to have been delivered into his hands, but the rout at Dunbar is a matter of history and the escape of many of the adherents of the

faith to the peaceful province of religious freedom is well known. In a land deed executed by Ninian Beall in 1667 he introduces a vein of wit and jollity not expected in a sober Scotch Presbyterian self-exiled from his country. In this recorded deed he refers to himself as "of me the said Ringing Bell," probably his nickname. He signed the deed "Ninian Bell." He arrived in the Province soon after the year 1650, some students of his life saying by way of Barbadoes and others direct from Scotland. He perpetuated the association and events of his life in the names given his lands, Soldier's Fortune, Fife Enlarged, Ringan, Rock of Dumbarton and others, while Bachelor's Choice was not appropriate after his marriage to Ruth Moore, of Calvert County, aged about sixteen.

The fact that he soon became a leader in the military affairs of the Province indicates that he had experience in these matters. In the year 1676 he was commissioned lieutenant of Lord Baltimore's "yacht or vessel of warr called the Loyall Charles of Maryland," of which the famous John Coode was commander. He took an active part in the revolution of 1689, led by Coode, who, it is said, called Major Ninian Beall his "Argyll," after the great Scotch Covenantor. While this revolution resulted disastrously for some of the leaders, he was appointed by the first Royal Governor to the high post of honor of Chief Military Officer for Calvert County. In the year 1689 the Assembly had reappointed Ninian Beall as major of the Calvert County militia, and in 1690 he was one of the twenty-five commissioners for regulating affairs in Maryland until the next meeting of the Assembly.

In 1692 Ninian Beall was appointed High Sheriff of Calvert County. The year following he is designated

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colonel. It is apparent that he was a great and efficient leader in the provincial army. In 1697 we find him one of the board of commissioners to treat with the Indians. Like our later military genius, General Washington, Colonel Ninian Beall was a surveyor, filling the office of Deputy Surveyor of Charles County in the year 1684, and later, during which time he continued his military services against the Indians. A fact not unworthy of notice is the intermarriage of a descendant of our Maryland "Argyll" and of the brother of the illustrious George. An act passed by the Assembly in the year 1699 reads: "An act of gratitude to Colonel Ninian Beall." This unusual recognition of service to his government is a high tribute to his efficient and untiring loyalty. The act in part refers to Colonel Beall's "valuable services upon all incentives and disturbances of neighboring Indians, and though now grown very aged and less able to perform, yet continues his resolution even beyond his ability to do like service at this juncture of affairs, etc. Therefore, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of this present General Assembly and the authority of the same, etc., that 75 pounds sterling be applied to the purchase of three serviceable negroes in recognition of Colonel Beall's services, etc."

In this same year he had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Rangers. In the year 1696 Colonel Ninian Beall had taken the oath as member of the House of Burgesses for Calvert County. He was also the first representative elected from Prince George's.

But it must not be imagined that this doughty Indian fighter knew nothing of the peaceful side of life.

Certain it is that he served the church as loyally as he did the State, but from his own religious standpoint.

As member of the Assembly in 1699 he signed the petition to King William III for the establishment of the Church of England in Maryland, although he was a Presbyterian elder, and five years later gave half an acre of land in Prince George's County to Nathaniel Taylor, the eminent Scotch divine, for "ye erecting and building of a house for ye service of Almighty God, that parcel of land being a part of a tract called ye Meadows, lying on ye western branch of the Patuxent River in Prince George's County."

It is therefore evident that Colonel Beall never renounced his Presbyterian faith, but simply wished to aid in the establishment of a Protestant as opposed to a Catholic supremacy.

Ninian Beall, in his deed of gift for the site of an early Presbyterian Church in Maryland, made a number of his kinsman trustees. These were Ninian Beall, Jr., Thomas Beall, Sr., and Thomas Beall, Jr., James Beall, Charles Beall, Alexander Beall, Archibald Edmonston, William Offutt and others.

Colonel Ninian Beall is supposed to be the person referred to by Thomas Wilson, the Quaker preacher, who, writing of his trip through Maryland in 1691, says: "As we were traveling we met two men, one of whom being an ancient comely man kindly invited us to his house, where we stayed two nights and had a meeting, though he was an elder among the Presbyterians. He also lent a boat to go over the Potomac River.

Dr. Briggs, in the "American Presbyterian" says, "the Presbyterians on the Patuxent were kept together by

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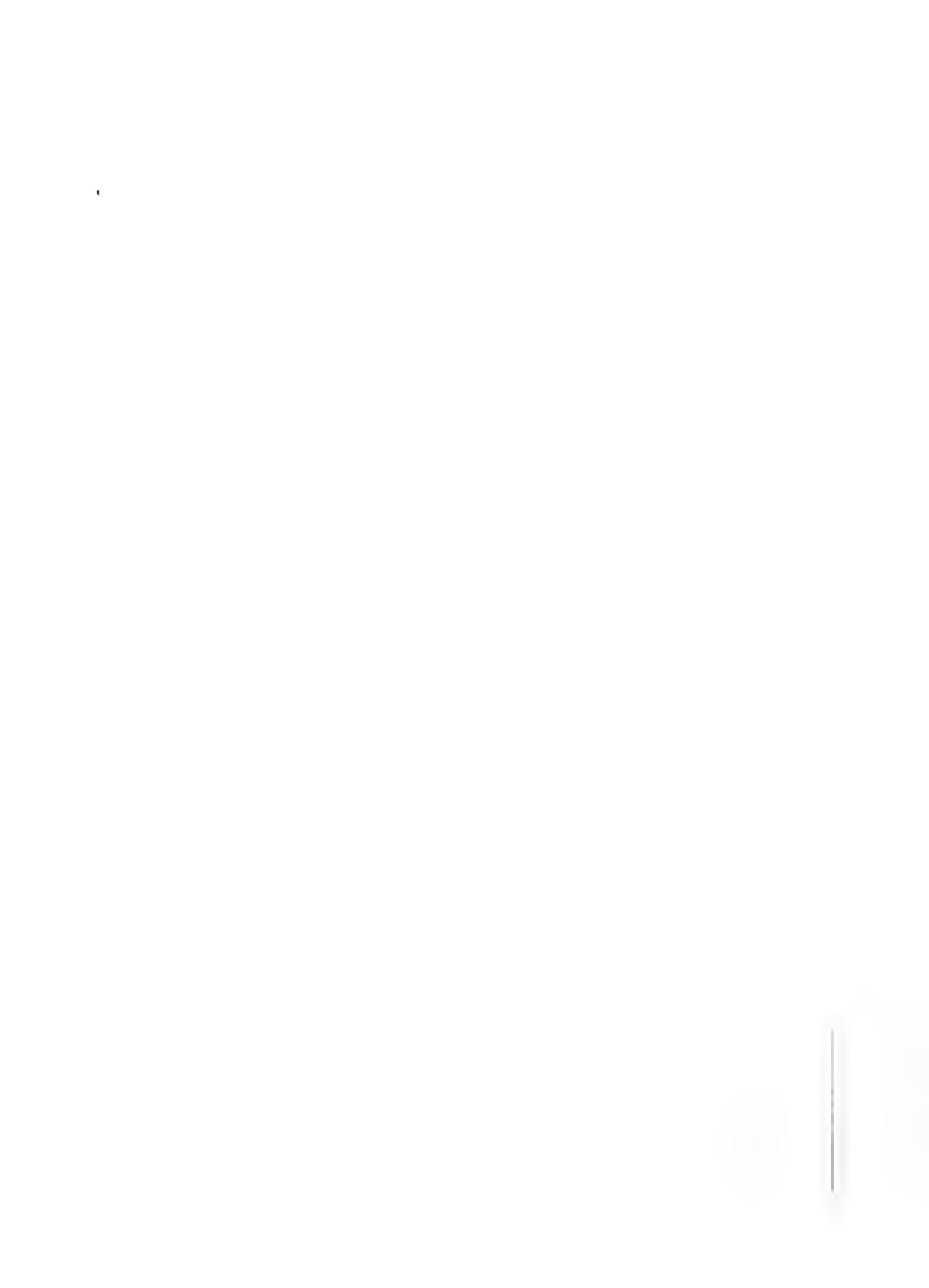
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their godly elder Col. Ninian Beall, from the time of Mathew Hill until the arrival of Nathaniel Taylor, who, it is said, came over with a congregation of Scots from Fifeshire in 1690."

Colonel Ninian Beall lived to be ninety-two years of age. That he was a man of rare breadth of vision his charity to all men bears witness.

He was buried on his home plantation and when in recent years his remains were dug up, owing to the growth of Georgetown where his home was situated, it was found that he was six feet seven inches tall, and his Scotch red hair had retained all of its fiery hue.

That Ninian Beall was a man of wealth is shown by the large estates devised in his will to his children and grandchildren, many thousands of acres of Maryland's most fertile soil being left to his heirs. His son, Colonel George Beall, inherited a part of the tract granted to Colonel Ninian Beall, by the name of Rock of Dumbarton, which had been bestowed by Charles Lord Baltimore "as of our manor of Calverton in free and common soccage by fealty only for all manner of services," etc.

Georgetown was built on a large part of this tract.

Its second proprietor, Colonel George Beall, married Elizabeth Brooke, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Brooke and his second wife, Barbara Dent, and the great-grand-daughter of Robert Brooke, of De la Brooke, and his wife, Mary Baker.

Ninian Beall, Jr., son of Colonel Ninian, was dead at the time of his father's death in 1717. He had married Elizabeth Magruder, by whom he left a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Mary, largely provided for in their grandfather's will who directed that they be carefully brought up and "have that education suitable to their estate."

Two of Colonel Ninian Beall's daughters married Magruders, another married a Belt and a third an Edmonston. Most of the alliances of his children and grandchildren were with the Scotch who had settled in that part of Prince George's County called New Scotland. Among so many notable lines of descent it is difficult to discriminate in the favor of any, hence the choice must be given to that branch which has a national interest by reason of the marriage of Eliza Beall, great-grandaughter of Colonel Ninian Beall, to Colonel George Corbin Washington, a son of William Augustine Washington and his wife, Jane (Washington) Washington, who was also his cousin, being the daughter of John Augustine Washington, brother of General George Washington, while her husband was a son of Augustine Washington, the older half-brother of the first President of the United States. Although born in Virginia (Westmoreland County), Colonel Washington, who married Eliza Beall, adopted Maryland as his home and represented the Montgomery County district in three successive terms of Congress. He died in Georgetown in the year 1854.

The children of this couple of distinguished lineage were Lewis William Washington, who was born at Georgetown, D. C. He married Miss Mary Ann Barroll, of Baltimore, and had by her George Corbin Washington, who died young; James Barroll Washington, who married Mrs. Jane Bretney Lanier Cabell, and whose daughters are Mrs. Henry Irvine Keyser and Mrs. E. Glenn Perine, of Baltimore, and whose son is W. Lanier Washington, of New York City.

BELT

Humphrey Belt received a patent of several hundred acres June 30, 1663, in right of himself, John, Sarah and Ann Belt.

It is still an unsettled question whether the John Belt of the same county, who died 1698, was the one who came in with Humphrey Belt and evidently his son. As there is no record of the death of any other John it is not improbable that John Belt, father of Joseph, John and Benjamin Belt, was the immigrant of 1663, and son of Humphrey.

The Belts of Anne Arundel County married the daughters of the most distinguished Colonial officials of their generation, and of Prince George's and other counties, later. Colonel Joseph Belt, to whom the fine old estate of Chevy Chase was patented in the year 1722, married twice. His first wife was Esther, the daughter of Colonel Ninian Beall, that great old Indian fighter from the Highlands of Scotland, of whom we have already written.

Chevy Chase, with its brick mansion and thousand acres, has always been the home of Colonel Joseph Belt's descendants, ever since that Colonial worthy received the patent in the year above mentioned until the death of Colonel Charles R. Belt, the last proprietor, when it was bought by a California syndicate to settle Colonel Belt's estate. The syndicate cut it up into building sites, and one of the most beautiful portions of Washington has grown up on these lands of our doughty Maryland colonel. It was to this proud aristocrat that the Scotch Belt coat of arms belonged. By his second marriage Colonel Belt had two children, Joseph Sprigg Belt and Mary Belt.

Joseph Sprigg Belt married Sarah Burgess, of Westphalia, descendant of the distinguished Colonel, who in open assembly was pronounced "one of the great gods of the earth!" John Belt, the elder brother of Colonel Joseph Belt, married a Miss Laurence, while his younger brother, Benjamin, who inherited Belt's Prosperity for his portion, found his bride in another county than that of his birthplace.

The second Colonel Joseph, who was old enough to figure in the Colonial Indian wars, as well as in the Revolutionary struggle, took to wife Miss Smith, descendant of many early worthies whose patriotic acts are the pride of their present day descendants. In an old deed John Dorsey, of Baltimore County, gives to "my son, John Dorsey, who is about to marry Mary Belt, my books marked C. D. This was in the early part of the eighteenth century, and shows an alliance of the Belts with another of old Anne Arundel and Baltimore County stock.

But while the Belts, who were so proud of their Scotch origin, did largely intermarry with those of the same ilk, the question of nationality did not weigh where love was concerned, and hence it is not surprising to find Anne Belt the wife of Basil Brashears, a descendant of the early Huguenot refugee of 1658.

Other alliances of the Belts with prominent families were with the Harwoods, Spriggs, Harrisses, Watkinses, Warings, Murdocks, Dyers and Bowies.

The children of Joseph Sprigg Belt and Sarah Burgess were both enlisted in their country's service. They were Colonel Charles Richard Belt, United States Army, and Captain William Joseph Belt, United States Navy.

William Joseph Belt married Ellen Ursula Bowie, a

daughter of John Bowie and Catherine Hall, of Pleasant Prospect, and had ten children. William J. Belt was an ardent Mason and took the degree of Royal Arch on the Island of Malta in 1822.

BENNETT

Richard Bennett was sent to America as his father's representative in the Virginia Company and appeared as a member of the House of Burgesses there in the year 1629. In 1642 we find him a member of the Council of Virginia and Governor under Parliament from 1652 to 1655. Prior to this (1649-50) he had left Virginia with the Puritans and settled at Greenberry Point. He was not long, however, in taking ship for England and proved himself a diplomat by keeping on good terms with the powers that be.

Recognizing his need for men of ability and of the governing class, Cromwell saw to it that two of the cleverest of old England's sons should be his allies in his attempt to subdue the colonies. Therefore, in 1651, Parliament appointed Richard Bennett and William Claiborne "Commissioners for the reducing of Virginia and Maryland to their due obedience to the Commonwealth of England." This was finally accomplished on March 29, 1652, when Governor Stone was deposed and six commissioners were appointed by Bennett and Claiborne to govern Maryland in the name of Parliament. Later in the same year Richard Bennett and Edward Lloyd concluded a treaty of peace with the fierce Susquehanna Indians, by which they relinquished their lands of large area in Maryland.

Affairs in Virginia being now ready for adjustment, Richard Bennett returned to the first home of his adoption and was made Governor at once, which office he filled for several years. In 1655 he was sent from Virginia to England as Colonial agent, and later was made major-general of the Virginia militia.

Governor Bennett, according to the best authorities, married Ann Utie, daughter of Colonel John Utie, of the Virginia Council, and had three children—Richard Bennett, the second, Elizabeth and Ann. Of these, Elizabeth Bennett married Colonel Charles Scarborough, son of Edmund Scarborough, the Surveyor-General of Virginia, and had a daughter, Ann Scarborough, who became the bride of Major George Parker, the eldest son of Captain George Parker, Gent., High Sheriff of Accomac County, Virginia. Ann Bennett, daughter of Governor Richard Bennett and Ann Utie, married Theoderick Bland, Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses and member of the Council, 1659-1666. He owned the great estates of Berkeley and Westover, and was buried at the latter in the year 1671.

Richard Bennett, second son of Governor Bennett, was closely identified with the official and social life of Maryland, where, as one of the court circle, he naturally met and as naturally loved the charming Henrietta Maria Neale, daughter of that most picturesque Colonial gentleman, Captain James Neale, the confidential friend and agent of the King and Duke of York.

Henrietta Maria Neale is one of the most interesting figures in the history of Colonial Maryland. Named for the beautiful young Queen for whom Maryland was named—the recipient of jewels from the royal hand, which have descended to the present day—she was herself a queen among women.

Richard Bennett, who, with his Maryland bride, settled at Bennett's Point, Queen Anne's County, met with a tragic death, being drowned when in the prime of life, leaving a beautiful young widow with two children, Richard Bennett the third, who became the richest man in America, and Susan Bennett, the wife, first of John Darnall, and secondly, of Colonel Henry Lowe, the Sheriff of St. Mary's County, kinsman of Lady Jane Baltimore.

The lovely widow was not destined to a life of solitude, as many moons were not allowed to elapse before the Honorable Colonel Philemon Lloyd, of Wye House, laid his fortune at her feet and soon had the proud pleasure of installing her as mistress of his fair estates on the banks of the Wye. Here her name is perpetuated as the mother of as noble a race of men and as lovely a group of women as ever served their country or graced a home.

Her tomb in the cemetery at Wye House bears the following inscription:

"Henrietta Maria Lloyd, shee that now takes her rest within't, had Rachel's face and Leah's truth, Abigail's wisdom, Lidia's faith, with Martha's care and Mary's—who died the 21st day of May, Anno Domini 1697, aged 50 years and — months, 23 days, to whose memory Richard dedicated this tomb."

This was erected by her son, Richard Bennett, third, son of her first husband. This accounts for the fact that the armorial shield on her tomb has the Bennett and Neale arms quartered.

Richard Bennett, third, sailed across the blue waters of the Chesapeake and up the Patuxent to Rousby Hall to claim the fair hand of Elizabeth Rousby, daughter of Colonel John Rousby, first, and his wife, Barbara Morgan,

daughter of the distinguished Colonial official, Judge Henry Morgan. Later her niece became the wife of Honorable Edward Lloyd, third, of Wye House, Talbot County.

The descendants of Governor Richard Bennett are numerous in both Maryland and Virginia, through the children of Susanna Bennett Darnall Lowe. In Maryland are the Lowes, Digges, Halls, Claggets and others. In Virginia the Parkers, Lees, Blands and others.

BLADEN

Honorable William Bladen came to Maryland in 1690, at the early age of nineteen years. That he was possessed of eminent ability is very certain from the fact that he at once became active in public affairs. Two years after his arrival, when but twenty-one years old, the House of Burgesses awarded him 1600 pounds of tobacco for his services as clerk. Later in the same year young Bladen was allowed in the levy 4000 pounds of tobacco for transscribing copies of the laws, and in 1693 he, with Captain John Davis and William Aisquith, was appointed deputy to apprehend, seize and take into custody Colonel Peter Sayer and Thomas Smith, of Talbot County, for conspiracy.

For a while Honorable William Bladen seemed to have rivaled the modern clubwoman in his many offices. In 1695 we find him clerk of the House of Burgesses; on December 12, 1696, he made oath that he was then clerk of the House of Burgesses, clerk of St. Marie's County and clerk of general indictments in Prince George's County, while just one year later he gave bond for £500 as Collector of the Port and district of Annapolis, with Charles Carroll and Edward Dorsey as his sureties.

In 1698 he was Surveyor and Deputy Collector of the port; the next year or two Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port.

In 1701 Nathaniel Blackistone, Royal Governor of Maryland, appointed Honorable William Bladen Secretary of the Province. On May 8, 1702, he was commissioned Attorney-General and in 1704 he was Clerk of the Council.

In addition to his civil offices William Bladen was a vestryman of old St. Anne's Church, Annapolis. In the year 1708 Queen Anne appointed Honorable William Bladen one of the first Aldermen for the City of Annapolis. But this high and important Colonial official upon his arrival in Maryland had lived first in St. Mary's County on St. Elizabeth's Manor, an estate of 2000 acres, originally patented to Thomas Cornwaleys in the year 1639. It was in St. Mary's that he met, wooed and won young Anne Van Swearingen, daughter of the notable Gerret Van Swearingen, of St. Mary's County, a native of Holland and said to have been of noble lineage.

The removal of the capital from the City of St. Mary's to the Port of Annapolis accounts for the change of residence of many Colonial families whose representatives figured in official life, and this it was, no doubt, that resulted in Honorable William Bladen's removal from St. Mary's County. His name is associated with the important work of compiling the first laws of Maryland into one volume.

The children of the Honorable William Bladen and his wife Anne were Anne, Thomas and Christopher.

Anne Bladen in 1711 became the wife of Honorable Benjamin Tasker, President of the Council for thirty-

two years and acting Governor from 1752 to 1753. Their descendants include some of the most notable men in the history of Maryland.

The second child and eldest son of Honorable William Bladen and Anne, his wife, was Thomas Bladen, Governor of Maryland from 1742 to 1747. Governor Thomas Bladen was sent to England to be educated, like the other young swells of his day. Before his return he married Barbara Janssen, daughter of Sir Theodore Janssen, of Wimbledon, Surrey, and Low Layton, Essex, the lady being sister-in-law to Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore. During his administration as Governor, Thomas Bladen concluded a treaty with the Six Nations Indians by which the Province of Maryland secured the peaceable possession of a large portion of her territory lying along the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers. It being also stipulated in the treaty that the Nanticoke Indians should be permitted to leave the Eastern Shore and settle where the Six Nations should appoint, which they subsequently did. Governor Bladen returned to England in the year 1747 and afterward represented several constituencies in Parliament. His daughter Harriet married William Capell, fourth Earl of Essex, March 3, 1767.

BLACKISTON

Nehemiah Blackiston, the first of his name to figure in the stirring religious and political life of the Province, is supposed to have come over with his uncle, as in the year following, 1669, he is recorded as having married Elizabeth Gerard, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Gerard, Lord of St. Clement's Manor and member of his Lordship's Council. As he did not enter his claim for land rights due for BLAKISTON COAT OF ARMS, OF DURHAM, ENGLAND,
AND ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

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transporting himself and others until 1674, it is probable that he wished to be as little in evidence as possible until things had subsided in England, as a son of the Regicide Judge Blakiston.

From this time until his death, Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston was one of the most conspicuous and important men in the Palatinate Government. In the year 1676 he was commissioned one of the attorneys of the Provincial Court; a few years later the responsible office of Collector of His Majesty's Customs for Wiccocomico and Potomac Rivers (1685) was bestowed upon him. It was not long after this that the religious frenzy which was revolutionizing England rose to fever heat in Maryland and an association formed for the defense of the Protestant religion and for asserting the rights of King William and Queen Mary to the Province of Maryland. This was the beginning of the Protestant revolution in Maryland, in which John Coode was ringleader, with such men as Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston, Colonel Ninian Beall, Colonel Henry Jowles and Major John Campbell as able seconds. We all are familiar with their attack upon the capital of St. Mary's, which resulted in the surrender of the Council and the Lord Baltimore's Government, the articles being drawn up and signed at Mattapany August 1, 1689, by which the revolutionists were given possession of the Province and assumed complete control.

They at once issued the now historic "Declaration of the Protestant Associators" and proceeded to organize their own government. Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston, of Longworth Point, was chosen president and later received a vote of thanks from the Maryland Assembly, September 4, 1689, for his valuable services to the success of the revolution. It is interesting to note in passing that John Coode and Nehemiah Blakiston were both sons-in-law of Dr. Thomas Gerard, who, as the friend of Josias Fendall in the revolution of 1659, lost his Maryland estates. It is quite evident from this strong combination of family connections that much of the opposition to the Lord Baltimore government arose in the households of these representatives of old English houses.

In the year 1691 we find Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston receiving a commission as Chief Justice of the High Provincial Court, in which year he was also Speaker of the Assembly. One year later he was made a member of the Council of Maryland, and upon the arrival of Sir Lionel Copely, Royal Governor of the Province and Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, Colonel Blakiston continued as one of the Justices and member of the Council.

He died in the year 1693, leaving his widow, although twenty-four years a wife, still young and attractive, for between the years 1693 and 1713 this charming daughter of the Lord of St. Clement Manor became twice a bride and for the third time a widow.

Governor Nathaniel Blakiston, the nephew of Colonel Nehemiah, who was himself Deputy Governor of the Province on one occasion, succeeded Governor Francis Nicholson in the year 1698-99. In the same year he is recorded as "admitted free of the Merchant Adventurer's Company of London." He served as Governor only two years, resigning this important office on account of ill health, and returned to England, where he remained. His sister Rachel married Major Edward Nott, Deputy Governor of Berwick, who is referred to as Governor Nathaniel Blakiston's brother-in-law in a letter written by James

Blair, dated January 6, 1714. The names of Nott (spelled, however, with the K) and Blakiston appeared together in St. Mary's County, Maryland, where the leading families intermarried so frequently, as was their habit in the counties of old England.

Longworth's Point was the home of Colonel Nehemiah Blakiston in Maryland and descended in direct line for many generations. The lands possessed by him in right of his wife, Elizabeth Gerard, included St. Clement's Island, the Plymouth Rock of Maryland, which was patented to Dr. Thomas Gerard as a part of St. Clement's Manor in the year 1639.

BRENT

On November 22, 1638, there arrived in Maryland Mr. Foulk Brent and Mr. Giles Brent, accompanied by their sisters, Margaret and Mary Brent, and a large number of servants. The first entry of a patent for town lands on the Rent Rolls of St. Mary's County is one for Sisters Freehold to Margaret and Mary Brent, dated December, 1638.

On the 7th of January, 1639, the Proprietary wrote:

"Mr. Robert Clarke, Deputy Surveyor:

"I would have you lay out for Giles Brent, gentleman, Treasurer of the Council of this Province, one thousand acres of land lying nearest together about Kent Fort, and one thousand acres more where he shall desire it, and to certify, Mr. Secretary, what you do therein."

Giles Brent was, after the receipt of this patent, known as Lord of Fort Kent Manor, and in the year 1642 was proxy for seventy-three inhabitants of Kent Island in

the Assembly. An early record refers to Mistress Margaret Brent journeying to the Isle of Kent, accompanied by a lame maid servant of Sir Edmund Plowden.

The niece of this notable lady of the same name married George Plowden, of Resurrection Manor, son of Sir Edmund Plowden, Earl of Albion, probably as a result of this family friendship between Sir Edmund and the Lieutenant-General and Deputy Governor, Giles Brent. From this marriage descend the Plowdens and one branch of the Jenkins of Maryland.

That Giles Brent was a man of action was proven when Richard Ingle arrived from England in the ship Reformation in the interest of Parliament. This Giles Brent captured forthwith, and Ingle escaping, an oath of allegiance to the King was required from the crew. In 1644 the Deputy Governor summoned Ingle to yield his body to the sheriff of St. Mary's, to answer for treason against his Majesty, but as Ingle had already left the Province he did not answer the summons.

Because of the uncomfortable condition of affairs in Maryland incident to the Ingle rebellion, Captain Giles Brent left Maryland and settled in Virginia not very long after Leonard Calvert's return to the Province. That there was a close bond of interest between the Brents and the Governor the will of the Governor makes evident. Measuring it by the standard of brevity, it can easily be voted the wittiest will in existence. "Take all, pay all," was this famous last testament which has given rise to more unforeseen complications than Leonard Calvert ever imagined when addressing those words to Mistress Margaret Brent.

In her capacity of sole executor of his Excellency, Mar-

BRENT COAT OF ARMS, OF FORT KENT MANOR

From the Author's Collection

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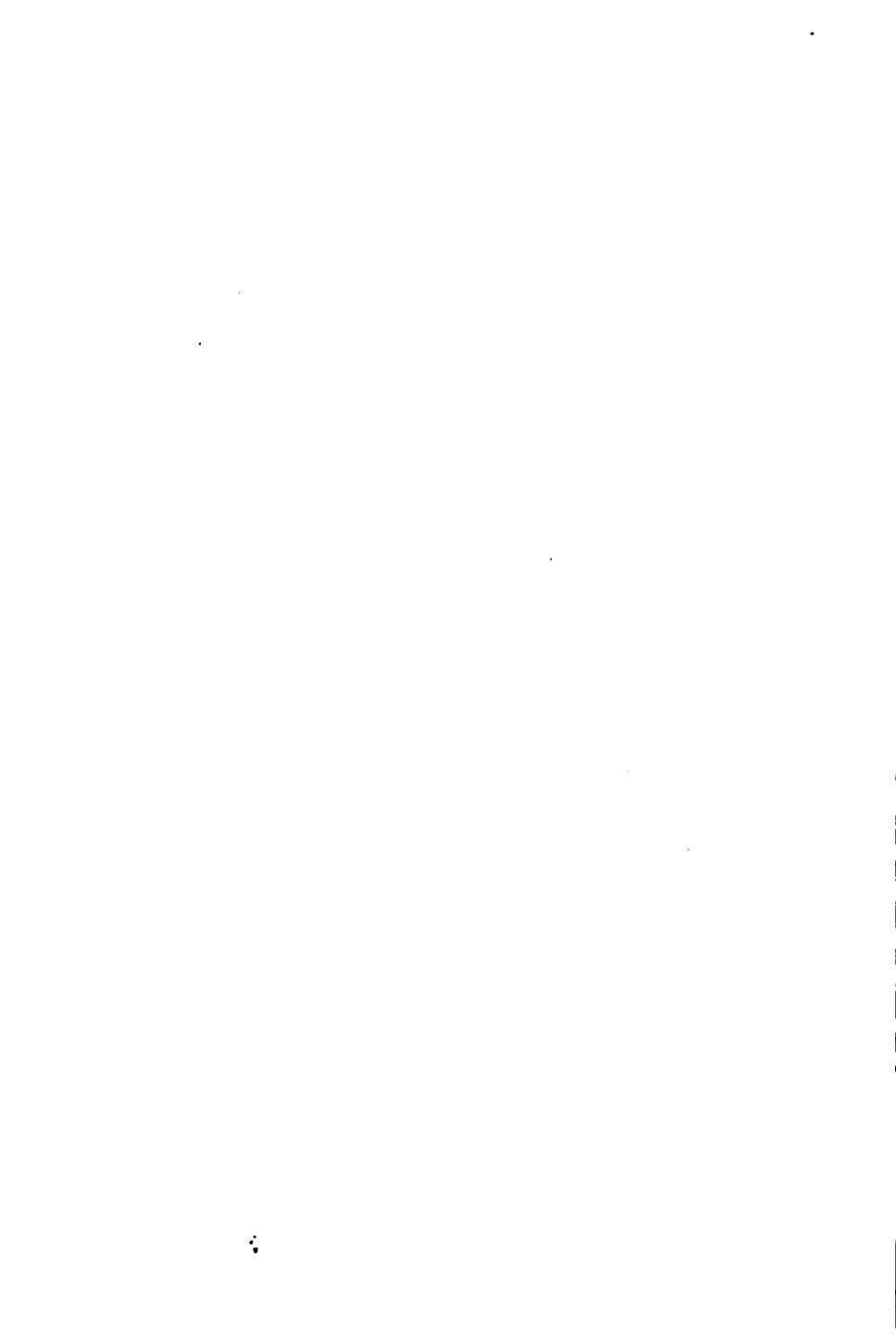
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garet Brent was recognized by the Assembly of 1648, whereupon she demanded a seat in the General Assembly and a vote in that body, against which Governor Green vigorously protested.

The Lord Baltimore did not take kindly to woman suffrage and objected to Mistress Brent's being so active in the affairs of the Palatinate. The Assembly of 1649, however, defended her with what has been termed "a gallantry worthy of the courtiers of Queen Elizabeth," and, replying to his Lordship's protests, declared: "As for Mistress Brent's undertaking and meddling with your estate, we do verily believe, and in conscience report, that it was better for the colony's safety at that time in her hands than in any man's else in the whole Province after your brother's death, for the soldiers would never have treated any other with that civility and respect, and though they were ever ready at several times to run into mutiny, yet she still pacified them, till at last things were brought to that strait that she must be admitted and declared your Lordship's attorney by order of court."

The fact that Margaret Brent, as executor of Leonard Calvert, sold the Governor's great house and lot in the city of St. Mary's to Governor Thomas Stone soon after his removal to Maryland in 1650, gives rise to two interesting questions.

Either Margaret Brent did not know that Leonard Calvert had left a son and heir in England for whom his uncle, the Lord Baltimore (as his guardian in 1658), recovered the property, or Mistress Brent was not well versed in the English law of primogeniture.

After following her career through the provincial courts, in which she so frequently appears in the interest of

Leonard Calvert's property, we cannot believe that she was ignorant of the law. The fact that on no occasion does she refer to his children leads to the speculation, was she really his sister-in-law, as is now generally believed, or merely a cousin and ignorant of Leonard Calvert's marriage and the existence of his son and daughter? That she so vigorously protected the property of which she was left merely the custodian implies, however, a personal interest in the heirs.

The whole situation has been sufficiently puzzling to keep many alert minds guessing, while the romancer has woven a love story out of an unusual combination of events and incidents, in which, however, there appears now to have been neither hero nor heroine of sentimental mien. That Margaret Brent was a woman of marked ability and great force of character is many times demonstrated in the Colonial records. Being of a race ruled by queens as well as kings, Margaret Brent evidently felt that she had as much right to a hand in the government as did the men who owned the land. Hence, when refused two votes in the Assembly—one for herself and one as attorney for his Lordship—she protested against all the acts of that body. This was very much like a woman, and proves Mistress Margaret Brent not so different from the rest of her sex. This notable woman also left Maryland and went to Virginia.

Captain George Brent, the sixth son of Richard Brent and Elizabeth Reed, and younger brother of Captain Giles and Mistress Margaret Brent, married Marianna, daughter of Sir John Dunnington, in the Isle of Ely, by whom she had George, John, Henry, William, Edward, Robert and several daughters. George came to Virginia

and settled at Woodstock, in Stafford County. He married the daughter of Captain William Green, of Bermuda, and niece of Sir William Layton. For his second wife he won the daughter of Henry Sewall and Jane Lowe, his wife.

The following letter of congratulation was sent to Captain George Brent from the Lord Baltimore, step-father of the bride, upon the occasion of her marriage. The letter is dated at "London, 8ber, 1687," and addressed to Captain George Brent in Virginia, and reads:

Sir—I acknowledge my receipt of your obliging letter and do verily hartily wish yo much joye and happiness with my wife's daughter, whom (I understand) yo have lately married: I assure yo I should esteeme it an advantage to me and a great credit to Maryland would yr affairs in Virga dispense with yr settling in that province. But this happiness I cannot hope for, though I will not despair of obtaining my desire in this particular, since we live in an age in which stranger things have happened. I must, indeed, own there is in this wish of mine a great mixture of interest as well as of respect and value that I have for you, which tho' I know to be no very good compliment, may yet prove a good argument of my desire of serving you when the advantage will be much of my own. But I will not any longer insist on this subject leaste I appeare to be much selfe interested, and so not fitt to be believed at this same time that I assure yo I am, with respect and kindness, yr most faithful and humble servant.

C. BALTIMORE.

The children of Captain George Brent were, by the first wife, George Nicholas, Robert Marianne and Eliza-By the widow Chandler he had Henry, Mary and Martha Brent. Henry Brent removed to Calvert County, Maryland, where he married for his second wife, Ann Calvert Brooke, the widow of Baker Brooke, the Lord of De La Brooke Manor. This lady survived Henry Brent and became the bride of Richard Marsham. Brent, probably the son of Captain George Brent, of Woodstock, died in the year 1750, leaving a son Robert, in Mary-The Brents were great Indian fighters, although not always their enemy, for it appears from an incident related by Dr. Wm. Hand Browne before the Maryland Historical Society some time since, that Mistress Margaret Brent and Leonard Calvert had the young daughter of the Emperor of the Piscataway Indians educated and given the name of Mary Brent.

This young Indian princess was married to an Englishman by the name of Fitzherbert, who expected to acquire in that way all the large possessions of her father. He afterwards deserted her, when he found the Emperor's lands would descend to his sister, according to the Indian custom when acquired through the maternal line.

Colonel Giles Brent was actively engaged in Bacon's rebellion in Virginia, and much of interest is on record regarding his services at that time. There are several branches of the Brents in Virginia, but in Maryland all who bear the name are descended from Captain George Brent, of Woodstock. All the various branches have contributed their representatives to the service of the colonies, states and nation, and many have been distinguished in the learned professions. In Maryland their descendants

have intermarried with the Carrolls, Jenkins, Neales, Digges, Sweeneys, the Sewalls; in Virginia with the Lees, Fitzhughs, Masons, Grahams, Douglasses; in New York with the Livingstons, Backuses and many others. high offices of honor and responsibility bestowed upon the first of the Brents by Leonard Calvert indicate near kinship, as the Calverts looked after the interest of their relatives, and their court circle was composed of those who were allied to them by ties of blood. The letter written by Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, to Captain George Brent shows the feelings of the Proprietary toward the family and his earnest desire to have them in his Province. In the year 1687 King James II granted a patent for 30,000 acres of land between the Potomac and Rappahannock, with the privilege of the full exercise of their religion, to Captain George Brent, Richard Foote, Robert Basston and Nicholas Hayward, of London.

The immediate Maryland Brents, of whom General Joseph Lancaster Brent was one, descended from Robert Brent and Anna Maria Parnham; the latter a descendant of the Hon. John Pile, one of his Lordship's Privy Councilors. Their children were Francis, Robert, Anna, Maria, Theresa, Elinore, James, Elizabeth and Frances Warton Brent. Robert Brent, the son of Robert and his wife Anna Maria Parnham, married Dorothy Leigh on February 23, 1783, and had two sons and one daughter. William Leigh Brent, the elder son, married Maria Fenwick. Their children were the Honorable Robert James Brent, James Fenwick Brent, Maria Brent, Henrietta, William, Sarah, Ann, Edward Cole Brent, who married Miss Fanny Baker, of Louisiana; General Joseph Lancaster Brent, who married Miss Frances Rosella Kenner, of

Louisiana; Louisiana Brent and Charles Vivian Brent, who married the daughter of Honorable William Merrick.

BRISCOE

The name of "Henry Brisco" appears among those who came to Maryland in the Ark and the Dove, or rather in the first adventure of 1633.

From the copy of a letter in the possession of one branch of the Briscoe family, it is likely that the first name of this early settler was John and not "Henry" as entered on the record, as mistakes in proper names did occur, as is proven by corroborative evidence in various classes of records in Maryland.

The letter which was sent in duplicate to the author, from its internal evidence is entitled to consideration, although it has been doubted by those who have not weighed the matter as carefully as she has.

To her mind, however, there is every reason to believe that Dr. John Briscoe was the first of the name in this country, and that he came in the Ark at the special invitation of Cæcilius, Lord Baltimore. The original must be on this side of the water, since the letter mentioned was copied about the middle of the nineteenth century. The letter is dated Oldiham, September 1, 1633, and addressed to Dr. John Briscoe Briksheugh, New Biggin, Cumberland County, England, and reads:

"Dr. John Briscoe, Greeting:

"Dear Sir—As the Privy Council have decided that I shall not be disturbed or dispossessed of the charter granted by his Majesty, the 'Ark' and pinnace 'Dove' will sail from Gravesend about 1st of October, and if you are

of the same mind as when I conversed with you, I would be glad to have you join the colony. With high esteem, your most ob't servant,

"CECILIUS BALTIMORE."

When first discovered, the finder not being familiar with original manuscript of the seventeenth century, believed the letter to be the original. The Maryland Historical Society, which asked the privilege of examining it, had the unpleasant duty of pronouncing it a copy of the original, and it is hoped that the actual letter will yet be found in some of the family papers.

Research in the original records of Maryland failed to find the arrival of any "John Brisco," but the following proves that there was a John Brisco in the Province in the year 1648. Research has also proven that no mention of "Henry Briscoe" is ever found in the Maryland records, after the reference to his name on the list of those who came with the first settlers. Taking these two facts together, it is evident that the name of the man who came was really "John Brisco," since John, and not Henry, was in the Province.

(Annapolis Land Records, Liber 2, folio 391.)

"Nov. 27, 1648:

"Walter Smith complaineth agast Robt. Clarke, Gent. for that ye said Clarke being bound into copartnership with ye Complaint, as will appear by the Covent and Condition to yt effect drawn and signed. The sd Mr. Clarke hath not performed his obligacion nor covt therein whereby the Complt is damnified thereby in his stock and otherwise as he shall make appear to ye value of 2000 lbs. Tob. & Cask.

"Warrt to the Sheriff ret. Decembr Court next. Subpena to John Brisco testifie in ditta Caa."

The records of the Virginia branch of the Briscoes bear out the family traditions that the founder of the family in America was Dr. John Briscoe of Briksheugh, Cumberland County, England, who was one of the twenty gentlemen of very good fashion mentioned elsewhere as having come over with Leonard Calvert. He naturally settled in St. Mary's in company with the other adventurers. He is said to have married into one of the most distinguished families of the colony. By his wife he had three sons—George, Dr. John and a third, said to have been father of Philip, of St. Mary's County. This Colonel Philip Briscoe was a Justice of Charles County from 1694 until 1701. He died in 1724, leaving four sons and four daughters, from whom descend many of the representative families of the State.

His children intermarried with the Howards, Comptons, Aschoms, Woods and others of note.

Captain John Briscoe, like his father, was an officer in the Colonial militia. He was one of the gentlemen Justices of Charles County and member of the Quorum. The grandsons of this official married two Hanson cousins and left numerous descendants.

Two sons of the original Dr. John Briscoe went to Virginia, and it is more than probable that he accompanied them, as so far nothing regarding him can be found in St. Mary's County. These sons, George and Dr. John Briscoe, settled in Frederick County, afterward called Berkeley County, Virginia. George Briscoe married Fannie McMillan, and his brother John became the

husband of her sister, Elizabeth. For his second wife, however, he came to Maryland and won the hand of Anne Lamar.

These Virginia Briscoes had such a keen appreciation of the superior charm and worth of the Maryland girls that we find the third Dr. John Briscoe coming to Frederick County for his bride, young Eleanore Magruder. Their son married a Miss Hite, great-granddaughter of Yost Hite, the first settler of the Valley of Virginia, the lady in question being a near relative of President Madison. The descendants of this couple married with the Rutherfords, Goodloes and others of Virginia.

Dr. John Hanson Briscoe, the son of Philip and Chloe Hanson, was one of the most distinguished of the Maryland family. He was elected major in the Upper Battalion of St. Mary's County by the Maryland Convention, January 6, 1776. He was also commissioned surgeon in the Continental Army, serving under Major-General Smallwood. He was in charge of the government hospitals in Philadelphia at the close of the war. When his services were no longer needed he returned to Chaptico, the place of his birth, in St. Mary's County. His children intermarried with the Buchanans, Claggetts, Sothrens, of Maryland, and Hooe, of Virginia.

Among the many interesting alliances of the Briscoes none is more so than that which brings a connection with the descendant of Pocahontas. This comes through the Edward Tayloe Briscoe line by his marriage to Miss Sallie Ferguson Vaughn, whose lineage goes directly back to Pocahontas, the beautiful Indian princess, and to her father, the great Powhatan.

BROOKE

So impressed was Cæcilius Calvert by the coming of Robert Brooke that he made it the subject of a special message to Governor Stone and to the Privy Council, with instructions to them to "enroll and register his grant to Robert Brooke in the common registry of the said Province for the better confirmation and manifestation thereof."

This grant confirmed "unto our trusty and well-beloved Robert Brooke, Esq., one whole county within our Province to be newly set forth, erected, nominated and appointed for that purpose, round about and next adjoining to the place he shall so settle and plant in, etc., and such a quantity and number of miles as other counties in our said Province. And we hereby grant unto him, the said Robert Brooke, all such honors, dignities, privileges, fees, perquisites, profits and immunities as are belonging to the said place and office of commander of the said county, etc. And we do hereby further empower the said Robert Brooke to appoint and call a court or courts to award in our name all manner of process, hold pleas and finally to hear and determine all civil causes and actions whatsoever happenings, which may be heard and determined by any of the justices of the peace in England in their courts of sessions, not extending to life and member."

At the same writing Lord Baltimore also authorized Robert Brooke to be commander-in-chief under him "of all the forces which shall be armed, levied or raised in the said county and to lead and conduct them against the Indians and other foreign enemies." A commission was also forwarded to Maryland by the Proprietary,

BROOKE COAT OF ARMS, OF DE LA BROOKE MANOR

From the Author's Collection of old Maryland Heraldry

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naming Robert Brooke as "member of Privy Council to meet and assemble himself in council upon all occasions."

Therefore, when on the last day of June, 1650, Robert Brooke sailed into the Patuxent River in his own ship, with a retinue of twenty-eight servants, he was accorded no doubt, the welcome which the heralding of Lord Baltimore naturally insured to him. Charmed by the picturesque shores of the Patuxent, he sailed many miles farther up than any adventurer had sailed—and chose for his abiding place the 2000 acres known as the De La Brooke Manor, of which his eldest son, Baker, was also created Lord, while his father became commander of the new county named Charles, in honor of the King.

Although Robert Brooke lived but five years after his arrival in Maryland, he left a lasting impression upon the history of his day.

The fact that he came to Maryland as a friend of King Charles and was an adherent and Privy Councilor of the Lord Baltimore and changed his allegiance to the Cromwellian party when they deposed Governor Stone, in 1652, has caused much surmise among his descendants. Robert Brooke was, however, not the only man who changed his politics at this time, and it is quite impossible to judge at this distance whether he thought he could best serve Lord Baltimore's interest as acting Governor under Parliament or whether he really was diplomatic and accepted the goods the gods provided. Certain it is, however, that Lord Baltimore resented the change of front by annulling his commission as commander of Charles County in 1654.

That there was no more depth of feeling, however,

between the Calverts and the Brookes than the mere passing of a political campaign is evident from the fact that when Ann Calvert, the daughter of Governor Leonard Calvert, came to Maryland to inherit, in connection with her brother, the estate of her father, Baker Brooke, the Lord of De La Brooke Manor, was the suitable match made for her Ladyship. Baker Brooke was twenty years of age when he arrived in Maryland, and this high-bred young Lord of De La Brooke was commissioned as member of the council in the year 1658 and continued until the time of his death.

His marriage to Ann Calvert took place between the years 1664 and 1671. In the latter year Baker Brooke received his commission as Surveyor-General of the Province, dated August, 1671, in which Lord Baltimore designates him "our trusty and well-beloved nephew."

In the year 1664, when Charles Calvert wrote to his father Cæcilius that his cousin William's sister had arrived and that he was looking out for a good match for her, he little thought that the coming of this Ann and her brother, William Calvert, would destroy the romance woven about their father Leonard Calvert's nuncupative will, in which he said to Mistress Margaret Brent: "Take all; pay all!"

The incident gave a pretty suggestion for a Colonial love story, in which a young bachelor governor and the first woman's rights advocate, Mistress Brent, were the central figures. But, alas! the cold, unromantic facts have dispersed the dreams of fancy, and the belief of all students of the Calvert papers is that Mistress Brent was Leonard Calvert's sister-in-law, and, as nearest of kin to his children, was the executrix of his estate, and that the

reason of her fighting so vigorously to protect it was in the interest of her sister's children.

Whether this be proved true in time, certain it is that Baker Brooke and Ann Calvert, the daughter of Governor Leonard Calvert, married and left three sons and one daughter, from whom descended many of the Brookes of Maryland.

Major Thomas Brooke, the second son of Robert Brooke and Mary Baker, became prominently identified with the official and military life of Calvert County. In the year 1667 he served in an expedition against the Indians; he was also a member of the House of Burgesses, and one of the Commissioners of Maryland to confer with Sir William Berkely, Governor of Virginia, and others regarding the overproduction of tobacco in the year 1667.

Like his brother, Baker Brooke, Major Thomas married a lady of high social position, she being Eleanor Hatton, niece of the distinguished Secretary of the Province. Their son, Colonel Thomas Brooke, of Brookesfield, Prince George's County, was not only a member of the Council, but also a Justice of Calvert County several years before he attained to this high post of honor.

Like his father, he was an Indian fighter and one of the commissioners to treat with the Piscataways in the year 1697. As Commissary-General, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and President and acting Governor of the Province he practically filled every office in the gift of the King, Queen and of the Royal Governor. This distinguished official was twice married. By his first wife he left two daughters and a son, all of whom intermarried with prominent Colonial families. By his second wife, Barbara Dent, Colonel Brooke had eleven children, six of whom were girls, and all married men of high standing.

Roger Brooke, another son of Robert Brooke, of De La Brooke, was a Colonial official of importance, being one of the gentlemen Justices of Calvert County and member of the Quorum. Later he was appointed High Sheriff of the county. Through his marriage to Dorothy Neale he has left numerous descendants in Montgomery County and elsewhere. His second wife was Mary Wolseley, of England.

While it is impossible in so limited a space to more than touch upon the individual members of a family so large and officially important as the various generations of the descendants of Robert Brooke, of England, and De La Brooke on the Patuxent, it may prove of interest to know that many representative families of the State can trace some connection with this eminent name.

BURGESS

There is no more striking figure among the Colonial officials of Maryland than Honorable William Burgess, one of that notable South River colony which came into Maryland from Virginia in the year 1649, at the same time the Puritans settled on the Severn. That he was a Quaker the official records of 1658 bear evidence, as in that year he declined to take the necessary oath to become a Justice. It is apparent, however, that he soon silenced the voice of conscience on this point, for so rapidly did the honors of office crowd upon him that a few years later the court dockets disclose the interesting fact that William Burgess is spoken of by a contemporary as "one of the great gods of the earth."

From representing the people in the House of Burgesses (1659), he soon appears in the capacity as High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, and as Justice and member of the Quorum. Later this leading spirit was commissioned a member of the Council, and when, in 1684, the Lord Baltimore sailed for England he appointed Hon. William Burgess to be a Deputy Governor and Lieutenant-General of the Province during his Lordship's absence.

From the meek Quaker who declined to take the oath of justice in the year 1658, attired, no doubt, in the broad-brimmed hat and quiet garb of the early Friend, his evolution is strikingly interesting. The wig and gown of judge are donned to replace the modest habit of the Quaker, and we can well believe that this worldly-mindedness grew upon him until lace ruffles and knee buckles of fashion's mold adorned the costume of the Deputy Governor. Certain it is that, as colonel of all the military forces, he waged the carnal sword in pursuit of the red men. Upon the insurrection of the Indians in Anne Arundel County in the year 1675, the Assembly ordered Colonel Samuel and Major William Burgess to immediately raise the forces under their command to follow and pursue the enemy in the province.

William Burgess was married three times—first to Elizabeth Robins, later to the widow Ewen and finally to Ursula, who was left to mourn him in the year 1686. His son Edward and daughter Susannah came into Maryland with their parents. The marriage of Susannah with the stepson of Charles, Lord Baltimore, threw the interests of William Burgess with the Proprietary's and drew the ties of their friendship even closer than before. The

marriage of Edward Burgess, son of the high Colonial official, to Sarah Chew allied these two representative families of the South River district.

In the year 1680 Hon. William Burgess founded London Town, which rivaled for a while the city of Annapolis as a commercial center being a port of entry and the residence of the leading merchants of the country. was the large landholders and merchants in this communiity who sent their sons to England, many times in their own ships, and these young students at Temple Bar and the Inner Court returned to Maryland with all the ideas and many of the extravagances of the young Englishmen with whom they were associated in their college days. It is easy enough to picture these young squires as they fondled their hounds and lolled about the wharves at London Towne waiting for the incoming vessels from the scenes of their recent experiences. All the latest London fashions, the newest books and the best French wines by the pipe, were imported to South River for these young Following the habit of the English gentry, macaronis. they went into political life early and threw their best efforts into the government, which was notable for its toleration and its broad-minded policy.

Among the important men who lived at this ambitious Port of Entry, was "old Mr. James Dick" of Peggy Stewart fame. Mr. Dick was the largest and most important merchant of his day. He is of special interest to us as the grandfather of little Peggy Stewart, and in a record left by himself we learn that he was "heretofore of Edinburgh, Scotland, Burgess and Gild Brother, and that he was a son of Thomas Dick, formerly of said city, Merchant's Bailey and Dean of Gild, and that he did come into the

Province of Maryland on or about the 1st day of June, 1734, and settled as a merchant in London Towne, on South River, in said province." This James Dick's land and that of the Burgess family evidently joined, and complications of some kind, it is said, arose later with the Stewart descendants, Mr. Dick's daughter Jean having married the notorious Anthony Stewart. Captain Edward Burgess, another notable figure in the South River colony, like his father, took an active part in military affairs, their names appearing in the records as members of the same committee, such as the Committee for Regulating Civil Affairs in Anne Arundel County; another to control military matters in the same county. Both father and son were Commissioners of London Towne and also of Annapolis.

Honorable William Burgess died in the year 1686, leaving a large family of children. His tombstone has a lengthy inscription, which preserves a record of his public offices rather than his private virtues. We find his sons and daughters intermarrying with the other leading families of the Western Shore, including the Sewalls of Mattapony Sewall; the Nicholsons, Gaither, Richardsons, McElfreshes, Dorseys, Sparrows, Hanslops, Watkins, Chews and others of Colonial importance.

CALVERT

George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, was born at Kipling, Yorkshire, England, in the year 1580.

At the age of fifteen years he entered Trinity College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1597, and eight years later was created Master of Arts. His accomplishments won for him the notice and friend-ship of Sir Robert Cecil, Queen Elizabeth's principal Secretary of State, who had no small part in securing to King James the succession to the throne. Through his recommendation George Calvert was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council of King James.

On September 29, 1617, the honor of knighthood was conferred on Calvert and two years later he was elevated by the King to the office of principal Secretary of State. So pleased was James I with his knightly Secretary that he heaped rewards of a material nature upon him, granting him the increased customs on silk for a long period of years and an annual income of £1000.

In the year 1609 Sir George Calvert had become a member of the Virginia Company, which interest no doubt first turned his attention to the possibilities of the New World, toward which the nobility of England was looking in hope of gain. King James 1 in 1623 granted to Calvert the rights, privileges, etc., of a province embracing the whole southeastern peninsula of Newfoundland. In the year 1623 Sir George Calvert, who had up to this time been a member of the Church of England, became a convert to Catholicism and immediately offered to his sovereign his resignation as Secretary of State. The King, however, bitter against Catholics in general, would not at first allow Calvert to resign and, according to the original manuscripts, it appears that Sir George obtained his release from the King with some difficulty, his Majesty having a particular affection for him by reason of his great abilities and integrity.

He was retained as a member of the Privy Council, and in the year 1625 was created an Irish peer, with the title of Lord Baron of Baltimore. Sir George Calvert was the son of Leonard Calvert and Alicia Crossland, and it is the brilliant quarterings of the Crossland arms which give the dash of red and white to our Maryland flag.

The confirmation of the Calvert arms, from the original in the Maryland Historical Society, is as follows:

"To all and singular, as well as nobles and gentles as others, to whom these presents shall come: Sir Richard St. George, Knight, Norroy King of Arms of the north parts of the Realme of England, from the River of Trent Northward, sends greetings. Forasmuch as aunciently from the beginning the virtuous and worthy arts of excellent persons have been commended to the world with sundry monuments and remembrances of their good deserts, amongst which the chiefest and most usual have bene the bearing of Signes and tokens in Shields and Armes which evident demonstrations and Testimonyes of prowess and valour dyversly distributed accordinge to the equalitie and deserts of the persons meritting the same, which order as it was prudently devised to stirr up and inflame the harts of men to the imitation of virtue, even soe hath the same bene and yet is contynued to the intent that such as have done commendable service to their Prince and country, either in warre or in peace, maye therefore receive due honor in their owne Lyves and also derive and contynue the same successively to their posterity forever.

"Among which number for that, ffynd the right Honourable Sir George Calvert, Knight, one of his Majesties' principall Secretaries of State, and his ancestors to have recided in the north parts of this Kingdome, and not only to have lived their in the Ranke and reputation of gentl,

and bene bearers of such badges and ensignes of honor among us, but further have seene an exact collection made by Mr. Richard Verstegan, an antiquarie in Antwarpe, sent over this last of March, 1622, by which it appeareth that the said Sir George is descended of a noble and auncient familie of that surname in the Earldome of Flanders, where they have lived long in great honor and have had great possessins, their principall and auntient seat being at Warvickoe, in the said Province, and that in their later tymes two brothers of that sirname, vizt. Jaques Calvert, Lord of Sonore, two leagues from Gaunt, remained in the Netherland broyle on the side of the King of Spayne, and hath a sonne who at this present is in honorable place and office in the Parliament Comte at Macklyn. And Lenius Calvert, the other brother, took parte with the States of Holland, and was by them employed as their agent with Henry the fourth, late King of France, which Leninus Calvert left a son in France, whom the foresaid King entertained as a gentleman of his bed cham-And further it is testified by the said Mr. Verstegan that the proper Armes belonging to the familie of the Calverts is, or, three martletts sable with this crest, vizt., the upper parte or halves of two Launces the banderoll of the first sables and the second or. Now for as much as I have been required by the said Sir George Calvert, Knight, to make a true declaration to what I have seen concerning the worthynes of his auncestors, that it may remain to posterity from whence they originally descended, as also that at this instant there is three of that surname and lyniage lyving in three severail countryes, being all men of great emenencey and honourable yemployment in state where they live, which otherwayes by a general neglect

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Burnd Sir Rienard at. George, E.

SILVER OF BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, FOURTH LORD BALTIMORE

Photographed at Mt. Airy, home of the Calverts, by their descendant, Miss Rebecca Lynn Webster, shown through her courtesy might in future tyme be forgotten and the honour of their auncestors buried in oblivion, and withall for a further manifestation and memoriall of the familie from wence he is descended, the said Sir George Calvert is likewise desirious to add some part of those honourable badges and ensignes of honour which descend upon him from his auncestors their to those which he and his predeccessors have formerly borne heer since their cominge into England. The premises considered by the said Norroy Kinge at Armes have thought fit not only to publish by the declaration what hath come to my hands and knowledge concerning the honour of this worthy familie, but also to add to the Coate of Armes which they have borne here in England, being paley of six peices or and sable a bend counterchanged, this creast ensuing, vizt., the upper parte of two halfe Launces or, with banderolls thereto appendinge the one or, the other sables, standing in a ducall Crowne gules, as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margent, which is the auncient creast descended unto him from his auncestors, the which coate and creast the said Norroy King of Arms doe ratifie, approve, confirme unto the said Sir George Calvert, Knight, and the issue of his body forever, bearing their due and lawful differences accordinge to the law of armes in that case provided. In witness whereof the said Sir Richard St. George, Knight, Norroy Kinge at Armes, have hereto put my hand and seal of my office this third day of December, 1622, in the yeares of the Raigne of our Souveraigne Lord James, by the grace of God King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith of the Twentieth and of Scotland the ffyttie & Sixe."

[&]quot;Signed Sir Richard St. George, Knight."

Cæcilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore and first Proprietary of Maryland, married Lady Anne Arundel, daughter of Thomas, Lord Arundel. The devotion of her husband is expressed in a most touching way on her tomb at Tesbury as follows:

"Ann Arundel, the most beautiful and best wife of Cecil Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland, and Lord of Glastonbury, and most beloved daughter of Thomas Arundel, First Baron of Wardour, and Count of the most sacred Roman Empire."

"Whatever is shining in the gems, beautiful in the flowers of Phoenicia, charming in the graces. (How supereminently great in Heaven.)

"Here lieth Ann Arundel, Lady Baltemore. Farewell you most lovely of earthly beauties. This tomb was erected to her memory by her husband, as a monument of his love. She departd this life on the 23d of July, in the 34th year of her age, and of our Lord 1640.

"Requiescat in pace."

Governor Leonard Calvert, brother of the Proprietary, must have died after a brief illness, as he left only a verbal will, made in the presence of Mistress Margaret Brent, Mistress Mary Brent and Thomas Greene, whom he named as his successor to govern the Province. In the testamentary record Thomas Greene deposes that he, the said Leonard Calvert, lying upon his deathbed some six hours before his death, being in perfect memory, directing his speech to Mistress Margaret Brent, said in the presence of him, the said Thomas Greene, and some others, "I make you sole executrix; take all and pay all." After which words he, the said Leonard Calvert, desired every-

one to depart the room and was some space in private conference with Mistress Margaret Brent aforesaid.

In 1661 the Lord Proprietary granted 2000 acres to his nephew, William Calvert, and the next year he was licensed to trade with the Indians. From this time on he was appointed to the highest offices in the gift of the Lord Baltimore. He married the daughter of a Colonial Governor and had a family, four of his children and his widow, Elizabeth, surviving him. By the marriage of William Calvert's sister Anne to three of the representative men of the Province, she became the ancestress of not a few Maryland families, who are proud of their Calvert blood.

William Calvert's daughter Elizabeth married James Neale, of Wolloston Manor, Charles County, Maryland, by whom he had but one child, Mary, who married four times.

Until a few years ago many descendants of James Neale believed themselves descendants of his wife, Elizabeth Calvert, while in reality they descended from his second wife, who was also named Elizabeth, the daughter of a high Colonial official of Virginia, and grandaughter of one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut.

The Egerton line is the only one which is really descended from Governor Leonard Calvert through his granddaughter Elizabeth, wife of James Neale. The name of Charles Calvert Egerton had been handed down for many generations. Another marriage between the Calverts and Egertons was that of Frederick, sixth and last Lord Baltimore, to Lady Diana Egerton, daughter of the Duke of Bridgewater, whose mother, at the death of the Duke, married Sir Richard Lyttleton.

Charles, third Lord Baltimore, married three times, his

second marriage being to Jane Lowe, widow of Secretary Henry Sewall.

Benedict Leonard Calvert, son of Charles, third Lord Baltimore, married January 2, 1698 Lady Charlotte Lee, granddaughter of King Charles II, and daughter of the Earl of Litchfield.

Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, was restored to his Proprietary rights by King George, upon his being informed that he was loyal to the Established Church. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Jannsen, of England. His three children were Frederick, sixth Lord Baltimore, Louisa (Mrs. Browning), and Carolina, who became the wife of Governor Eden, of Maryland.

Like all the Calverts, the fifth Lord Baltimore was fond of traveling and seing the world, and while making a journey through Europe he visited Frederick the Great of Prussia. Frederick is said to have been much pleased with him, and declared him to be "a very sensible man, who possessed a great deal of knowledge and thinks, like us, that science can be no disparagement to nobility nor degrade an illustrious rank." The great Emperor even dedicated to him a poem on the subject of liberty of thought in England.

Frederick Calvert never visited Maryland, and little interest attaches to his personality or to his posterity.

There are many descendants of the third Lord Baltimore and also of Governor Leonard Calvert in Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania.

That the will of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, was not recorded in Maryland is well known to those interested in the lives of the Proprietaries, and its bringing to light at this time, when all that bears upon the life and

history of the Calverts is eagerly sought by the Maryland people, is particularly opportune. Following is a copy of the original at Annapolis, recently recorded:

"Will of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore.

"In the name of God. Amen! The nine and twentieth day of July, in the thirteenth year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Anne, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith, And in the year of our Lord 1714, I, Charles, Lord Baltimore, of the Kingdom of Ireland, being in perfect good health and sound disposing mind and memory (praised be God for same) yet considering the uncertainty of this life and being mindful unto my worldly affairs and to make some provision for the Lady Margarett Baltimore, my affectionate wife, who is daughter of Thos. Charleton, of Hexham, in the City of Northumberland, Gent, to upport her in the quality of my wife, doe make this my last will and testamt in manner following: First, I commend my Soul to ye mercy of God, my Body to ye Earth, to be decently but privately buried, as my exx, hereafter named, shall thing fitt. Item: Whereas, by Bill of Sale bearing date, ye nine day of December last past, by ye date where of ye consideration therein mentioned I have given and granted to Thos. Vernon, Willm. Charlton and Nathaniell Pigott all my plate and jewells and all my p'sonall estate whatsoever upon trust that my sd. Trusties should p'mitt me to have ye use of ye sd. premises for my life, and after my decease in trust for my sd. now wife, the Lady Baltimore, Now I hereby ratify the sd. Bill of Sale and insrct my sd. Trustees after my Decease to my P. now wife, the said Plate, Jewells and premises wh. it it is my will she should have to her exs.; & adms. to her own use, and I direct my sd. Trustees to Deliver the same to her, it being my intention she should have the absolute Property of the Same. Item: My will is that all my debts be justly and duly paid: Item: I give, devise and bequeath to my sd. now wife, the Lady Baltimore, her exs. adms, and assignees, all my ready money, and also all arrears of Rent, Tobo, Rents & all other Rents, debts and duties of any kind that shall anywise be due to me at my death either in England or Maryland, and all other of my p'sonnall Estate whatsoever or wheresoever to her ye sd. Lady Baltimore, her exs. & Adms., to her and their own use and uses, and of this my will I make the sd. Lady Margarett Baltimore, my now wife, my sole exr., hereby Revoking all former and other Wills by me made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day & year first above written. C. Baltimore. Signed, sealed, published & declared by the sd. Charles Lord Baltimore as his last will & Testament in the presence of us who in his p'ence and in the p'ence of each other have subscribed our names Witnesses hereunto. Nath. Pigott, Charles Busby, Chas. Umfreville, Wyn. Davies."

Here speaks the gallant courtly gentleman. "To support her in the quality of my wife." "Jewels, plate and these premises" he bequeaths to her, knowing that he had secured to her 10,000 acres of his rich Maryland province on September, 10, 1713, under patent of "the Lord Baltimore's gift."

The Lady Margaret, daughter of Thomas Charleton, was the fourth wife of the third Lord Baltimore, who lived the best part of his life in Maryland and helped so largely to its peace and prosperity.

The will and the Sir Peter Lely portrait, showing his Lordship in such courtly mien, turn our minds from his official life, which was above reproach, to the contemplation of him as a husband and father. We get very charming glimpses of him in the latter relations through his letters to and from his father, Cæcilius Calvert, while an extant letter from Mrs. Helen Wollesley Spratt, widow of Bishop Spratt, gives the romantic beginning to an affair of the heart, which resulted in his marriage to Jane Lowe Sewall the widow of the Secretary of Maryland, who came out in the year 1661 in company with the then young Governor, Charles Calvert.

In Mrs. Spratt's letter, addressed to her greatniece, Alicia Arnold Ross, of Annapolis, "in the West Indies," she says:

"My cousin, Jane Lowe, married a Sewall and came over with three or four children." She further adds that "Cousin Jenny was a great beauty," and "the Lord Baltimore came over on the same ship."

Henry Sewall, secretary of the Province, was granted by the Proprietary in England the Mattapony estate of 2000 acres, and with his wife, the great beauty, Jennie Lowe, came over in the ship with Charles, third Lord Baltimore. He died in the year 1665, and in the year following his widow became the bride of Charles Calvert.

At Mattapony Governor Calvert built a great brick mansion, which, according to Oldmixon, was built for convenience rather than magnificence. Yet we can safely believe, in view of other evidence, that the Governor's "great house" was not less stately and beautiful than the other noble mansions that were occupied by the Lords of

the manor in Maryland at that day. The first wife, of Charles Calvert was Miss Darnall, and so far as the writer knows, the date of her death is unknown, but it is certain that he was a widower or bachelor in 1661, for in that year, when he announces to his father the arrival in the Province of his cousin, the daughter of Governor Leonard Calvert, he says: "She has now the care of my household." That he kept a retinue is very certain, from his statement to his father in a letter dated 1664, in which he says, referring to his family: "I have thirty to provide victuals for, which does put me to some care and trouble besides the expense, which is the least.

He kept up all the style and elegance of an English Lord which one has only to look at his portraits to believe. In one of these is shown the gorgeous wig, the knightly armor of the time of Charles II, while in another is the ermine mantle of his rank.

A charming little side-light on the third Lord Baltimore is in a deposition of Mr. Dent on October 12, 1682, describing his, Dent's refusal "to take the Oath," He says "Whereupon My Lord huffed and flurted his periwig and seemed very much dissatisfied."

Scornful and haughty in expression, his letters reveal a gentleness almost womanly.

"Little Cis," as he calls his oldest son (Cæcilius), is frequently mentioned in his letters to the Proprietary. In one dated April, 1672, Charles Calvert informs his father that "everything came safe and well to my hands. By your Lordship's direction I soon came to the knowledge of all the fine contrivances of the cabinet; also little Cis presents your Lordship his thanks for the cap, feather, sword, and belt, all of which he found as your Lordship

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"MT. AIRY," HOME OF BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERY, FOURTH LORD BALTIMORE

Shown through the courtesy of Miss Rebecca Lynn Webster

signified." "Little Cis" could not have been more than five years old at this time.

Again in 1673 he thanks his father for "my mother's picture, which will be a great ornament for my parlor, and though the painter hath not done it for her advantage, as you Lordship writes, yet those things are much esteemed here, for all which tokens of your Lordship's to me, my wife and children, we humbly returne your Lordship thankes."

It appears from the letters of Lord Baltimore that his children were left with caretakers in England in the year 1679, even little Benedict Leonard, for in that year he writes the following to a friend to whom he had confided them: "The allowance you signify is somewhat high, and may be wondered at, but in that I cannot as yet help myself, and provided my child do well, I shall think the less of it. You did well to charge Cis to write to you often and I pray put him in mind of his promise in that particular. I thank you for the good news of my children's health at Chelsea and son Benedict at Hammersmith, and that he is (as you write) as lusty and brave a child as any in Middlesex.

"I wish my wife had acquainted you before she left England what necessaryes she had provided for my children at Chelsea and Hammersmith, that there might not have been such a noise of complaint as you write there hath been in that particular; but I hope the care with my order to Brother Nick Lowe will be sufficient for the future, and that all partys will have no more cause to apprehend a want for anything necessary for my children; and besides my order, which I sent you some time since for my brother Lowe to supply, I also sent bills of exchequer to Mr. Barnaby Dunck, and desired his eye over my children to see if all things were complyed with by Nick Lowe. Herewith I send you an act. of what Bills of Exc. and other moneys I ordered unto my Brother Lowe's hands there to lye for supplying all occasions in relation to my children, so that I suppose I did all that was needful.

"By these letters I am sufficiently made sensible how kind and careful you have been of my children and concernes, and do assure you it is a great satisfaction to me and my wife to understand by all letters from you and our other friends that our children are well and such care taken of them as doth sufficiently satisfie us, and that they will not want anything requisit for them to have.

"I understand there has been greate trouble about a Gowne for my wife's daughter Jenny, and that you were blamed by some of my wife's Relatives; but I shall take care to clear you in that or anything else they may take unkindly for you. My wife and I think as you do about the weaning of our son Benedict Leo, and that until he has some teeth it will not be safe."

This "lusty" infant became the fourth Lord Baltimore, as "Little Cis" died young. There is no evidence of children by either the marriage to Miss Darnall or the widow Mary Banks (the third wife) or Margaret Charleton, who survived him.

The Honorable Lady Margaret Baroness of Baltimore, according to the records of Baltimore County, died in the year 1731, and in her will, bearing date July 15 of that year, did thereby give to her "grand-daughter, Charlotte Calvert, the now wife of Thomas Brerewood, the younger,

all that tract of land called the Lord Baltimore gift, containing 10,000 acres, etc."

On August 31, 1731, Thomas Brerewood and Charlotte, his wife, leased this land to Thomas Brerewood, the elder, for five shillings. In the year 1764 Frederick, sixth Lord Baltimore, had to defend a suit instituted by Francis Brerewood, brother and heir-at-law of Thomas Brerewood, the younger, for holding these 10,000 acres as his. The complaint was to the Right Honorable Robert Henley, Baron of Grange, in the County of Southson, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. In answering the complaint Frederick Calvert claimed that in the marriage settlement between Benedict Leonard Calvert and Lady Charlotte Lee, dated December 13, 1698, Charles, third Lord Baltimore, entered into an indenture tripartite of settlement to provide for a jointure for her should she survive him and for the settling and assuring the lands and hereditaments therein mentioned, in which "it is hereby declared and agreed that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Charles, Lord Baltimore, at any time or times or from time to time, etc., for the benefit of the said Benedict Leonard Calvert, by writ or writings under their respective hands and the seal of the province, to grant, dispose to any person, etc., any lands, etc., lying in Province of Maryland, being parcel of any manors reserved to the proprietary of the said province, to any person or persons for any terms of years, not exceeding 21 years, or for one, two or three life or lives or nmber of years, determinable upon the death of one, two or three lives, in possession and not in reversion." Notwithstanding which clause, Charles, third Lord Baltimore, granted to Lady Margaret, his wife, 10,000 acres, "the Lord Baltimore

gift," to her and to her heirs forever, which we have seen by the suit came into the possession of the Brerewoods, who, leaving no issue, it reverted to those who had no Calvert blood.

CARROLL

The first of the name to leave his impress upon the official life of the Province was Charles Carroll, who came to Maryland in the year 1688 and was Attorney-General of the Province, Receiver-General of the Rents of Lord Baltimore and Register of the Land Office. The Proprietary granted him large tracts of land in recognition of his valuable services.

The earliest warrant for land granted to Charles Carroll of the distinguished family in Maryland was in 1688, according to the following from Annapolis Land Warrants, volume 23, p. 17, in which on May 3, 1689, reference is made to the year previous as follows: "By virtue of a warrant granted unto Charles Carroll, Esq., for five hundred acres of land dated April the 19th last past, by virtue whereof I have laid our for the said Carroll all that Tract or parcell of Land Called "Carroll's Forest, lying in Charles County, beginning at a bounded white oake the northenmost bounds of Mr. John Woodcock's land called St. Winoxberg, etc., containing and now laid out for 500 acres more or less, to be held of the Mannour of Zachya." p me Will Hutchison Dep. Sur."

Other tracts were named by Charles Carroll in memory of his ancestral estates in Ireland, and are still recorded on Lord Baltimore's ancient Rent Rolls, Baltimore County pp. 158, 165, 256. These were: 1000 acres, Ely O'Car-roll, surveyed 13 Jan. 1695, for Chas. Carroll on ye N,



After full length portrait by Sully, in the State House Annapolis.

From the Author's Collection

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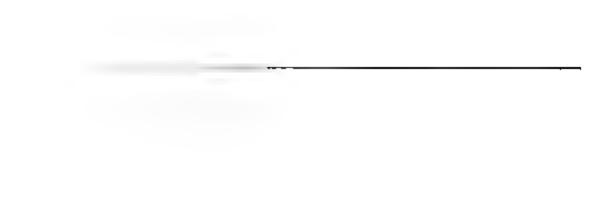
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Side Patapsco, at a Bod White Oak (p. 158); 400 acres. Litterlouna, surveyed 25 Jan., 1695, for Charles Carroll above the head of Patapsco, and on the west side Jones Falls. At a bound tree of a tract of land called Ely Carroll (p. 165); 10,000 acres, Doughoregan, surveyed 2 May, 1707, for Chas. Carroll, Esq. (p. 256); 5,000 acres Clynmalyra, surveyed 18 Apr., 1705, for Chas. Caroll, Esq., at ye head of Gunpowder River betwixt ye falls of ye sd. River (p. 256). The lands granted to this first of the Carrollton line eventually amounted to over 40,000 acres.

Carles Carroll, Esq., grandfather of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was twice married. By his first wife, Mary Underwood, he had but one son, who died in infancy. By his second wife, Mary Darnall, Charles Carroll had ten children, all of whom died young except Charles and Daniel.

Charles Carroll, son of Attorney-General Charles Carroll, lived in Annapolis, and was the second of the name to own Doughoregan Manor. From him decended the Carrolls of Carrollton.

This Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, had but one son, who became not only distinguished as the signer of the Declaration of Independence but for his ability, wealth and rare culture. Doughoregan Manor is still preserved in its original style. It was built in 1727, having a private chapel attached, in which service is still conducted. Here the Carrolls have been buried for more than a century and a half. The Carrolls, like many other of the representative families of Maryland, married almost exclusively into the other families who descended from titled houses of Great Britain, and many of them have become the wives of the foreign nobility.

Another distinguished Carroll family descended from Dr. Charles Carroll, who arrived in Maryland a quarter of a century after the first of the Carrollton line, receiving from Charles Carroll, Esq., his first tract of land in the year 1718. Just what relationship existed between these men it is not the intention to give in this volume, but the fact that both used on their seals the full arms of the Ely O'Carroll family, leaves no doubt of their kinship, and the further fact that the first of the Carrollton line made over a large tract of his own land to Dr. Charles Carroll, as his first land in Maryland, would incline to the belief that Dr. Charles Carroll was attracted to Maryland by the presence here of his relative, the Attorney-General of his Lordship.

Annapolis Land Warrants, Liber BB, p. 98, dated November 10, 1718. "Warrant then granted unto Daniel Carroll Gent and Charles Carroll Surgeon, both of Anne Arundel County, for 2400 acres of land being due unto them by assignment of double that quantity on the seaboard side being the remainder of a warrant for 8000 acres granted unto Colonel William Whittington on the seaboard side aforesaid, being date the 12th day of May one thousand seven hundred and fifteen assigned by the said Whittington unto Charles Carroll, Esq., who assigns the same to the said Daniel and Charles, etc." "I do hereby assign and make over unto Daniel and Dr. Charles Carroll all my right, title and interest in and to two thousand four hundred ares of land Wart. due by assignment of double that quantity on the seaboard side from William Whittington of Somerset County being the remainder of a warrant for eight thousand acres granted unto said Whittington on the seaboard side the 12th of May, 1715,

as witness my hand and seal this tenth day of November, 1718. Signed Charles Carroll."

Dr. Charles Carroll married Dorothy Blake, a grand-daughter of Madam Henrietta Maria Lloyd. The daughter of Captain James Neale of whom such interesting traditions have descended to the present generation.

The jewels and ring bestowed by Queen Henrietta Maria of England are still family treasures.

Dr. Charles Carroll and Dorothy Blake Carroll were parents of the distinguished Charles Carroll, barrister, author of the Declaration of Rights, and one of the most brilliant men of his day. This is the Macubbin branch.

As there were several other original Carroll settlers who were of the same origin in Ireland, but not closely related all the Carrolls of Maryland do not descend from the first Charles Carroll, Esq.

Each of the three or more branches were of high social standing, ability and culture.

Another Carroll family, also of the distinguished lineage of the Ely O'Carrolls, was early seated in St. Mary's County, their old homestead at Susquehanna Point being one of the most beautiful and notable estates in Southern Maryland. This adjoined Mattapony, the home of Governor Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, after this marriage to the widow of his Provincial Secretary, Colonel Henry Sewell. Susquehanna Point, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Patuxent River, was the home of the King's Collector-General, Christopher Rousby. He was the brother of John Rousby, both of whose tombs are still preserved there. The dates on their slabs are, respectively, October, 1684, and February, 1685.

Captain Henry Carroll, the first of this name to own

Susquehanna Point, acquired it through marriage with the legatee of Colonel John Rousby. At the time of their marriage it is recorded that Captain Carroll's bride brought him a fortune of £3000.

Many interesting traditions have descended in the Carroll family about this bride of Captain Henry Carroll, young Araminta Thompson, who was so youthful at the time of the courtship that the gallant Captain bestowed imported toys for her amusement, rather than the usual gifts of books and flowers.

From this marriage descended Governor Thomas King Carroll, of Kingston Hall, Somerset County, and Captain Michael Brown Carroll, of the United States Navy, who distinguished himself under Decatur at Tripoli, and others of note.

The Susquehanna Carrolls, who intermarried with other representative families of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, were, like their distant kinsmen of the Western Shore, noted for their culture and ability.

The Carrolls, of Carrollton, Doughoregan Manor, Home-wood and other notable estates intermarried with the Darnalls, Brookes, Lees, Digges, Chews, Howards and other Western Shore families. The Barrister Carroll branch, of the Caves, were allied to the Tilghmans, Blakes, Lloyds, and others of the Eastern Shore.

The Susquehanna Carrolls intermarried with the Van Swearingen, Briscoe, King, Brooke, Brown, and Biscoe families, and through ties of blood are related to the Calverts, of Mount Airy, the Steuarts, of Annapolis, and the Cradocks, of Baltimore County.

There are also the Carrolls, of Marlborough, the first of whom, Daniel, was prominent in the Colonial days.

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"DOUGHOREGAN MANOR," HOME OF THE CARROLLS OF CARROLLTON ...;

Built about 1727. From the Author's Collection

His descendants intermarried with the Digges, Hills-Brent, Fitzhughs, Spriggs, and other old Maryland and Virginia families. Rt. Rev. John Carroll, first Archbishop of Baltimore, and the statesman, Daniel Carroll, known as "The Commissioner," were both of the Marlborough Carrolls.

In this important Maryland family, as with others, it is impossible to more than touch upon the points of interest in their history during the past two hundred years in the Province and State upon which they have left such an indelible impression.

There is no branch of the Carroll family in Maryland that has not been distinguished. The Carrolls of Carrollton—most notable among their representative men was the Signer; the Carrolls of the Caves had the Barrister; the Susquehanna Carrolls, Governor Thomas King Carroll; the Marlboroughs, the Archbishop. These are but the bright particular stars in a galaxy of notable men of the same name, all remotely drawing their origin from the same ancient chief. The descendants of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, have to a remarkabele degree married titled foreigners.

Charles Carroll of Homewood, the only son of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, married Harriet Chew, daughter of the notable Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, whose daughter Peggy became the wife of General John Eager Howard. Among the many foreign marriages were those of the beautiful Caton sisters, granddaughters of the Signer, who were called "the American Graces" at the English Court where they were the reigning belies and beauties.

Of these, Mary married for her second husband the

Marquis of Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington; her sister, Louise, who had first been the wife of Sir Fulton Bathurst Hersey, married secondly Francis Osbourne Godolphin D'Arcy, Marquis Carmarthen, eldest son and heir to the Duke of Leeds, and upon his succession to the same, Louise Caton became the Duchess of Leeds. The third foreign marriage was that of Elizabeth Caton to Baron Stafford, of Costessy Hall.

Emily Caton married John Lovat Mactavish, a Scotch gentleman residing in Baltimore as English consul. To this granddaughter Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, gave Folly Hall, known also as Folly Quarter. Catherine Carroll, one of the daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, married Honorable Robert Goodloe Harper, one of the most eminent lawyers of his day and member of the United States Senate from Maryland.

Among the children of Charles Carroll, of Homewood, only son of the Signer, were Elizabeth Henrietta, who married Dr. Aaron Tucker; Mary Sophia, who married Honorable Richard H. Bayard; Harriet Juliana, who married Colonel John Lee of Needwood, and Louisa, who married Isaac Rand Jackson.

Among the lineal descendants of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who married in titled foreign families may be mentioned Louisa Carroll, who married George Cavendish Taylor, of England, nephew of Lord Waterpark, an Irish peer; Mary Louisa Carroll, who in 1886 became the bride of Comte Jean de Kergorlay, of France; Anita Maria, the wife of Baron Louis de la Grange, also of France, both daughters of Honorable John Lee Carroll, ex-Governor of Maryland.

Agnes Carroll, the daughter of Albert Henry Carroll

and Mary Cornelia Read, is the Countess Heussenstamm, of Austria, the marriage having taken place during the residence of Colonel and Mrs. James Fenner Lee at the Court of Vienna, while Colonel Lee was American Charge de Affaires.

CHAPLINE

John Chapline settled in Talbot County, Maryland, where he married and left descendants. His brother William removed to Calvert County, Maryland, where in 1689 his name appears among those who signed the petition to His Majesty, King William, in behalf of the Protestants of that country. His wife was a Miss Travers, by whom he had a large family, which spread through Prince George's and Frederick Counties, and through the Western and Southern States.

Colonel Joseph Chapline, who was born in Prince George's County in the year 1707, was in 1748 appointed one of the first Justices of Peace for Frederick County after it was erected out of Prince George's, the Chapline estates evidently lying in the newer county. Colonel Joseph Chapline owned extensive acres, patented under thirteen separate tracts. Whether there was any significance in the fact that he was elected member of the Assembly as many times as he had tracts of land, it is certain that he sat thirteen times in that august body of lawmakers, being one of the first four ever elected to the General Assembly from Frederick County.

In the year 1763 this public-spirited citizen was appointed one of the trustees of the free schools in his community. Two years later we find him appointed a committee of one from Sharpsburg to act with the general

committee on "the detestable Stamp Act." In the year 1768 was recorded a deed of gift from Joseph Chapline, of Frederick County, Maryland, to the vestry men and churchwardens of the Southern Church at Sharpsburg, as follows: "Witnesseth that said Joseph Chapline, for and in consideration of the religious regard which he hath and beareth to the said church, as also for the better support and maintenance of same, grants to said vestrymen, etc., a lot on which to build a church within seven years, their heirs and assigns paying on the 9th of July, yearly, one peppercorn."

He owned over 2000 acres about Sharpsburg, which town he laid out and named for Governor Horatio Sharp. Some years ago the original muster roll of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Chapline for the French and Indian Wars was found behind the weatherboarding of his old house at Sharpsburg, after it had been partly burned down. The muster roll dated 1757. The names of Captain Moses Chapline and many others were on the nearly faded paper. This Captain Moses Chapline was a brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Chapline, and, like his commander, served in the French and Indian Wars. He married Janet Caton, of Anne Arundle County, while Colonel Joseph won for his bride one Miss Williams, of the distinguished Williams family of Prince George County. Joseph Chapline, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Chapline, commanded the Eighth Maryland Militia.

In the year 1774 he was elected to represent Frederick County in the Continental Congress, held on the 5th of September of that year. He was appointed a member of the Committee of Correspondence November, 1774. A few years later he appears as one of the justices of Washing-

ton County. Capt. Joseph Chapline married Mary Ann Ferguson. Their home, Mount Pleasant, is said to be in a fine state of preservation. It is planned on a scale of magnificence, and is of such elegant detail in its interior decorations and finish that one can readily picture the manner of life which was enjoyed within its stately walls. Washington and his coterie were entertained at Mount Pleasant on many occasions, the Chapline home being the center of much social life in the old regime.

The mansion stands on a picturesque elevation, which commands a fine view of the Potomac River. Captain Moses Chapline, of the French and Indian Wars, who married Janet Caton, had a large family. Their descendants are living in many parts of the United States, the most distinguished of his sons being Colonel Moses Chapline, of the Revolutionary Army. In the records we find the Maryland convention ordering that "Mr. Moses Chapline be recommended to the Continental Congress as a fit person to take command of a company as a captain in the service of his country."

Having fulfilled his trust faithfully, he won not only the public thanks of Washington for his bravery on the field, but was promoted to the rank of colonel before the close of the war.

Besides his military services, Colonel Chapline had fulfilled for many years the office of Clerk of the Court for Frederick County. Colonel Moses Chapline was sent to Ohio to guard the western frontier against the Indians after Braddock's defeat. Those who accompanied him were Colonel Daniel Cresap, Colonel Lawrence Washington, Colonel Ebenezer Zane and Colonel John Caldwell. Several of these heroes settled in Wheeling, West Virginia,

over their votes and Chief Justice Samuel Chew was expelled from the faith.

He ably defended his position, both in the court and in the Philadelphia "Gazette," which greatly increased his influence both with the Quakers and the government. His son, Benjamin Chew, studied law under Andrew Hamilton in Philadelphia, and in the year 1741 went to London and studied in the Middle Temple Inns Court. He later practiced law in Dover, where he quickly rose to offices of honor and power. After serving as Speaker of the Lower House he became a member of the boundary committee.

The field of Dover evidently being too small for so brilliant a man, he removed to Philadelphia in the year 1754, and the next year we find him filling the office of Attorney-General of the Province, which he continued to hold for fourteen years. He was one of the commissioners for the defense of Philadelphia against the anticipated war with Spain in the year 1761. In the year 1774, after serving as Register-General of Wills for a term of years, he succeeded William Allen as Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania.

It was his charming daughter, Peggy Oswald Chew, who during the tournament given at the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British, had Major André as her knight.

Dr. Weir Mitchel has given us charming glimpses of society at that time and has depicted the cleverness and charm of the one destined to be the bride of one of the most heroic and dashing leaders of the American army, our own General John Eager Howard.

Her sister, Harriet Chew, married Charles Carroll, of Homewood, so we find these lovely women of Maryland blood passing by the many eligibles in the City of Brotherly Love to become the wives of Maryland's most distinguished sons, over whose homes they presided with the grace and dignity of those to the manner born.

In nearly every generation we find the descendants of our first Colonial official, Samuel Chew, of Herrington, filling offices of trust and fighting for their country.

The men and women have invariably intermarried with the best blood of this and other States. We find in their early history one taking for his bride a daughter of a Lloyd, of Wye, while one of his sisters became the wife of Governor William Paca and presided as the mistress of Wye Hall; another the wife of John Beale Bordley. Other intermarriages of the Chews were with the Burgesses, Worthingtons, Dorseys, Hopkins, Richardsons, Claggetts, Harrisons, Thomases and many other representative families.

CLAGGETT

The progenitor of Maryland's first Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas John Claggett, was Thomas Claget, an English gentleman of distinguished ancestry, who himself had rendered service to King Charles II: his father suffering for loyalty to Charles I, imprisonment in the Tower at the hands of the Parliamentarians.

Although possessed of large landed estates in England, we find him turning his face toward the Colonies in 1670 accompanied by his wife Sarah. He at once received patents for various tracts of land, including Goodlington Manor, Greenland, Croome, Weston and others. He settled at Leonardtown, where he is mentioned as "Captain Thomas Clagett Gentleman." In his will, proved in the

year 1706 Captain Thomas Clagett bridged the ocean with a stroke of his pen by declaring himself the son of Colonel Edward Clagett, devising "to son Edward the land I inherited in England from my father, Colonel Edward Clagett."

Equally positive proofs of their origin are frequent in the records of Maryland families—gleaned, however, after long research. Hence it is particularly gratifying when an original settler leaves his own legal evidence behind him. It is supposed that Edward Claggett went to England and took possession of his inheritance there.

Thomas, the eldest son, received Weston, one of the notable estates near Upper Marlboro, which included a deer park and other attractions peculiar to an English manor. This estate was entailed upon Thomas Clagett and his heirs forever.

Here this distinguished progenitor of the elder branch of the Maryland Claggetts made the name famous for elegant hospitality. Here the other Colonial officials enjoyed with the host the outdoor sports dear to the English country gentleman. As Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner and Judge of the County Court Thomas Clagett, of Weston, was an important man in his community. He left a large family, from whom many Marylanders are descended.

The first of the Clagetts of Croome was Richard Clagett, Sr., who inherited this large estate from his father, Captain Thomas Clagett, the immigrant.

Richard Clagett married Deborah Dorsey Ridgely, daughter of the Honorable John Dorsey, and had six children. Of these the third became the Rev. Samuel



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Clagett, who married first Elizabeth Gantt, daughter of Colonel Edward Gantt, of Calvert County.

This distinguished divine went to England to be ordained, which rite was performed on December 20, 1747, by the Lord Bishop of Peterboro.

Upon his return to the Province he was inducted as rector of Christ Church, Calvert County, later accepting calls to other parishes in Prince George and Charles Counties.

His daughter, Priscilla Clagett, who married Colonel Samuel Chew, and his son, Bishop Thomas John Claggett, were the children of Rev. Samuel Clagett's first wife, while by his second wife Anne Browne, he had Dr. Samuel Clagett, who later removed to Virginia.

The Right Rev. Bishop Thomas John Claggett was the first Episcopal Bishop consecrated in America. He was born at White's Landing, near Nottingham, Prince George's County. From the local academy in Calvert County the embryo first Bishop of Maryland went to Princeton, from which institution he proceeded to London, where he was ordained deacon and presbyter in the year 1764. After filling several of the most important parishes in Maryland, including St. Anne's, at Annapolis, and St. Paul's, Prince George's County, he was elected Bishop in the year 1792, just 100 years after the passage of the act establishing the Episcopal Church in Maryland.

Bishop Claggett, upon his return from England, added a "g" to his name as a result of his investigations of the family origin. In the year 1800 he was Chaplain in the Senate of the United States and a few years later founded Trinity Church at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, to which he presented a handsome communion service. Bishop Claggett married his cousin, Mary Gantt, and had a family of eight children. He lived at Croome, one of the original tracts patented to Captain Thomas Claggett and transmitted to his descendants.

Here the venerable Bishop was buried in the family lot in August, 1816. A marble slab marked his tomb, bearing an inscription written by Francis Scott Key, which is in part, "He ruled the church with firmness and faithfulness and adorned it with his chracter."

In the year 1898 the remains of Bishop Claggett were removed from Croome and reinterred in the Episcopal Cathedral at Washington.

The children of Bishop Claggett were Dr. Thomas John Claggett, who married Sophia Martin, of Montgomery County; Samuel Claggett, died 1802 unmarried; Mary Claggett, who married John Eversfield, left no descendants; Charles Nicholas Claggett, died unmarried 1832; Elizabeth Laura Claggett married Josiah Young, no issue; Priscilla Elizabeth Claggett married Colonel John Hamilton Chew, of Calvert County.

John Clagett, the great-grandson of Captain Thomas Claggett, who was born at Croome in the year 1733, after his marriage removed to Anne Arundel County, where he purchased large tracts of land. He married Miss White, of Frederick County, and had several children. The eldest of these married Eleanor Digges, of the distinguished family of that name, whose children intermarried with the Brookes, Hills, Snowdens, Bowies and others equally prominent.

In addition to enjoying the distinction conferred by having one of its members the first resident Bishop of Maryland and the first ever consecrated in America, the

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Claggett family has contributed its services in official and military life. There have been numerous justices, judges and military officers in the various generations, and there is scarcely a notable family in the State to which the Claggetts are not allied by blood. Richard Claggett, Jr., of Croome, married Lucy Keene, mentioned in the will of her father, who willed to his daughter Greenland, the estate which Captain Thomas Claggett devised to his son John, indicating an earlier marriage of a Keene to a Claggett.

These Keenes were descendants of Richard Keene, of Richard's Manor, Calvert County, whose English origin has been proven, but which is another story.

Among other prominent families to which the Claggetts are allied were the Eversfields, Belts, Berrys, Chews, Williams, Magruders, Ducketts, Thompsons, Chesleys, Harpers, Ridgelys, Woodwards, Scotts, Harwoods, Schleys, Hilliarys, Cramptons and others.

CONTEE

The Honorable Colonel John Contee, a member of the Council of State of 1707 and colonel of the Colonial Militia, was the first of his name in the Province.

In his will, dated 1708, he devised his lands in Maryland to his brother, Peter Contee, the father of Alexander Contee, who was but fifteen years old at the time of his uncle's death. The lad, who was evidently a younger son and the favorite of his uncle, the distinguished member of the Council, joined Honorable John Contee in Maryland a few years before that gentleman's death. Although twice married, the Honorable John Contee left no children to

inherit his large estate, which he divided among his relatives and the children of his first wife.

Naturally enough the young Alexander Contee, who had come out to the Province to be a son to his uncle, continued to make his home with Mme. Mary Contee, his aunt, the cousin of Governor Seymour, after the death of his uncle, and in addition to the lands bequeathed to his father, Peter Contee, soon acquired land patents of his own in Prince George's County, where his descendants have largely been seated ever since. Although a successful business man in the town of Nottingham, he was not averse to official life, and was the chosen representative of his community in the House of Burgesses in the year 1720.

Alexander Contee married Jane Brooke, great-grand-daughter of Robert Brooke, the Lord of De la Brooke Manor. Alexander Contee and his wife, Jane Brooke, had six sons and four daughters, from whom descend many distinguished citizens of Maryland. Colonel John Contee, the eldest son, was a prominent patriot. He was sent as a delegate to the convention which met at Annapolis in June, 1775, and his name is enrolled as one of the signers of the Declaration of the Freemen of Maryland of July 26, 1775, which antedated the national Declaration of Independence by a year.

Another distinguished son of the immigrant Alexander Contee was Colonel Thomas Contee, who, like his brother, Colonel John Contee, was a member of the Assembly, as well as a man of special influence and responsibility in the military affairs of his day. In the beginning of the Revolutionary War Thomas Contee was commissioned by the Council of Safety as major of militia, and was sent to con-

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"THE WOODYARD," HOME OF HENRY DARNALL

Built 1664. Shown through the courtesy of Mrs. Francis H. Durnall of Portland Manor

nalls, all of whom, for four generations at least, married the representatives in the Province of titled English or Irish families, so that the descendants of the two early settlers could easily outrank in their quarterings many of the peerage today. Three of the beautiful Darnall women became wives of as many distinguished Carrolls of Maryland, the men winning for their brides daughters of the early lords of the manor and their descendants.

Henry Darnall, the fourth of his name in Maryland, continued the family custom of marrying ladies of high degree by taking to wife the niece and ward of George, fourteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, the marriage settlement being duly recorded in the colony. One of his earlier kinsmen had married Elizabeth Lowe, descendant of the Lowes of Denby, while the repeated intermarriages of the Darnalls with the Digges brought another notable strain of blood into the lineage of the Maryland descendants.

One of the representatives of this distinguished family, John Darnall, of the Poplar Hill line, removed to Culpeper, Va., and his descendants reach from Kentucky to Arkansas.

Major Nicholas Sewall of Mattapony, married Miss Darnall, of Poplar Hill, their son, Robert Darnall Sewall, inheriting this beautiful estate from his uncle, for whom he was named.

DAVIS

After the resurvey between Maryland and Virginia, lands in Somerset County were granted two Davis brothers, by the Lord Baltimore, their estates being previously on the Accomac side. His Lordship's rent rolls show that

7000 acres in Somerset County alone were patented to members of the Davis family.

On both sides of the Chesapeake members of this name were large landholders and lived in easy way peculiar to the Colonial gentry. The Davis men were from earliest times conspicuous in the military affairs of the Province. In the year 1667 we find Captain Hopkins Davis commanding a company of foot in Choptank and Miles River, Talbot County, and Captain John Davis, of the same county, martialing his men against attack. Among the men of this name who were paid by the Assembly of Maryland for public services to the Province prior to 1685 were George Davis, Griffith Davis, John Davis, Thomas Davis, William Davis, Samuel Davis and Jonas Davis.

In the year 1694, John Davis was appointed Commissioner and Justice of the Peace for trial and cause for Talbot County, of which he was also a military officer.

While it has been claimed that the Western Shore Davises did not arrive in Maryland until much later than those on the Eastern Shore, the Colonial records disprove this, as above shown. As early as 1694 John Davis was a Justice of Prince George's County. The names of Samuel and John Davis appear in a list of loyal subjects in Somerset County in 1689, in which year a petition for a Protestant government was addressed to the king. While the Davis men filled with fidelity many civil offices of importance and served their government on the Colonial field, including the French and Indian wars, it is especially notable for the large number of commissioned officers in the revolutionary service. Among these were Colonel Richard Davis, 1778; Captain John Davis, Snow Hill Battalion, 1777; Captain Philip Davis, Thirteenth Bat-

talion, Kent County, 1778; Captain Richard Davis, of Washington County; Captain John Davis, of Wicomico Battalion; First Lieutenant Nixon Davis, First Lieutenant Jesse Davis, of Worcester County, 1776; First Lieutenant Amos Davis, of Washington County, 1778; First Lieutenant Lodowich Davis and Second Lieutenant Griffith Davis, Middle Battalion, Montgomery County; First Lieutenant James Davis, of Dorchester County; Philemon Davis, a sergeant in the mounted company that marched from Queen Anne's County February 3, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Davis, of Frederick County troops, 1776; Ensign Rezin Davis, of Frederick, 1776; Second Lieutenant Richard Davis, Baltrimore County 1776; Ensign Alexander Davis, commissioned second lieutenant August 1777; Ensign William Davis, Baltimore Battalion, 1777; Richard Davis, of Washington County, appointed to purchase provisions for the United States Army, 1778; Robert Paine Davis, Ensign of Captain Thomas Watkins' company on West River, in Anne Arundel County, 1779. There were other officers and no less than fifty privates by the name of Davis who served in the Maryland troops during the War of Independence.

While from the foregoing we can have no doubt as to the patriotic blood of the Davis men, yet more than once the name is enrolled among those who held the scales of justice, and while so many of the family were giving their lives to their country's service Samuel Davis, of Kent, and Richard Davis, of Washington County, were filling the honorable and important office of justice of the county courts in the year 1778.

In the Journal of the Council of Safety reference is made to Captain Davis as "sea commander." While one of the early rectors of William and Mary Parish was Thomas Davis, we find Rev. Samuel Davis preaching to the early Presbyterian flock in Somerset County, where his name is still revered as one who helped to plant the vine in the virgin soil of the New World.

The various branches of the Davis family in Maryland intermarried with the other representative Colonial families, and particularly is this the case in the branch in Anne Arundel County.

Among the other distinguished sons of Maryland of this name, that of Henry Winter Davis will always shine forth as a bright, particular star. This eminent scholar, statesman and orator has always been marked as one of the greatest of Marylanders. His father was Rev. Henry Lyon Davis, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and president of St. John's College, at Annapolis. His mother was Jane Brown Winter. Henry Winter Davis married Miss Nancy Morris, daughter of Mr. John B. Morris, of Baltimore, by whom he had two daughters, Ephriam Davis, who settled at Greenwood in the year 1755, had a son, Thomas, who during Washington's administration, raised a company and marched to Pennsylvania in 1794 to assist in suppressing the whisky insurrection. During his ab sence he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was also an elector of the Senate under the old Consti-He was a member of the Governor's Council and tution. a most important man in his day, being among other things, Associate Judge of the County Court. Allen Bowie Davis, like his father, was a man conspicuous in the official life of his generation. He was president of the State Board of Public Works, member of the constitutional convention and one of the first trustees and later president of the State Agricultural Society. The Honorable David Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was another distinguished son of Maryland. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, and in early manhood removed to Illinois. He was a member of the constitutional convention and a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1860. Judge Davis was appointed by President Lincoln Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. He was elected United States Senator to succeed John A. Logan.

Our new candidate for the vice-presidency, Honorable Henry Gassaway Davis has gone from one post of honor to another and has been chosen to the second highest nomination in this country, and it is with pleasure that Maryland claims him as her own son and the representative of some of her most distinguished families.

The various Colonial progenitors of the Davis family of Maryland include those who filled every important office in the gift of Lord Baltimore or of the people, hence it is not only history repeating itself when we find in our own generation the representatives of the old governing families of the Province continuing to maintain the precedent set them by their worthy forebears, for every man or woman who is representative is as sure to have strong, notable ancestors as that like produces like.

DE COURCY

The Courcys were in Maryland as early as 1654 and perhaps earlier, as in that year "Henry Coursey, Clark" examined certain papers concerning Claiborne and his partners.

This clerk of the Provincial Council was a prominent

man in the early history of the Province. He was chief Judge of Kent County and a fighter as well. He was at the Battle of the Severn in the interest of Lord Baltimore in 1655. He and Dr. Luke Barber were sent by Governor Stone as a kind of flag of truce to Governor Fuller and the Puritans. The year following when the Dutch ambassadors from South River came to consult the Maryland authorities they were entertained at the home of Colonel Coursey. August Hermann was the chief of the ambassadors of the Dutch. We find Colonel Henry Coursey covering himself with honor and eliciting commendation of the Governor and Assembly in his transactions with the Five Nations at a congress in Albany, New York, in the year 1677.

Of Colonel Henry Coursey of Cheston-on-Wye, the tradition regarding the land called My Lord's Gift, which is one of the fine ancestral estates of the De Courcys now in possession of a female line of descent, says that, in consideration of the valuable services rendered to the government by Henry Coursey, particularly those in regard to a treaty he had recently made with the Iroquois Indians, the Governor offered to give him "as much land as he could cover with his hand" upon a map spread out before them. Selecting a point on Queenstown Creek, he placed his thumb on the map and drawing a line around his outspread hand, surrounded what proved to be 1600 acres of land, and being patented in his Lordship's name was known ever afterward as My Lord's Gift.

In the year 1656 Governor Josias Fendall had bestowed upon Colonel Henry Coursey 1000 acres, probably in recognition of his services at Providence the year before. In the year 1682 this important gentleman is present as one of the council at the interview between Lord Baltimore and William Penn at the house of Colonel Thomas Tailler.

But it must be known that his two brothers were also filling high offices in the Province, even though not figuring so conspicuously as the head of the family.

In 1657 John Coursey, gentleman, was sheriff of ye county of the Isle of Kent, while William Coursey, Gent., was sheriff of the county of "Calverton."

That the De Courcy men had a high sense of honor we can judge from the action of Edward, son of William Coursey, 3d, of Cheston-on-Wye. This Edward Coursey entered the revolutionary army when but seventeen years of age, was captured at the battle of Long Island and remained a prisoner two years. When he returned he found his estate greatly damaged through the one who had taken charge, the young man himself being an orphan. He declined to accept any pay for his services in the war, holding that he had served his country purely from patriotic motives.

Later in life his son suggested to the Captain that at some future time he would himself claim a pension for his father's services, whereupon the brave old veteran calmly took his commission out of his desk and, tearing it into pieces, threw it in the open fire, declaring that no heir of his should benefit by the services his duty had called him to perform in behalf of his country.

In his will Captain Edward Coursey thus addresses his sons regarding their name, which from the time of the first settlers was invariable written Coursey.

"As from the respectable and public manner in which my ancestors emigrated from Ireland to this country it cannot be believed that any necessity of concealment induced them to alter the original spelling of the family name, I am led to believe the change took place from the antipathy which sometimes existed betwixt the subjects of Great Britain and France, and probably with them at this time, and that they intended thereby to efface the mark of their French descent, etc. Therefore I request and advise both my sons to resume the ancient manner of spelling their family name, viz., De Courcy, and to use that signature in all their future transactions."

This spelling has prevailed in the Maryland family ever since. As they have always claimed their descent from the Earl of Ulster and Lord Kingsale, their indifference to the lapsing of their claim to the title in no wise established in their minds the claims of the one who received the title and estates upon the death of the old Earl Gerald. The estates of the De Courcys have covered many thousands of acres.

DIGGES

Among the many Maryland families whose direct lineal descent from some of the most notable houses of Great Britain can no longer be questioned, because positively proven by the records of England and internal evidence in Maryland, none is more interesting than that of the Digges family. This ancient name is not only notable for the royal blood which flows in its veins from several lines of kings, including that of the great Conqueror himself, but is preëminently interesting because of the attainments of its sons during the several generations which immediately preceded the seating of one of this family in the colony of Virginia, from which his eldest son removed to Maryland and became an important figure in our Colonial government.

Edward Digges arrived in Virginia about the year 1650, when he acquired Bellefield, his extensive estate, where his tombstone bears evidence to his being "sonne of Sir Dudley Digges, Knt. and Bart., Master of the Rolls in the reign of King Charles I."

In the natural order of privileges for the privileged classes, Edward Digges was appointed member of the Council of Virginia, and in 1656 was commissioned Governor of the Old Dominion. After filling this high office several years he was sent to England as one of the agents of the colony. On his return he again resumed his place in the Council. A fact which was considered worthy of being perpetuated on his tombstone was that "he was the only introducer and promoter of the silk manufacture in this colony." It is said that he had two Armenians to cultivate silkworms on his estate of Bellefield. This silkworm culture was a great fad among the early settlers of Maryland and has been revived at intervals ever since.

Governor Edward Digges married Elizabeth Page, by whom he had thirteen children. William, the eldest, figured prominently in the official and military life in Virginia and was active during Bacon's rebellion. He was Justice of the Peace, Captain of horse and sheriff of York County. He removed to Maryland about 1680 or 1681 and patented extensive tracts of land in the Province. He married the charming Widow Wharton, whose beautiful mother had captivated Charles, the third Lord Baltimore. From this eldest line of the Digges family in America have descended many of Maryland's most distinguished sons and beautiful daughters. Colonel William Digges was at once made member of the Provincial Council and was Deputy Governor during the absence of Lord

Baltimore in England. He was in command at St. Mary's during the Protestant revolution headed by John Coode and others, and by the force of superior numbers was compelled to surrender.

While the owner of estates in several counties, Colonel William Digges' name is associated with Warburton Manor, in Prince George's County, which is situated directly opposite Mount Vernon. Very charming pictures of the life on the Potomac are given us by Washington Irving, and that the families at Mount Vernon and Warburton's Manor were close friends there remain many evidences. It seems that a code of signals existed between General Washington and his contemporaries at Warburton. On a little knoll in front of Mount Vernon we are told that Washington "wigwagged" to those at Warburton, and that in response the barge from the manor would shoot out from its moorings, manned by its liveried blacks, in response to the signal of the would-be guest.

The various generations of Digges who trace their descent from Colonel William, the first of Warburton Manor, have intermarried with many of the other representative families of Maryland, including the Carrolls, Darnalls, Sewalls, Lees, Neales and others. Among the notables Marylanders who descended from Colonel William Digges was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; Rev. John Carroll, first Archbishop of Baltimore; Daniel Carroll, the statesman of Rock Creek; General A. Leo Knott and others.

DARCY-DORSEY

There were two distinct branches of Darcys in Colonial Maryland, not in any way connected so far as the records DARCY-DORSEY COAT OF ARMS OF DORCHESTER
COUNTY, MARYLAND—CREST FROM SEAL OF
JOHN DORSEY, USED IN 1749

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show, but between which traditions of relationship exist in both branches.

Of these two branches that on the Eastern Shore has been seated in Dorchester County, since 1660, the original estate descending from father to son to the present, or eighth generation.

The evidence of the descent of this family from the ancient and noble family of Darcy in England exists on the heraldic seal of John Darcy, Gent., used on an official document dated 1749, the bull passant, on a cap of maintenance, denotes the particular branch of English Darcys from which the Darcy-Dorseys of Dorchester sprung.

As for six generations but one son has married in each generation limiting the descent in the male line to the children of the late James L. Dorsey, Esq., the family history is not of interest to the many Dorseys who descend from the Hockley branch in Anne Arundel County, and hence is not given.

The children of James L. Dorsey, Esq., the last to die in possession of the Dorsey estate in Dorchester County, are John R. Dorsey, Esq., Frank Grafton Dorsey, Esq., and Charles Howard Dorsey, Esq., of Baltimore; Mrs. John M. Willis, Miss Mary V. Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster Dorsey of Dorchester County; and Mrs. Albert Levin Richardson (Hester Dorsey Richardson) of Baltimore.

DORSEYS OF HOCKLEY

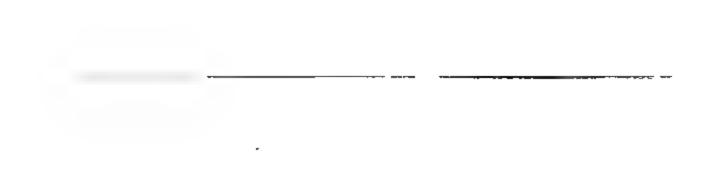
Of all the distinguished officials whose presence with their families and retainers lent luster to the ancient capital, none are more indelibly impressed upon the history of the Province than the early Dorsey brothers, sons of Edward Darcy who received his first warrant for land from the Lord Proprietary in the year 1650.

In that year Edward Darcy, the original projenitor of the Hockley branch of the Dorseys of Maryland, received another grant for land adjoining his original warrant, the latter patented in connection with Captain John Norwood.

These lands were in the year 1667 assigned to George Yate, Edward Darcy having in 1661 been granted a valuable estate in that part of St. Mary's County which in 1663 became a part of the newly erected County of Calvert. This was Theobush Manning patented to Edward Darcy and Thomas Manning, as shown in the Land Warrants, but incorrectly entered in Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Calvert County, as belonging to "Edward Darby."

Hockley-in-the-Hole, originally taken up by Edward Darcy, was in 1664 patented to his sons Edward, Joshua and John, the original patent bearing date August 20, 1664, being still in the possession of the present owner of Hockley, Miss Anne Elizabeth Dorsey, lineal descendant of all three of the original patentees. In the year 1681 "Edward Dorsey, Gent. of Ann Arundell County, Son and heir of Edward Dorsey late of said County deceased" assigned his right to his brother John. The parchment document granting Hockley to the three Dorsey brothers bears the autograph of Charles, third Lord Baltimore, and was given under the Great Seal of the Province.

Major Edward Dorsey, latter known as Colonel, Judge in the High Court of Chancery, and Keeper of the Great Seal, was active in military affairs, and was also a Gentleman Justice of Anne Arundel County. His house on



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Prince George's Street, Annapolis, was probably built when he disposed of his interest in Hockley to his youngest brother the "Honorable John Dorsey."

Colonel Edward Dorsey's house in the ancient city was the largest mansion there when upon the removal of the capital from St. Mary's the seat of government was changed to what is now Annapolis, and so it became the home of the Royal Governor Sir Francis Nicholson, and the meeting place of the Assembly until permanent public buildings could be erected. The old mansion is still standing and on a spring day one can easily realize what an ideal spot it was with its fine old English gardens sloping down to Prince George's Creek, the low-clipped box-bordered flower beds, short green turf and hanging willow trees, still giving suggestions of its original beauty. There is scarcely a post of honor, civil or military, which Colonel Edward Dorsey did not fill, and he was also identified with the religious and educational movements in the Province. It was at the house on Prince George's Street that Major Edward Dorsey lived during the lifetime of his first wife, Sarah Wyatt, while the Honorable John Dorsey, captain of the Baltimore County militia in later years, took possession of Hockley, three miles from Annapolis, over which his wife, Madam Pleasance Ely, presided, of whom it has been noted—perhaps as a warning to her descendants, that her name was in no sense suggestive of her disposition.

Certain it is that the amiable Sarah, wife of Major Edward Dorsey, died, after bearing six sons and two daughters to her liege lord, while "Pleasance," of austere memory, buried the "Honorable John," and was led a second time to the altar by Thomas Wainwright. Upon

the death of Sarah Wyatt, his wife, Major Edward Dorsey keeper of the Great Seal, wooed and won young Margare, Larkin, who became the mother of four sons and on daughter.

In the year 1692 Major Edward Dorsey was one of the committee appointed to read and inspect the laws of the Province, and a few years later we find him a commissioner in Chancery.

He was one of the first to contribute to the fund for establishing free schools in Maryland, was a trustee of King William and Mary School, and was given authority to conduct the arrangements for the building of St. Anne's Church, of which he was a vestryman. On account of the inability to secure workmen he resigned the latter commission.

Although referred to as Major in the Archives, the title of "Colonel" is given Edward Dorsey in the settlement of his estate, indicating that he attained the higher military honor before his death.

The inventory of Colonel Edward Dorsey's estate bears evidence of his manner of life, for the bequests of silver tankards and cordial cups, silver-hilted swords, chafing dish and other evidences of the convenience and elegancies, indicate that he kept up the dignity incident to a Provincial Justice and Keeper of the Great Seal and field officer of the Colonial troops in his county. His seal gold ring, which was left to his son, Edward, was probably the one used later by Edward and Joshua in sealing a joint deed. The impression of these seals has caused no little conjecture, because of the device and motto which must have belonged to a maternal line. The small shield has in the center a hand holding an upright un-

sheathed sword, with the motto "An Por Peth" surrounding it. As both Greek scholars and those versed in old Gaelic have found this too hard a problem to solve, I give it as interesting study to the many who spring from the early Dorseys.

Sarah Dorsey, the only sister of the three brothers of Hockley, married Matthew Howard, one of the original five Howards who came to Maryland in 1650, the same year in which Edward Darcy patented his first land. The sons and daughters of all the early Dorseys married the representatives of Colonial worthies of prominence and influence until it is almost impossible to name an early notable from whom the later generations do not descend, or a person of eminence in Maryland and many out of the State who do not with pride claim their Dorsey forbears.

The Dorsey men have largely inclined to the law, and several of the descendants of the distinguished Judge of of the High Court of Chancery, Major Edward Dorsey, have occupied seats on the Maryland bench. In the year 1758 we find Governor Horatio Sharp writing to William Dorsey for his legal opinion on certain vexed questions relative to the rights of indentured servants to enlist in the King's service. Mr Dorsey's opinion was given.

On the formation of the county courts in Maryland in 1777, when the State government was organized, the following Dorseys were appointed Justices of the local courts: John Dorsey, Thomas Dorsey and Nicholas Dorsey, Jr., sons of Henry, for Anne Arundel County, and Basil Dorsey was at the same time made Justice for Frederick County. Those of a later date who attained

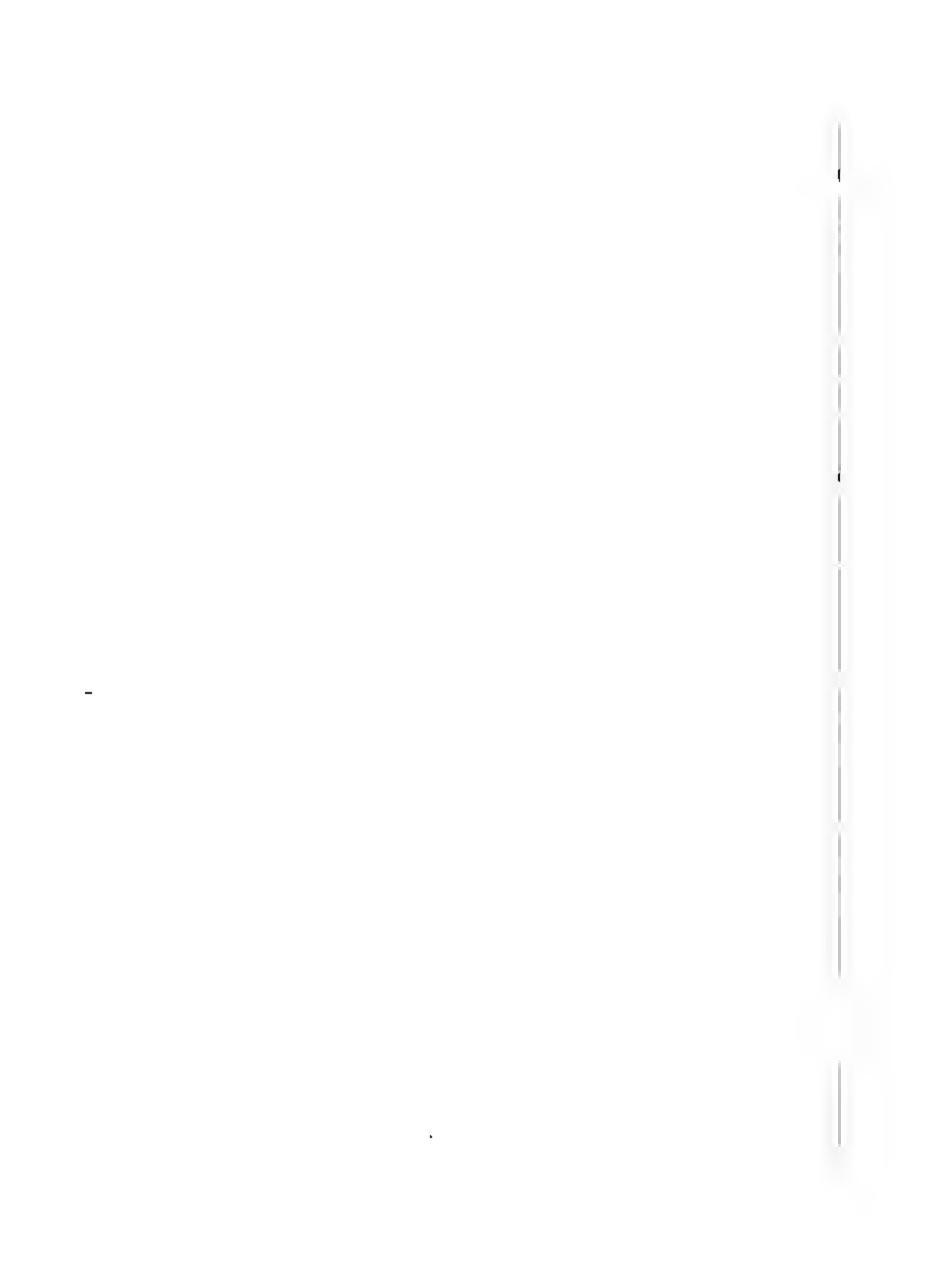
to legal distinction in Maryland were Honorable Walter Dorsey, the Chief Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Baltimore and Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1817. Honorable Clement Dorsey, member of Congress for three successive terms, who died in 1846. Chief Justice Thomas Beale Dorsey, of the Court of Appeals and Attorney-General of Maryland in 1824.

Two daughters of Governor Charles Ridgely and Priscilla Dorsey became the wives of Governor George Howard, of Waverly, and James Howard, son of Governor John Eager Howard.

Caleb Dorsey became the ancestor of the Macubbin Judge Walter Dorsey, son of Colonel John Dorsey and his wife, Mary Hammond, was a distinguished member of the bar and member of Congress; Edward Dorsey, another eminent lawyer, married Henrietta Maria Chew, daughter of Benjamin Chew and Henrietta Maria Lloyd, and was a brother-in-law to Governor Paca. ward Dorsey was a member of the Council at the time of his death, in 1760, and an influential representative of Frederick County. He was one of the most eminent jurists of his day and always associated in legal affairs with Daniel Dulaney and Robert Goldsborough as "one of the greatest lawyers." In the year 1766 his only daughter, Henrietta Maria Chew Dorsey, died, aged ten years, and the Maryland "Gazette" announced that her fortune of £30,000 would go to her father's relatives.

Among those who served as members of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety of the Revolutionary War in September, 1774, were Thomas Dorsey, John Dorsey, Philip Dorsey, Caleb Dorsey, Ely Dorsey, Sr., for Anne Arundel County, and Elijah Dorsey, for Baltimore Town.

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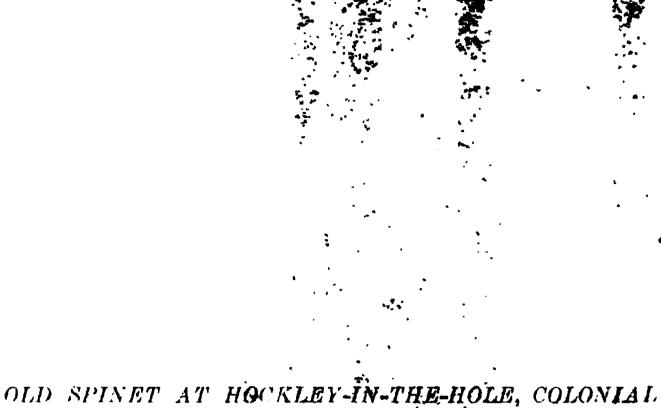
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OLD SPINET AT HOCKLEY-IN-THE-HOLE, COLONIAL HOME OF THE DARCY-DORSEY FAMILY

Original photograph taken by the Author for her collection. Shown through the courtesy of Miss Anna Elizabeth Dorsey of 'Hockley,' Anna Axundell County

Those named at the Association of Freemen in Anne Arundel County on January 16, 1775, to be members of the Committee of Observation were Samuel Dorsey, son of Caleb; John Dorsey, son of Severn John; Edward Dorsey, son of John; John Dorsey, son of Michael Caleb Dorsey, Jr., Thomas Dorsey, Philip Dorsey and John Dorsey.

Among the many Maryland Dorseys who served as officers in the Revolutionary Army were Captain Richard Dorsey, who was third lieutenant of Colonel William Richardson's Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp in 1776, lieutenant of the Continental Dragoons in 1777, captain of an independent company of Maryland artillery which was attached to and formed part of the First Continental Artillery on May 3, 1778. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Camden, and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Captain Daniel Dorsey of the Third Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp. Captain Ely Dorsey, lieutenant of Watkin's Independent Maryland Company and captain of the Second Maryland in 1776. Surgeon John Dorsey of Third Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp. Lieutenant John W. Dorsey of the Third Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp. Lieutenant Larkin Dorsey, of the Baltimore Artillery, Company F, Lieutenant Nicholas Dorsey of the Second Maryland Company; Larkin Dorsey, cornet of the Fourth Continental Dragoons. Captain Thomas Dorsey, of the Continental Dragoons and of First Pennsylvania Bat-First Lieutenant Elisha Dorsey of the Baltimore County "Soldiers' Delight" Company in 1777. Colonel Thomas Dorsey of the Elkridge Battalion in 1778. tenant-Colonel John Dorsey, of the Elkridge Battalion in 1778. Captain John Worthington Dorsey, of the Elkridge Battalion in 1778. Ensign Laren (Larkin) Dorsey, of Washington County Battalion.

In addition to the above, some of which have never before been published, having been gleaned from original commissions, there are many others who served later in the United States navy, among them being Dr. Nathan Dorsey, surgeon's mate in Continental Hospital Department, United States navy; John W. Dorsey, assistant surgeon; Captain Lawrence Dorsey, Greenberry Dorsey, assistant surgeon; Hill Dorsey, midshipman in 1812 and Robert Dorsey, midshipman.

DUVALL

On August 8, 1659, Mareen Duvall received a patent for a tract of land on the south side of the South River, in Anne Arundel County, which, in the original survey, was granted under the name of LaVal, in memory, no doubt, of the home in sunny France. By the acquisition of other large tracts of land this enterprising young Huguenot soon became one of the largest gentleman planters on South River and an important merchant.

That Mareen Duvall was a young man at the time of his arrival in Maryland is evident from the fact that he did not appear in official life until 1678, in which year he, with other of the most important men of Anne Arundel, was by Act of Assembly appointed one of the Commissioners to survey and lay off towns and ports of entry in the county. His services to the Province during the war against the Nanticoke Indians in the year 1683 were recognized by the payment to him of a large amount of tobacco.

In the year 1750 an assessment in tobacco was made to

DUVALL COAT OF ARMS

Shown through the courtesy of Mr. Richard Mareen Duvall. From the Kuthor's Collection

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raise funds "to pale in the yard and build a house with a fireplace to accommodate the minister and parishioners in bad weather." This is now Holy Trinity Church, near Collington, Prince George's County, which has of late years been restored and adorned with many beautiful memorial windows to the Duvalls, Mullikens, Bowies and other old families of Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties.

In the political life of the colony Mareen Duvall was a Jacobite, as the adherents to King James II were called, and in 1692 a letter from Colonel Nicholas Greenbury to Governor Lionel Copley called the latter's attention to a Jacobite cabal held at Mareen Duvall's house, which was designated as a rendezvous of that party. Among other Colonial leaders identified with and present at this "cabal" were Colonel Henry Darnall, Colonel Samuel Chew, Colonel Edward Dorsey and others equally prominent. With this French Protestant his faith, like that of the others, did not interfere with his loyalty to the rightful heir to the English Crown had befriended the persecuted and homeless Huguenots when every hand was against them played its part in making him a loyal subject to the king.

Before this death he had acquired several thousand acres in Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, where he lived the easy life of a country gentleman. For some reason not given in the records, his house was mentioned as having been especially guarded during an Indian outbreak in Colonial times.

The bequests in his will of lands and personal property, including silver tankards and other evidences of luxurious living, give testimony of his material prosperity. To his

son John he left his "silver snuff box" among other heirlooms of individual interest. The impression of his coat of arms on his seal has descended to the present generation.

A Colonial silver-hilted sword, which descended through the Marsh Mareen Duvall line, still bears evidence of the fighting blood of the early Duvalls.

Many of the descendants of Mareen Duvall rendered distinguished services to the Province in civil and military life. His sons and daughters intermarried with the most influential English families in the colony, and from the bequests in the various wills it is evident that the life at La Val and Middle Plantation was as luxurious and courtly as on any of the manors of the English gentry.

Mary, the widow of Mareen Duvall, married Rev. Jacob Henderson of Holy Trinity Church. For her third husband this charming Mary was won by Colonel Henry Ridgely.

Mareen Duvall, eldest son of the immigrant, married Frances Stockett, of Anne Arundel County, and left numerous distinguished descendants.

Susannah Duvall, daughter of the immigrant Huguenot, married Robert Tyler, and had, among other descendants, President John Tyler.

Lewis Duvall married Martha Ridgely, daughter of Robert Ridgely, the early Colonial dignitary. Their daughter Elizabeth married her cousin, William Ridgely. Many alliances with notable families out of the State have extended the various branches through the South and West, while the marriage of a great-grandson to a daughter of the famous Mr. Rittenhouse has united two of the oldest families in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice Gabriel Duvall, a grandson of the French Huguenot,

was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States and General Court, and a clerk of the Council of Safety of Maryland during the Revolutionary War, Comptroller of the United States Treasury and a member of Congress. Two of his brothers, Isaac and Edward, were gallant officers in the Maryland line of the Revolutionary Army. Elizabeth Duvall, daughter of John Duvall and Elizabeth Jones, married Benjamin Warfield, youngest son of Richard Warfield, the original settler, and progenitor of Governor Warfield.

This Elizabeth Duvall and Benjamin Warfield became the forebears of many distinguished men of Maryland by the names of Warfield, Dorsey, Ridgely, Worthington and Griffith.

Mary, the second daughter of Captain John Duvall, married Edward Gaither (1709) and had several children. Their son, Samuel Duvall, was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Among the many who rendered services in the Revolutionary War were Benjamin Duvall, who enlisted at the age of sixteen in Captain Bowie's company of the Flying Camp. Benjamin Duvall of Elisha, Edward Duvall, Isaac Duvall and William Duvall were all lieutenants in the Revolutionary Army, while Richard Duvall, Joseph Duvall and Samuel Duvall also rendered conspicuous services in the War of Independence. Among the many distinguished and well-known descendants of the French Huguenot, Mareen Duvall, may be mentioned William P. Duvall, first Territorial Governor of Florida; Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Governor English, of Indiana; Judge Alvin Duvall, of Kentucky; Mr. Richard Mareen Duvall, of the Baltimore Bar; the late General

Bradley T. Johnson, the late Major-General Isaac Harding Duvall, United States Army; Major-General William Penn Duvall, United States Army; Mr. H. Reiman Duvall, of New York, formerly president of the F. C. & P. Railroad Company; Dr. John M. Duvall, of Prince George's County; Dr. John W. Hood, of Baltimore; Mrs. Benjamin Price, of New York; Mr. Charles E. Fendall, of the Baltimore bar; Judge Grafton Duvall, of Anne Arundel County; Dr. Wirt A. Duvall, of Baltimore; Mr. Elbridge G. Duvall, of New York; the late Dr. William Waters Duvall of Prince George's County; the late Madam Bodisco, wife of the Russian Minister at Washington about 1850.

FENWICK

There are many contradictions in the English records of the Fenwick family in certain minor details, but the actual mention of "Cuthberte" at the proper date in the family record in England has positively fixed the identity of the Lord of Fenwick Manor in Maryland, and has also thrown light upon an intermarriage of the Fenwicks with the Lisle (Lyell) family, which gives a possible basis for a tradition in that family, which is of more than passing interest.

This tradition hangs around a small embroidered handkerchief which has descended in the Lyell family of New Jersey and which is claimed to have been used by King Charles I on the scaffold and still stained with the blood of the martyred King.

Mr. Whitehead, who has in his contributions to the history of New Jersey brought this tradition to light, states that Colonel Robert G. Johnson, of Salem, who knew nothing of the connection of the Fenwicks with the Lyells,

claims that "he had in his possession at one time an order from Cromwell to Major John Fenwick to superintend the execution of the King, which service, if performed, would have given him an opportunity to secure the handkerchief and render its transmission to the Lyells less improbable."

David Lyell, one of the first proprietors of Perth Amboy, had a wife, Catharine; daughters, Jane, Catharine and Mary; sons, Fenwick, William, Robert and David. Tradition in that family had preserved the belief in Fenwick ancestry, but recent investigations have given the writer the English record of the marriage of Catharine Fenwick to Lancelott Lisle (Lyell). The New Jersey family also has the tradition of a Lorraine connection, which the records of nearly 300 years ago verify through the Fenwicks.

Thus we see that tradition is not history, but it is some cases its handmaiden.

Leaving, however, the realms of tradition and standing upon the firmer ground of historic records, we find that Cuthbert Fenwick, the first of his name in the relative land, arrived by way of Virginia in the year 1634, at the early age of twenty. Being a younger son of a large family he was tempted by the opportunities in the New World, and probably moved not a little by the spirit of adventure which influenced more than one of the young cavaliers of the court of Charles I.

As a member of the First Assembly of Freemen held in Maryland in the year 1637-38, he becomes at once an interesting historic personage, as the proceedings of that Assembly are without doubt the most interesting on record.

That Cuthbert Fenwick was the trusted friend of Thomas Cornwallis is proved by the fact that he not only resided at Cornwallis' manor house, known as The Cross, during the Captain's frequent trips to England, but he filled his seat as a member of his Lordship's council at the same time, although but twenty-six years old, and had two years before claimed a voice in the Assembly as not assenting to the election of St. Mary's Burgesses. For many years Cuthbert Fenwick figured conspicuously in the legislative halls of Provincial Maryland. He was the Lord of Fenwick Manor and in his will, dated 1654, he provided that his son Cuthbert have the plantation on St. Cuthbert's, and he to be lord of the manor, which was situated next to De la Brooke Manor granted to Robert Brooke in the year 1650. As might be expected, the descendants of these two lordly councilors, honored scions of titled English houses, intermarried and left sons and daughters who are numbered among our representative citizens.

Cuthbert Fenwick was himself twice married. Of his first wife no record has been left, but of his second, Jane Eltonhead, we learn that she was the daughter of Richard Eltonhead, of England, widow of Robert Moryson, of Virginia, and sister of William Eltonhead, who arrived in Maryland in the ship Golden Fortune as Lord Baltimore's representative to recapture the records then in the care of Richard Preston, the commander of the Patuxent, and one of the commissioners to govern Maryland under Oliver Cromwell. William Eltonhead lost his life for his part in the engagement between the Puritans and the Lord Baltimore's party.

The will of Jane Fenwick, probated 1660, has been pro-

nounced a typical exponent of a Colonial dame's wardrobe and household furnishings in the period of the early settlement. In this she bequeaths to her stepdaughter Teresa her taffeta suit, serge coat, and all her fine linen, consisting of aprons, handkerchiefs, head clothes, etc., her hoods, except the great one; her three petticoats, the tufted Holland one, the spangled one, and the new serge one. To Teresa she leaves her "wedding ring," the yellow curtains, a little bed, a mohair rug and other effects.

To her own three sons, Robert, Richard and John Fenwick, Jane Fenwick left all her jewels, plate and rings, "except the wedding one"—also to her boys the great scarf, etc.

To her stepsons, Cuthbert and Ignatius Fenwick, she leaves among other things an "ell of taffeta."

The Fenwicks, who were among the most important of our early Catholic families, intermarried with others of like faith. Colonel Richard Fenwick, grandson of Cuthbert Fenwick, Lord of Fenwick Manor, married Dorothy Plowden, daughter of George Plowden, of Resurrection Manor. His cousin, Ignatius Fenwick, won the hand of Eleanor Neale, descendant of Captain James Neale, of Wollaston Manor, while through the marriage of Colonel Ignatius Fenwick with Sarah Taney came descent from Michael Taney, High Sheriff of Calvert County, and the Brookes of De la Brooke.

Many sons of the Fenwick family became priests. The first Bishop of Cincinnati was Edward Fenwick, brother of Colonel James Fenwick, one time member of the Maryland Senate.

The second Bishop of Boston was Benedict Fenwick. Others who were priests were Rev. John Fenwick, the uncle of the Bishop of Cincinnati, Rev. Enoch Fenwick, president of Georgetown College; Rev. George Fenwick, professor of rhetoric in the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Frederick, later at St. Inigoes.

Colonel Ignatius Fenwick was a distinguished member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention. James Fenwick, the son of Colonel Ignatius Fenwick and Sarah Taney, married Henrietta Lancaster; their daughter Maria Fenwick, becoming the wife of William Leigh Brent, descendant of Governor Giles Brent, of Kent Fort Manor.

Both of the sons of this union have been distinguished citizens of Maryland; the elder, Robert James Brent, was Attorney-General of Maryland, and General Joseph Lancaster Brent. Other families to which the Fenwicks of Maryland are allied are the Knotts, the Spaldings, Mattinglys, Jenkins, Coles, Sewalls and others. Of the many descendants the best known are the late General Joseph Lancaster Brent, Mrs. William Keyser, Mr. Henry M. Fenwick, Mr. Guy Bernard Fenwick, Mr. Duncan Kenner Brent, Miss Nannie M. Brent, Mr. William Keyser, Jr., Mr. R. Brent Keyser, Miss Ida S. Brent, Mr. Robert F. Brent, Mrs. George Alphonzo Jones, Mrs. Dunbar Hunt, Miss Anita Dunbar Hunt, Mrs. H. B. Denman and others.

GALE

Among the men of social importance in Somerset County in the latter part of the seventeenth century was Colonel George Gale, of a fine old English family. His first wife was Mildred Warner Washington, widow of Lawrence Washington and grandmother of General Washington. She died in England while visiting George Gale's relatives, according to English record, in the author's possession.

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George Gale married, second, Elizabeth Denwood, daughter of Levin Denwood. His will, dated June 6, 1712, recorded in Annapolis Wills, W. B. 5, fol. 438, leaves to loving wife Betty one-third of all personal estate, she and his brother Matthias, of Great Britain, to be executors. He directs that his children be brought up Protestants; children to have residue of estate when youngest is eighteen years old. The sons of Colonel George Gale became high civil and military officials, and their descendants are numbered among Maryland's best citizens.

GERARD

In the year 1639 St. Clement's Manor was granted to Mr. Thomas Gerard, Gent., by the Proprietary, and Thomas Gerard was made lord of the manor. That he exercised all the rights and privileges of English lords there is proof in the records of the courts Baron and Leet held from the year 1659 to 1672, and which alone of all the manorial court proceedings are still extant.

This historic manor contained a little less than 12,000 acres, and was the scene of many notable events in Colonial history.

Dr. Thomas Gerard was early a member of Lord Baltimore's Council, and represented St. Mary's hundred in the Provincial Assembly in the year 1641. Later we find him associated with the opposing faction and the friend of Josias Fendall. Indeed, the Assembly which planned to overthrow the Lord Proprietary in the year 1659, met at Bromly, the manor house of Dr. Gerard. The next day's meeting was also held on St. Clement's Manor, but at Bushwood, the home of Robert Slye, son-in-law of Thomas Gerard. It was there that the first declaration

of independence was issued in America, in Governor Fendall's famous proclamation of Maryland as a republic.

After the political troubles which enveloped him as a result of this revolution against Lord Baltimore, Dr. Gerard removed to Virginia, across the Potomac. His first wife, Susannah Snow, died and was buried in Maryland.

After living in the Old Dominion awhile, as the neighbor of the Washingtons, Fitzhughs, Lees and Peytons this voluntary exile from Maryland married the widow Rose Tucker and continued to live in Virginia until his death.

His manor of St. Clement's he left in possession of his son, Justinian, upon his departure from Maryland. old manor house Bromly, named for the family estate in England, was no doubt built of bricks made on the manor, as reference is found in the archives to his brickmaker as early as the year 1641. While this has long since disappeared, probably burned to the ground, as have been so many of the notable mansions, Bushwood still stands as a monument to the stately architectural beauty of the early Colonial period. The daughters of Thomas Gerard married men as prominent in the Colonial official life of the Province as was Dr. Gerard himself. These were Robert Slye, John Coode, Nehemiah Blackiston and William Fitzhugh, of Virginia. One of the great-granddaughters of Dr. Thomas Gerard married Edmond Plowden, descendant of Sir Edmond Plowden, to whom King Charles I granted, in the year 1634, the Isle of Plowden or Long Isle. Through several successive generations of Edmond Plowdens, the old Bushwood mansion has descended. The Lord of St. Clement's Manor willed this to his daughter Mary, the wife of Robert Slye, in the year 1673.

Dr. Gerard was one of the earliest "chirurgeons" in the That he attended all the gentry is learned from the administration accounts of the Colonial courts. In those early days, when distances and modes of travel made daily visits from the family doctor impossible, it was the custom for very ill patients to be carried to the doctor's house for treatment, and many inventories and accounts include the charges for the special services rendered. It seems that Dr. Gerard's fame as a physician had reached Virginia long before he took up his residence there, for as early as 1639 one Richard Lee and his wife of that colony, died at the home of Thomas Gerard, having evidently come for treatment. In the account rendered by Richard Lee's executor, John Lewger, Esq., we find the following entries: "To Mr. Gerard, for Physick, 230 pounds of tobacco; to Mr. Gerard, by judgment of court, £6 17s. sterling." The special services are itemized for trouble of the house and extraordinary attendance of servants about him and his wife during their sickness and burial.

The two older sons of Dr. Gerard, Justinian and Thomas, left no issue, and John, the third son, who had a daughter Susannah, and a son John, seems not to have transmitted the name. In the year 1710, the principal part of St. Clement's Manor, with the manor house called Bromly, was purchased by Charles Carroll, and thus passed from the descendants of the gallant knight, who in serving his Queen forfeited his lands, the memory of which the Lord of St. Clement's Manor perpetuated in his Maryland estates.

GIST

Christopher Gist, the immigrant ancestor of Maryland's distinguished General Mordecai Gist, settled on the south side of the Patapsco River in the year 1682. He married a Cromwell, said to have been a daughter of a kinsman of the Lord Protector of England.

Their son, Richard Gist, was the surveyor of the Western Shore of Maryland, and in August, 1729, was, by act of Assembly, appointed one of the commissioners to lay out Baltimore Town. Thus we find this distinguished name associated with the beginning of our fair city, as well as brilliantly connected with the history of our State and nation.

In the year 1736 Richard Gist became a presiding Justice, and later a member of the Assembly. He married a Miss Murray, and left a large family. Their daughter married James Calhoun, the first Mayor of Baltimore.

Christopher Gist, the second born in Maryland, settled in Virginia and lived on the Yadkin River. In the year 1750 he was employed by the Ohio Company to make expeditions into the Ohio Valley. He started in October, 1750, returning May, 1751, being the first white man to explore that part of West Virginia between Monongahela and Great Kanawha Rivers. He was a distinguished surveyor and had the honor of acting as Washington's guide to Fort Duquesne in the year 1753, and fought with him at Braddock.

Three of the early Gist men married daughters of Joshua Howard and Johanna O'Carroll, while a sister married into the Ridgely family. Nathaniel Gist, ensign in the famous Virginia regiment commanded by his

GENERAL MORDECAI GIST

After portrait in the Maryland Historical Society

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gallant uncle, Colonel Nathaniel Gist, was killed in company with his nephew, Richard Gist, at King's Mountain. These two were probably the first of the family to lose their lives for their country, although not the first of their line to offer it.

There is probably no family in Maryland contributing more officers to the service of the country in every hour of her need and pre-eminently in the Revolutionary War. We find many brothers and cousins, fathers and sons fighting side by side in the War of Independence, but none whose memory is so universally honored, as is that of Brigadier-General Mordecai Gist, who in December, 1774, was captain of the first company recruited in Maryland, and led the gallant 400 young Marylanders in their fateful charge against Cornwallis' men at the Cortelyou house on Long Island. In the memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society we learn details of the glorious courage of our Maryland boys—enough to thrill the most sluggish pulse—in the battle of Long Island.

The little band, hardly numbering 400 men, prepared for an assault upon five times their number.

Lord Stirling had determined that the only hope of the American army was to check the onset of the victorious foe, and to quote the fine simile of Dr. John Williamson Palmer, of Harvard, he called forth the remnant of the Maryland regiment—"young lads tenderly nurtured, who now for the first time knew the rapture of battle—and hurled them against the iron wall that Cornwallis had drawn about the Cortelyou house as David hurled his smooth, round stone against the armor of Goliath."

History recounts how the artillery plowed their fast

thinning ranks with the awful bolts of war, while from the adjacent hills the Hessian yagers hurled death to the flower of our Maryland youth. Yet, undaunted, their dashing leader, Mordecai Gist, commanded them to "close up; close up!" This they did in staggering but unflinching files, grown fearfully thin, drew together and turned their stern young faces to their country's foe. Again and again these self-devoted heroes closed their ranks over the bodies of their dead comrades and kept their faces to the foe. And so an hour was gained more precious to liberty than any other in its history."

Two hundred and fifty-six of Maryland's noble sons were that day sacrificed on the altar of patriotism—and Washington's army saved from a crushing defeat! No wonder that the strains of "Maryland, My Maryland" appeal to the feelings of others than our own citizens.

Washington witnessed the heroism of the young Marylanders under Gist, and it is a matter of record that in his agony of heart he exclaimed, "Great God, what must my brave boys suffer today!"

General Mordecai Gist was married three times. His children bore the suggestive names of "Independent" and "States," both being sons afflicted with these memorials of their father's patriotism.

General Gist lived during the latter part of his life in South Carolina, in which State he died. In the year 1895 the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution erected a shaft in memory of the Maryland youths at the battle of Long Island.

Colonel Thomas Gist, who was in command of the Soldiers' Delight Battalion, was also a distinguished Rev-

olutionary officer, and Colonel Joshua Gist, of Frederick, was the gallant leader of a regiment of militia in 1776.

Another of this fighting stock was John Gist, captain of Gists' Continental Regiment, March, 1777, and yet another was Lieutenant Thomas Gist, of the Twelfth Maryland Regiment.

GOLDSBOROUGH

According to a record written by his son Robert, Nicholas Goldsborough, the first of his line in Maryland arrived in the Province in the year 1670, and settled on Kent Island.

Two years later his widow became the wife of George Robins of Talbot County. The Children of Nicholas Goldsborough and Margaret Howes, his wife, were Robert, Nicholas, and Judith.

Robert was a distinguished barrister and was one of the King's Council at Law, the other two being George Plater, Esq., and Mr. William Dent. The legal opinion given by these distinguished gentlemen on the right of the council to disbar attorneys raised a protest from the Assembly, which declares that "the Government never pretended to any such power before from the first seating of this Province and therefore desire that the House would move his Excellency the Governor that the said opinion signed aforesaid may be publickly burnt by the Sheriff of Anne Arundell County."

The objectionable opinion was given at Governor Nicholson's request on his right to dismiss or suspend any person from practicing the law within the Province, which the King's Council at Law declared could be done upon just and sufficient cause shown to his Excellency. "The

process proper against the said justices is a venire facias unless your Excellency will be pleased to call them before yourself and the Honble, his Majesty's Privy Council." That these early Americans loved their rights and meant to have them from the start is evident by the protest declaring "that it is a very dangerous opinion giving liberty to the depriving and forejudging his Majesty's subjects of their freehold and livelihood upon bare suggestion, without any presentment of their Peers," etc.

Robert Goldsborough the first married Elizabeth Greenberry, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, the President of the Council and Acting Governor of the Province after the death of Sir Lionel Copley (1694). Robert Goldsborough settled in Talbot County on the estate called Ashby. Later we find him one of his Lordship's justices of Talbot County after the Calverts were restored to their palatinate rights by King George I. There is a letter on record from Charles Calvert to Robert Goldsborough and his associate Justices of the county court in the year 1726, in which Lord Baltimore expresses his pleasure in their conduct in a certain case and at all times. His associate Justices were Mr. Clayton, Mr. Daniel Sherwood, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough and Mr. George Robins.

Charles Goldsborough, the son of Robert, of Ashby, crossed the blue waters of the Choptank and married a Dorchester County wife of a distinguished family. Evidently pleased with the little port of entry which Cambridge had become, we soon find him filling the office of clerk of the Court of Dorchester County, where he was a prominent member of the bar. Charles Goldsborough was twice married and left descendants from both wives.



MARYLAND



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Charles Gardborough the sac of Robert of Ashbar ero i the Line was on a dis Cheretank and ment of a Lerenster Course error in a make a family it. dently alread who do Born of outry wall holder. broge held brome with the change he office of cork of the Court of Lander of Council, who che was a to moment member of the contract ries Colder grough than to meducally a

Goldsborough.

His son Robert he sent to England to be educated. That this youth did not confine his attention to his books exclusively we are justified in believing, since at the age of twenty-two years he married in London Sarah Yerbury, whose memory is perpetuated at the christening of her descendants.

This Robert Goldsborough, known as the "Honorable," became a brilliant lawyer and statesman. He was not only a member of numerous State conventions during the turbulent period preceding the Revolution, but was a member of the Council of Safety, delegate to the Continental Congress and later to the Constitutional Convention.

The Honorable Robert Goldsborough made his home at the estate known as the Point, which afterward passed into the Hayward family and was called Hayward Point. William Goldsborough, the eldest son of Hon. Robert Goldsborough and Sarah Yerbury, inherited the Point, which he sold, and removed to Frederick County and became a member of the bar of that county. He married Sarah Worthington, a descendant of Captain John Worthington and Sarah Howard, daughter of Mathew Howard and Sarah Darcy. Dr. Richard Goldsborough of Cambridge, a brother of William Goldsborough of Frederick county, married Achsah Worthington, sister of his brother's wife. He remained in Cambridge, where his descendants still live.

Through the marriage of his son Honorable John Brice Goldsborough to his cousin Leah Goldsborough of Talbot County, two branches of this distinguished family were united.

Pay-director Martin Worthington Goldsborough, U. S. Navy, son of that marriage has rendered notable service

to his country. He married Miss Nettie M. Jones, of a prominent Somerset County family. Their four sons have upheld the best traditions of this family distinguished for high ideals and worthy lives.

Of these Dr. Brice W. Goldsborough has won wide reputation in his chosen profession of surgery and medicine. Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough, the second son, is filling with dignity the highest office in the gift of Maryland, twice previously conferred upon men of his own name and blood. Dr. Martin W. Goldsborough is practicising in Prince's Anne, Maryland, and M. R. Goldsborough is paymaster in the Unites States navy.

Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough married Miss Ellen Showell of Worcester County, and they have two sons, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Jr., and Brice W. Goldsborough, Jr.

HALL

Rev. Henry Hall, born in England, was ordained in 1697 and came to Maryland in the year 1698, where he was inducted as the first rector of St. James' parish, Anne Arundel County, by Governor Francis Nicholson in that year. That he served the parish faithfully and successfully is proven by the fact that he remained its sole rector until his death twenty-four years later. Under his ministration the parish developed marked activity and soon the erection of a new church in the center of the parish bore evidene of its spiritual growth. Many additions were made to this edifice, as the increased population taxed its accommodations, and we learn that private individuals were permitted to add a gallery or extend an end for the occupancy of their own families or friends.

We find Rev. Henry Hall's ability and influence were by no means limited to the confines of his parish, for a few years after his arrival in the Province he was appointed to the high office of Commissary, the function of which was to represent the Bishop of London in the colony. It will be remembered that not until long after this period was there a resident bishop of the Church of England in Maryland, and the office of Commissary of the Province was created to supply, as far as possible, the absence of the authorized head of the church.

The Commissary was empowered to visit the various parishes, to ascertain how far the ministers might perform their duties, what the character of the laity might be; to convene the clergy and give them such advice and counsel as might seem to him necessary.

Mr. Hall declined the honor of this high office, which imposed responsibilities and aroused animosities uncon genial to his amiable character, and, to the regret of the Bishop of London and the Colonial Governor, chose to remain the rector of St. James' parish, which to the present day is enjoying the fruits of his labors in bequests for the permanent good of the church made by Dr. Hall's parishioners as a result of their love for the church, as represented by their beloved rector.

A pointed evidence of the higher standards of spiritual life and the dignity and sacredness of the church promulgated by Rev. Mr. Hall, is in the resolutions passed under him, doing away in St. James' parish with the pewter communion service, bought with money raised from a tax on the lowest order of criminals.

Three years after his incumbency this communion service, which was purchased with unhallowed means, was

removed and replaced by vessels of pure silver and paid for by voluntary contributions, the pious rector himself being one of the most liberal donors.

Mr. Hall had not been long in Maryland when he married Mary Duvall, the daughter of Mareen Duvall, or Du Val, the French Hugenot settler, who became a man of prominence in the official life of the Province. This couple left eight children—five sons and three daughters—from whom descend many of the representative families of both the Western and Eastern Shores.

Major Henry Hall, the eldest son of Rev. Henry and Mary Duvall, his wife, married Martha, whose surname is unknown. By her he had two children. Three months after her death (quite a protracted term of widowerhood in those days) he married Elizabeth Lansdale, by whom he had eight children.

Isaac Hall, the second son of Major Hall, became the ancestor of the Halls of West River, where their spacious mansion still bears evidence of the stately and luxurious manner of life enjoyed by its occupants.

We find three of the early Halls intermarrying with the Harwoods, which has resulted in the genealogical complications not unusual in the old families of Maryland, in which it was a general belief, apparently, that one could not improve one's own family. Hence the many marriages between first cousins.

William Hall, the youngest son of Rev. Henry, lived in Baltimore County and was a wealthy merchant, owning large vessels which plied a successful trade between Maryland and London. He died without children naming his grand-nephews as his heirs to 1,000 acres of land in Frederick County. Major Henry Hall, the son of

Major Henry Hall and Martha—married Elizabeth Watkins, of Anne Arundel County, and left nine children, many of whom have descendants.

The eldest son of this couple, known as Major Harry Hall, was the third generation to win this military title for service to his country, for while his father and grandfather had won distinction in the Colonial Wars, Major Harry won his epaulets fighting the British in the Revolutionary War.

This gallant soldier, in 1774, led to the altar Margery Howard, also of distinguished fighting stock. Their son, Dr. Joseph Hall, married Harriet Sellman, the only child of this marriage being Sophia, who became the mother of R. Stockett Matthews, one of Maryland's most brilliant lawyers and orators.

HAMMOND

The first of the name to remain in Maryland was Major-General John Hammond, who became one of the most distinguished of all early Colonial officials, filling the important post of Judge of the vice-admirality, in addition to his high military office of Major-General of the Western Shore, member of the House of Burgesses, Justice of the Provincial Court and member of their Majesties' Council, 1698–1707.

The tomb of Major-General John Hammond is in St. Anne's Church yard at Annapolis, where he was buried November 29, 1707.

Charles the second son of Major-General Hammond, was also a major in the Colonial army and a prominent man. He married Hannah Howard and left six sons to perpetuate his name.

Colonel William Hammond, was, by Act of Assembly, August 8, 1729, appointed one of the commissioners to lay off Baltimore Town. He filled the office of High Sheriff of Baltimore County and was colonel of the Colonial militia. He married Elizabeth Cockey, the aunt of the Susanna Cockey, who married Colonel Thomas Gist.

Another distinguished son of the early official was General John Hamond, whose wife, Ann, daughter of one of the most distinguished of the Colonial Councilors, left many sons and daughters and, like the descendants of his brother, intermarried with the finest blood of the State.

The Hammonds were large landholders and their patents and grants aggregated many thousands of acres.

Among the ancestral mansions in this family, an interesting survival is the one at Success Farm, in Cecil County, owned by John Hammond.

From this John Hammond it descended to the Dorseys and lineally through the maternal line to the Cromwells, thence to the Nickles. In the family burying ground a shaft preserves the names of those who are buried there. Here among other well-known English names we find one of Oliver Cromwell, 1775–1792.

In Talbot County the descendants of the Honorable Ormond Hammond, Sub-treasurer of the United States, still live at Solitude, the old homestead of that branch of the family.

Nathan Hammond, the son of Major Charles Hammond, married Mary Welch, daughter of Major John Welch, from whom descend many prominent Marylanders. Nathan, the son of the above-mentioned, married Priscilla Worthington, of Frederick County, while his cousin Philip took to wife, first, Comfort Duvall and, secondly,

Shown through the court by of Mr. Douglas H. Thomas. From the HANSON.

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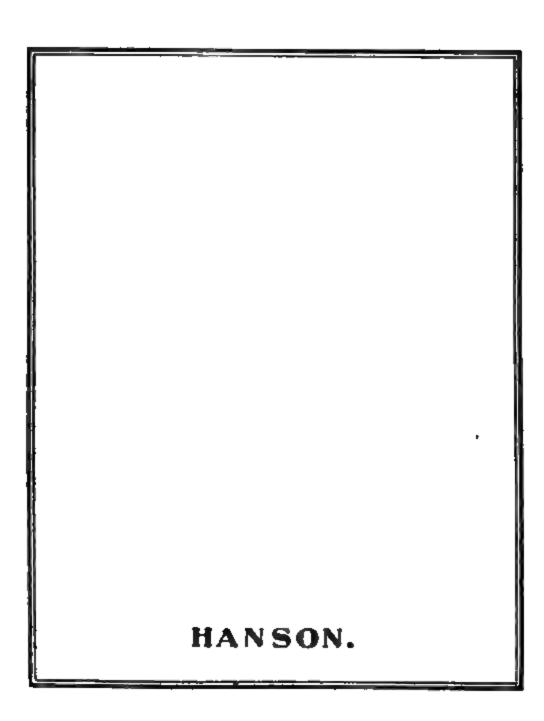
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Rachel Brice. All through the various generations we find the Hammonds intermarrying with the other representative families of the State, making this one of the strongest genealogies in Maryland.

Among the many families into which the Hammonds married are the Howard, Greenberry, Dorsey, Cockey, Moale, Gaither, Maynard, Wright, Homewood, Larkin, Warfield, Sim, Ingram, Stinson and other prominent Colonial stock.

HANSON

In the year 1642 Lieutenant-Colonel John Printz came as Governor to New Sweden, with twenty-four soldiers, several officers and a clerk. In addition to hie wife and daughter he brough in his care the four young Hansons, wards of the Queen. Naturally these young men settled first in Delaware, but in the year 1653 Andrew, John, Randal and William Hanson left New Sweden and settled on Kent Island, in Maryland, Randal (or Randolph) Hanson later removed to St. Mary's County, where he was prominent in military affairs. He returned ultimately to England, but left descendants in Maryland through intermarrying his daughters with the Hattons and others.

John Hanson, the youngest son, commonly called "Colonel," settled in Charles County, where he filled the responsible and important office of Justice in the year 1694 and after. He became the progenitor of a large and distinguished family. His children were Colonel Robert Hanson, John, Samuel, Benjamin, Mary, Anne and Sarah, Colonel Robert Hanson continued the military record of his forebears and was, besides, a member of the Colonial Assembly almost continuously from 1719 to 1740. His

brother Samuel, who married Elizabeth Story, was one of the most important men of his community, and as such represented Charles County in the lower house for several He died in the year 1740, leaving a numerous family. In his will he mentions, besides his children, his grandchild, Eleanore Douglas. Had he lived longer he could have also included certain of the Briscoes, Stones and other well-known St. Mary's County families in his list of grandchildren. A granddaughter of this distinguished man married Dr. Jenifer and became the mother of the famous "Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer." A great-granddaughter was the mother of Thomas Stone, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Judge Walter Hanson, a son of Samuel Hanson and Elizabeth Story, was the Chief Jutice of Charles County, a member of the Quorum and a gentleman Justice. He also filled the dignified and important office of High Sheriff of Charles County earlier in his official career. His second wife was Elizabeth Hoskins, by whom he had several children.

Samuel Hanson, called "of Greenhill," married Ann Hawkins and had among others, Sarah Hawkins Hanson, who married Dr. Beans; Anna, who married Nicholas Lingan, Captain Thomas Hawkins Hanson, of Oxon Hill, who married the fair widow, Mary Grafton (Dulany) Addison; Chloe, who married General Gordon Lee and Major Samuel Hanson.

John Hanson, the grandson of Colonel John Hanson, the immigrant, was one of the most notable of our Colonial and Revoltionary patriots. Born in Charles County in the first quarter of the eighteenth century he was chosen when a young man as a member of the Assemby, where he at once made his ability felt.

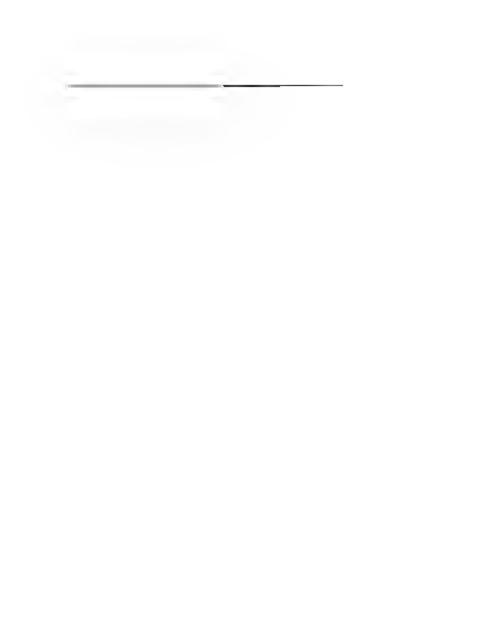




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** • In the year 1773 he removed to Frederick County, the bar of which became famous for its brilliant galaxy of legal lights. He was a signer of the Non-Importation Act, and was elected chairman of the committee to stop importations from Great Britain and the West Indies until the relief of Boston.

As chairman of the Committee of Observation he rendered important service to Frederick County. Later he became President of the Continental Congress, in which capacity he welcomed General Washington upon his return to Philadelphia after the surrender of Cornwallis.

He was "The President of the United States in Congress Assembled."

Indeed, the services of this Marylander, whose memory has been perpetuated in the national capitol, would fill a volume by themselves and are too well known to be dwelt on here more fully.

He married Jane Contee, the daughter of Alexander Contee and Jane Brooke descendant of the Lord of de la Brooke manor.

Their daughter Jane Hanson became the wife of Dr. Philip Thomas, of Frederick County, Maryland, great grand-father of Douglas H. Thomas, Esq.

The other children of the Honorable John Hanson, President of Congress, were Alexander Contee Hanson, who married Rebeca Howard. Dr. Samuel Hanson, who served as surgeon of Washington's Life Guards: Peter Contee Hanson, who gave his life for his country at Fort Washington; Catherine Contee Hanson, who married Philip Alexander, of Virginia; and Elizabeth Hanson.

Honorable Alexander Contee Hanson was assistant private secretary to General Washington in his young man-

hood. Later he became one of the first Judges of the General Court of Maryland under the Constitution of 1776, and later declined Washigton's appointment of him as United States District Judge. In response to a request of the Maryland Legislature he compiled the State laws under the title of "Hanson's Laws."

By his wife, Rebecca Howard, he had the following children; Judge Charles Wallace Hanson, who married Rebecca Ridgely, daughter of Governor Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; Honorable Alexander Contee Hanson the second, who married Priscilla Dorsey of Belmont. His only daughter became the wife of Thomas Peabody Grosvenor, member of Congress from New York.

Colonel Hans Hanson, of Kimbleton, son of Andrew of Kent Island, married and left numerous descendants.

Roger Hanson, who died at the head of the Kentucky Brigade at Stone River, and Hanson Weightman, Confederate States Army, of the Army of the Red River, "both valorous and brilliant men," and their kinsman, Charles Hanson, of Mexican War fame, who was killed at Chapultepec, were all Maryland boys. The last named is said to have been the only officer who was not a graduate of West Point who had a tablet placed in the chapel there to his memory.

Robert Hanson Harrison, son of Dorothy Hanson and Richard Harrison, was military secretary to General Washington during the entire Revolutionary War. Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, a lineal descendant of Colonel John Hanson, the young Swedish ward of Queen Christina, and later distinguished Colonial official, was one of the most brilliant women of Washington, D. C. She was the pioneer of Catholic light literature in America. She was thrice

JANE CONTEE HANSON, 1728-1812

Wife of John Hanson. Portrait owned by Mr. Douglas.H. Thomas.
Shown through his courtesy

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blessed by Pope Leo XIII., the last time, as stated in the document brought by Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, for the three generations. Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey was also the recipient of the Laetare Medal, the same honor received by Mr. Bonaparte recently. The Cardinal referring to the golden pen laid on the open book on the medal, sent her this cheering word of praise: "This does not mean your work is finished and your pen laid down, but that your pen is laid ready with fresh paper for you to write us another story." Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, her gifted daughter, has for some years been living in Washington and her "salons" have brought together many distinguished members of the national capital.

The two Presidents Harrison descended from the Maryland Hansons: ex-President Cleveland and Rev. Cleveland Cox are of close kinship, as was Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency; Senator James Alfred Pearce was a lineal descendant; the Marshalls of Marshall Hall are descendants of Randal Hanson. The original deed from the Indian chief and patent from Lord Baltimore are still in possession of the family.

HARWOOD

Richard Harwood emigrated to Maryland and settled in Anne Arundel County prior to 1698, in which year his eldest son, Thomas, was born. Thomas Harwood inherited several tracts of land in Anne Arundel County, from his father. Of them "Hooker's Purchase" was one.

In the fourth generation, however, this estate passed to the female line. Other lands owned by Richard Harwood, the first of Anne Arundel County, were Brazen Thorpe Hall, in Prince George's County, afterward called

Harwood Hall, Haphazard, and the Lyon, on the Gunpowder River, Baltimore County.

The children of the Colonial immigrant, Richard Harwood, were Thomas, who married Sarah Belt, and Richard, who married Anne Watkins, and had nine sons and two daughters. Colonel Richard Harwood of the South River Battalion of the Colonial militia, married Mary Hall, daughter of Major Henry Hall, and granddaughter of Rev. Henry Hall, rector of St. James' parish. Thomas Harwood, the brother of Colonel Richard Harwood, was the first Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland under the Council of Safety. Benjamin Harwood succeeded to the office upon the death of his brother.

The old Harwood house in Annapolis, which is still occupied by descendants of the immigrant, is one of the most notable houses in the Ancient City. The entrance is a model Colonial doorway and has been reproduced in all its fine detail by some of the best architects of this country. It stands on Maryland Avenue, immediately opposite the Lloyd house, known to the present generation as the "Chase Home," because bequeathed by its latest owners to charitable purposes.

As the name of its original proprietor has not been associated with this charming and imposing mansion, which at one time also belonged to the Harwoods, it is interesting to recall the fact that the Hon. Edward Lloyd. fourth of Wye, who was one of the most important men of his day—high in the councils—built the present "Chase Home" for his winter residence, that he might bring his family to the seat of government for the season. In the year 1771 Edward Lloyd purchased two lots on Maryland Avenue, on which he erected his house. By a rather

interesting coincidence we find that of these lots, No 107 was brought from Samuel Chase, No. 90 from Matthias Hammond. Mr. Lloyd built his imposing residence in the center of the two lots, with plenty of garden space at the back. The superb interior finishings were in keeping with the wealth and taste of the owner. The locks and knobs were of silver, and tradition has it that the Colonial dame who first presided over it carried a silver key to her pantry. Here the Marquis de Lafayette was the guest of Honorable Edward Lloyd, who entertained his distinguished visitor in right royal style.

For more than half a century the Lloyds occupied their famous mansion, built by one of Maryland's most distinguished patriots. Governor Edward Lloyd, the fifth of Wye, who inherited it, sold it to his brother-in-law, Henry Hall Harwood, whose wife had inherited an interest in it from her father, the above-mentioned Hon. Edward Lloyd. Mr. Harwood left the mansion to his two daughters, Mrs. Josephine Nicholson Tilton and Mrs. Mary Gheselin, who in the year 1849 sold it to the Misses Chase, when their own home on King Street was burned. We see then that at one time the Harwoods owned and occupied these notable houses on both sides of the street.

As there were Harwoods in the Province of Maryland much earlier than Richard of Hooker's Purchase, all of the name in the State do not descend from this early member of All Hallows Church.

The Harwoods and the Halls of West River intermarried five times, so it would be difficult to find a representative of either of these old families that does not descend from the other.

Major Thomas Harwood, son of Richard Harwood,

first, and Mary, his wife, lived in Prince George's County after his marriage to Sarah Belt. Their son, Captain Thomas Harwood, was born in Queen Anne's Parish in the above-named county. By the marriage of the latter to Rachel Sprigg two prominent old families were united, from whom descend many representative Marylanders.

Osborne Sprigg Harwood, their son, married his cousin, Elizabeth Anne Harwood, daughter of Colonel Richard Harwood and Margaret Hall, and had six children, of whom Mary Priscilla married Francis Henry Stockett, of Annapolis; William Sprigg Harwood, who married Elizabeth Sellman Welsh, and Margaret Hall, who married her cousin, William John Hall.

Rachel Ann Harwood, the third child of Osborne Sprigg Harwood and Elizabeth Anne, his wife, married James Iglehart, a leading inhabitant of the capital city, whose fine old mansion on Prince George's Street suggests the luxurious life of its original owners. In the days when James Iglehart and his bride lived in the aforementioned mansion the old English garden extended its beauty for nearly a block up Prince George's Street, along which the young macaronis of Richard Carvel's day strolled to visit the coquettish beauties in the stately mansions on this aristocratic street.

Of the six children born to this couple, Ann Sellman Iglehart married James I. Waddell, Harwood Iglehart married Miss Kent, James Iglehart married Sallie Waddell. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. William Thomas Iglehart married Cathering Spottswood Berkeley, lineal descendant of Governor Berkeley, of Virginia.

The children of Richard Harwood, son of Richard Harwood and Anne Watkins, were Anne Elizabeth, who mar-



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ried Major Jonathan Sellman; Elizabeth Anne, who married Osborne Sprigg Harwood; Richard Hall Harwood, Judge of Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, who married Annie Green; Henry Hall Harwood, who married Elizabeth Lloyd, of Wye; Joseph Harwood, who was twice married, his wives being Anne Chapman and Matilda Sparrow; Thomas Harwood, a well-known member of the Baltimore bar; Mary Harwood, who married her first cousin, Thomas Noble Harwood; Henrietta Harwood, who became the wife of Thomas Cowman; Benjamin, who married Henrietta Maria Batte; Priscilla Harwood, the wife of John B. Weems; William Harwood, whose wife was Mary Harwood, and Edward Harwood, who died unmarried.

HATTON

Honorable Thomas Hatton, Secretary of the Province, arrived in Maryland with his family in the year 1648. He is credited by early students of Colonial history as having brought from England the draft of "the act concerning religion," which was passed by the Assembly of 1649, the first to be in session after the arrival of this important official. That he was a man of more than ordinary influence is evident from the fact that he was commissioned to two of the highest offices in the gift of the proprietary on the same day—those of Secretary of the Province and member of his Lordship's Council.

Later in the same year Governor Stone, upon his departure from the Province, appointed Honorable Thomas Hatton to serve as Governor if Thomas Green should refuse to act, and the following year he was again named as Deputy Governor.

During the revolutionary period which marked the be-

ginning of the troubles with Cromwell's commissioners, Thomas Hatton was, like other adherents of the King, removed from office, that of Secretary being a post of especial power and dignity. He was, however, reinstated after a few months, only to be again deposed in the fatal year of 1654, when he refused to sit in the Puritan Assembly held at Preston on the Patuxent, because of his oath to his Lordship. At the battle of the Severn, when Cavalier and Roundhead fought as only those can who have a principle at stake, Honorable Thomas Hatton, Attorney-General of the Province, secretary and councilor to his Lordship, lost his life in the name of religion. He had married in England Margaret, who emigrated to Maryland with him and their two children, Robert and Thomas Hatton, in the year 1648. Another Margaret Hatton, widow of Richard Hatton, deceased, brother of Hon. Thomas Hatton, came to Maryland with her brotherin-law, and his family, accompanied also by her children, William, Mary, Richard, Eleanore and Elizabeth. In the year 1652 Lieutenant Richard Banks and Margaret, his wife, widow and relict of Mr. Richard Hatton, brother of Mr. Thomas Hatton, convey to the latter their right in Richard Hatton's estate in consideration of the entertainment, etc., of the said Margaret Hatton and her children by the said Thomas Hatton.

It will appear from this that Richard Hatton did not come to the Province, having died on the other side. Thomas Hatton, whose will was probated in 1675, married a daughter of Randolph Hanson, one of the sons of Colonel Hanson, of the Swedish army. In his will he bequeaths to his sister-in-law, Barbarie Hanson, personalty which belonged to the testator's first wife.

William Hatton, the son of Richard and Margaret Hatton, of England, was burgess for St. Mary's County from 1671 to 1675.

William Hatton, son of the above, settled in Charles County, where he enjoyed the high office of Justice of the Provincal Court, He married Elizabeth Wilkinson, daughter of William Wilkinson, the first Protestant Episcopal clergyman who arrived in Maryland after the settlement of the Province.

Of the other children of Margaret Hatton and Richard, Eleanore married Major Thomas Brooke, of the De la Brookes. Elizabeth became the bride of Dr. Luke Gardiner.

Like other families of note and rank which came into the Province of Maryland and helped to mold its history, the Hattons for generations married and intermarried with the best blood of the land, and no name was more distinguished for patriotism, fidelity and stanch loyalty than that borne by the Hattons of England and Maryland

HENRY

The Rev. John Henry was graduated at Edinburgh, Scotland, on February 24, 1703, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Dublin, Ireland, and shortly after emigrated to Philadelphia. In the year 1710 he was called to fill the vacancy at Rehoboth Church made by the death of Rev. Francis Makemie. It was not long before this young minister of the austere Presbyterian faith became enamored of the beautiful young widow of Colonel Francis Jenkins, who, in addition to her own patrimony, was the sole heiress of her deceased huband. A charming glimpse is given of her by Dr. Bowen in his account of the first

preaching of the eminent young founder of the Presbyterian Church in Maryland: "We were pleasantly seated with one of our favorite families. Madam Mary Jenkins, the daughter of Robert King, gent, who lives over on the Manokin, is just nineteen years old and in the prime of her beauty. Her husband, Francis Jenkins, is one of the Justices and a member of the Governor's Council, and therefore honored with the title of colonel. This youthful Madam Mary is elegantly dressed and very fascinating—a hat of green silk with a graceful pinner, a close-fitting jacket, also of green silk, a scarlet silk petticoat and silk shoes with very high heels. Lace floats about her like fleecy clouds over the moon."

It was to this vision of Colonial loveliness, a few years later when in the tender grief of young widowhood, that the Rev. John Henry fell an easy victim upon his arrival at Rehoboth. He died in the year 1717, leaving two sons, whom he terms in his will his "dear babes," leaving them under the care of his brother-in-law, Colonel Robert King, and his dear friend Ephraim Wilson.

These "dear babes" lived to become Colonel Robert Jenkins Henry and Colonel John Henry. Both became men of distinction and influence. Of these, the elder, Colonel Robert Jenkins Henry, was naval officer for Pocomoke district and for many years a member of Lord Baltimore's Council. He married Gertrude Rousby, of Rousby Hall, St. Mary's County, one of whose sisters was the mistress of Wye House, as the wife of Honorable Edward Lloyd, third, and the other the bride of Colonel Barnes.

Colonel Robert Jenkins Henry was an extensive landowner, his possessions including many valuable tracts in Virginia and North Carolina in addition to his large holdings in Maryland. The land upon which the present Presbyterian Church at Rehoboth stands was given by him, and also the site for the Episcopal Church, known as Coventry, In addition to these he gave the land for the government inspection house "as long as it shall be needed for that purpose."

The fine estate of Hampton, which the Rev. John Henry's widow acquired by her marriage to his successor at Rehoboth Church, the Rev. John Hampton, descended to her eldest son, Colonel Robert Jenkins Henry, from him descended to his grandson, General Robert Jenkins Henry, after whose death the estate passed by purchase to another family.

"Madam Hampton," as Rev. John Henry's wife was called in the records after her third marriage, died in the year 1744 and is buried at Hampton, the estate of her husband, near Rehoboth, on the Pocomoke River.

It is from the younger son of Rev. John Henry and his wife, the winsome Mary King Jenkins, that the distinguished Eastern Shore Henry family descends. Colonel John Henry won for his bride Dorothy Rider daughter of Colonel John Rider, of Dorchester County, whose parents were married in London during the sojourn of young Dorothy Hutchins there in pursuit of the education which befitted the only daughter and heiress of Colonel Charles Hutchins, of Dorchester County. Nine children blessed this union, of whom the first was John Henry, one of Maryland's most distinguished sons.

After Colonel John Henry's marriage to Dorothy Rider they occupied Weston, the fine old estate which had descended from Colonel Charles Hutchins to his grandson, John Rider. It was at Weston, Dorchester County that Governor John Henry was born, and the brick mansion there was the scene of attack during the visit of the British gunboats on the Nanticoke River in the year 1780.

In a letter from Joseph Dashiell to Governor Thomas Sim Lee, dated Salisbury, September 30, 1780, is this reference: "The enemy's boats after landing at Vienna and destroying a brigantine and several vessels went down the river to Colonel John Henry's where they gave a specimen of their savage disposition. They broke all the glass in the house, his clock, broke all his floors and pulled up his wainscoat, broke his still and started all his cider and brandy, and did him a gret deal more damage, and carried off two of his negro men, and near night they left and then proceeded down to Dames' Quarter, in Somerset County." Such is the official account of the event which has also been handed down in the family, with many interesting details, such as the killing in the orchard of the favorite riding horse of Governor Henry; the consternation of Job, one of the slaves, who took refuge up a Lombardy poplar tree when the British officers left, having punched in the heads of the barrels filled with fine old liquor after drinking all they could hold. fellow-slaves, it is said, attempted to save the waste by getting down on their knees and drinking the rare wines running ankle deep over the cellar at Weston.

Governor Henry, was educated at the famous West Nottingham Academy, in Cecil County, and at Princeton. Later he went to England to pursue his legal studies in the Inner Temple. He was a member of the Robin Hood Club, in which the differences with the Colonies were warmly discussed by the young Londoners and in

which our ardent patriot vigorously defended their rights and liberties. He returned from England in the year 1775 and was promptly elected to the Legislature, and two years later was sent as a representative to the Continental Congress. For six years he served his country and State in the Congress, together with the other brilliant men of his day. He was the first United States Senator elected in Maryland, in which capacity he served for eight years, resigning to accept the office of Governor of Maryland, 1797. On account of ill health he was compelled to resign after serving but one year.

In 1783 he headed the Senate committee to prepare the House for the reception of General Washington and was the one chosen to prepare the address of welcome upon Washington's arrival in Annapolis on the occasion of his resigning his commission as commander of the American army.

Governor Henry married Margaret Campbell and left two sons—John Campbell Henry and Francis Jenkins Henry. The latter died unmarried. From John Campbell Henry, of Hambrooks, Dorchester County, descend many men of the name who have filled with ability various offices of public trust. Among the most distinguished of the name in Maryland is Judge W. Laird Henry of Cambridge who was member of the 53rd Congress.

HERMAN

Augustine Herman, one of the most interesting and accomplished men of his day, was the son of Augustine Emphraim Herman, a wealthy merchant of Prague, a man high in the Council of that beautiful city. His mother, Beatrice von Redal, was of a patrician family of Bohemia.

It was no doubt due to to the high social position and culture of his parents that Augustine Herman, the first Lord of Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, Maryland, possessed the rare accomplishment of being able to speak six languages, in addition to being an artist, surveyor, and mapmaker.

It is said that his father was outlawed for signing a Protestant memorial to the Emperor of Germany, 1618. Later his son and widow are found in Amsterdam, and it is supposed that the elder Augustine was killed in battle.

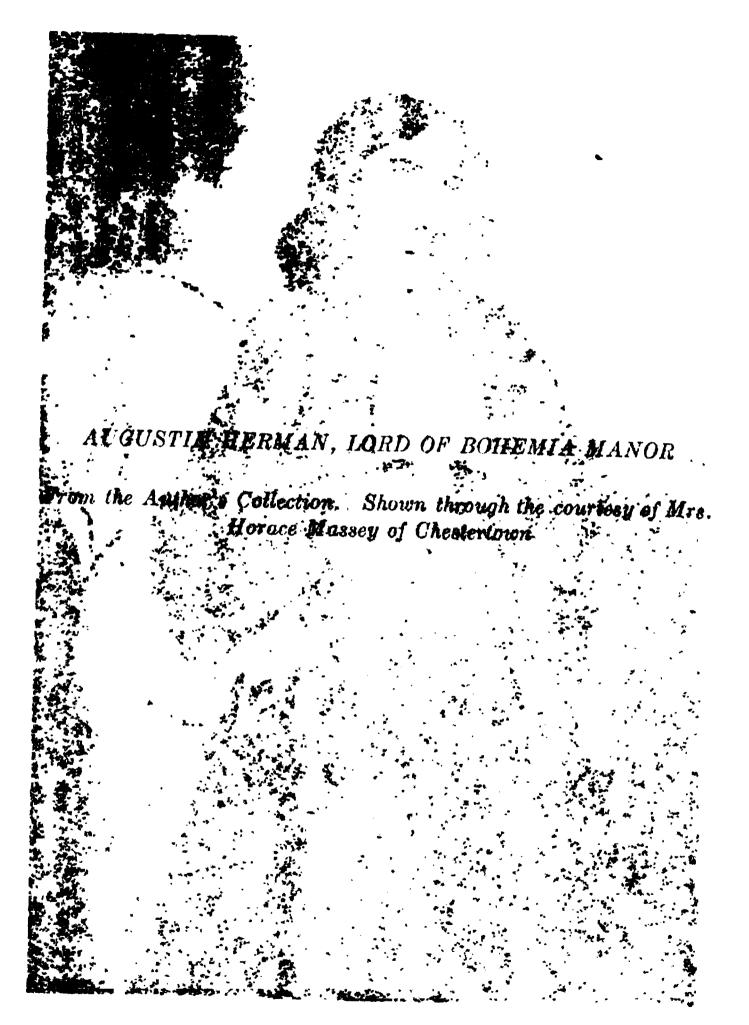
The doughty Lord of Bohemia Manor was at the battle of Lutzen under Wallenstein, where fell the good King Gustavus Adolphus, November 3, 1632.

The next year Augustine Herman became interested in the Dutch West India Company and made many voyages in its interest.

In the year 1633 Augustine, 2d, sailed for America in the employ of the Dutch West India Company and was with Arent Corsen in the transaction in which the Dutch purchased lands on the Schuylkill from the Indians.

Ten years later he was a representative business man of New Amsterdam. His home in New York was near the site of the old Astor Library. Here on his farm he planted and raised indigo successfully. As one of the owners of a frigate he engaged in privateering. Besides being a wealthy and prosperous merchant Augustine Herman was a banker and lawyer and a man of great influence in the official life of New Amsterdam, the chosen Ambassador of Governor Stuyvesant to Maryland, Virginia, Rhode Island and New England.

He was one of the Board of Nine Men organized in New Amsterdam September 25, 1647, which office he held



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for several years. Later Herman and Peter Stuyvesant became antagonistic, and the Governor of New Amsterdam used his power to oppress Augustine Herman and other of his sturdy burghers, whom he had imprisoned for opposing him in his Councils.

During Herman's visit to Governor Philip Calvert, however, in the year 1659, the English courtier was quick to recognize the accomplishments of the Dutch ambassador, whose portrait shows him to have been a dashing cavalier in appearance, no less than a brilliant diplomat.

As the question of boundaries was the one causing the trouble between the Dutch and the Marylanders, it is evident that during his visit Herman proposed making a map of the Province for Calvert, for which a grant of 20,000 acres of land was given him at the head of the Chesapeake Bay.

This Herman named Bohemia Manor, in memory of his native land. Within a few years 10,000 acres additional were bestowed upon Augustine Herman, with the title of Lord of the Manor, with all the rights and privileges of English manors.

A fine brick mansion was immediately built. In the year 1661 he who had been such a brilliant figure in the affairs of the Dutch government on the Hudson removed his family and servants to his noble estate in Cecil County, where he lived in all the grandeur befitting an English lord. His deer park and his coach and four, with outriders, are matters of more than family tradition. The wife of Augstine Herman and Lady of Bohemia Manor was Jane Varleth, a daughter of Casper and Judith Varleth and sister of Nicholas Varleth, who for his second wife married Anna Stuyvesant, sister of the hard-headed

Peter, Governor of New Amsterdam, and widow of Samuel Bayard. Augustine Herman and his wife were married December 10, 1650, at Manhattan. Their children were Ephraim George, Caspser, Anna Margaritta, Judith and Francina. In the Assembly proceedings of Maryland for the year 1666 we find these were all naturalized English subjects. Augustine Herman was made member of his Lordship's council, colonel of militia and commissioner to treat with the Indians, during his life in Maryland.

His map, published by Faithorne in 1670, in London, is inscribed by Herman as "Virginia and Maryland as it is now planted and inhabited this present year of 1670, surveyed and exactly drawne by the only labors and endeavors of Augustine Herman, Behemiensis." This is said to have been the only map ever published by Faithorne, who was famous for crayon portraits and fine copper-plate engraving. This map is in the British Museum, in four folio sheets, with a portrait of Herman, supposed to have been drawn by himself. It is evident that this talented scholar and man of affairs wished to have his memory linked with the attainments which caused him both effort and sacrifice, for besides inscribing his map with the above statement and further embellishing it with his portrait and the coat of arms of his family, he leaves instructions in his will that a marble slab like a table shall be placed over his grave and marked "Augustine Herman, Bohemian, the first founder and settler of Bohemia Manor, Anno 1661."

An interesting family legend, for which there is much foundation, is that several years after Augstine Herman left Manhattan he went back to look after the property interests which he retained there and was held as a pris-

oner on some pretext of Stuyvesant, who had sentenced him to death. A short time before the day fixed for his execution he feigned sickness and asked to be allowed exercise on his pet horse Gustavus. This animal, finely caparisoned, was brought to the fort, and he allayed the guards' suspicions by riding regularly each morning. nally seeing his opportunity, one day he bolted through a great window over the parapet and leaped fifteen feet to solid earth, swam the North River, ran his horse through New Jersey and halted on the banks of the Delaware, opposite New Castle, thus escaping death and the Dutch. This romantic and daring feat was painted for Herman by an eminent artist of the day, which canvas was destroyed when the old mansion house and other valuable paintings were burned in 18—. There is, however, extant a copy of a portrait of Augustine and his horse, the famous Gustavus, from whose nostrils the blood is flowing. said that Herman never used the animal after its noble flight with him from New York. It was buried on the manor and honored, it is said, with a tombstone, and upon the death of Augustine Herman he was buried between his wife and his faithful horse.

Ephraim George Herman, the oldest son of Augustine, heir and second Lord of Bohemia, Manor married Elizabeth von Rodenburgh, daughter of the Governor of the Island of Curacao. He returned to New York and held offices under the government there as Clerk of the Court and Receiver of the Customs and Quitments. It was while filling this office that he met Sluyter and Danekers, the two Labadist emissaries who had come to "espy out" a good place to seat in. The journal kept by these two men during their trip in the year 1679 is in the possession

of the Long Island Historical Society, and is a valuable and interesting contribution to the history of that peculiar sect which sought a habitation on Bohemia Manor after converting Ephraim Herman to their religion.

It seems that he had just married his wife, who is described by these men as having the quietest disposition of anyone they met in America, while her husband, before their missionary work, was wild and very "godless." They spoke favorably of Ephraim Herman's sister Margaretta, whom they describe as "a little volatile, but of sweet and good disposition. She complained that she was like a wild and desolate vine trained up in a wild and desolate country—that she had always felt an inclination to know more of God quietly and to serve Him." This serious-hearted young Colonial lady married Matthias Vanderheyden, of Albany, and had several sons and daughters. One of the latter, Francina, married Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia. Upon the death of Edward Shippen, Francina Herman Shippen married Colonel Charles Hynson, of Chestertown, Md. Her sister Ariana married James Frisby and became the ancestress of another distinguished line of Eastern Shore families, both through her children, by James Frisby, as also through her third marriage to Edmund Jennings, of Annapolis.

One of the daughters of Mrs. Ariana Vanderheyden Frisby Jennings married John Randolph, son of Sir John Randolph, Knight; another married Captain James Wormley, a descendant of Ralph Wormley, of Rosegill, president of Council and Secretary of State of Virginia, who died 1704. Their descendant Ralph was a rear-admiral in the English navy and the father of our own brilliant and distinguished Mrs. Elizabeth Wormley

MADAM AUGUSTIN HERMAN, LADY OF BOHEMIA MANOR

From the Author's Collection. After portrait owned by Mrs. Horace Massey of Chestertown, shown through her courtesy and is a valuable of the control of that peculition of the standard on Bolemia Manor than a second of Herming or their religion.

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Latimer, wife of Mr. Randolph Latimer, of Baltimore, and sister of Katherine Prescott Wormley, translator of Balzac's novels. The Labadists, who gave great distress to Augustine Herman through their successful efforts to proselyte his son and heir, used every effort to secure his lands and finally did acquire over 3000 acres of Bohemia Manor. Fearing they would secure all of his possessions from his son Ephraim, he left his estate in trust for him. Casparius Herman, who became his brother's heir, married three times. By his last wife, Catherine Williams, he had issue among others, Colonel Ephraim Augustine Herman, whose descendants intermarried with the Bayards of Delaware, the Ensors, Oldhams, Ogles, Formans and Days of Maryland.

HYNSON

Thomas Hinson arrived in the Province of Maryland in the year 1650-51, accompanied by his wife, Grace, and three children. He was promptly appointed to one of the most important offices—that of Clerk of the Isle of Kent—and in a few years was "High Sheriff for ye Countie," in which his profession of law stood him in good stead.

He was a young man when he emigrated to Maryland and was evidently a gentleman of large means and influence. He brought over several importations of servants, as did his son Thomas later, and bore the same arms as those of his English forebears. The extensive estate granted to Thomas Hinson in the year 1659 has in part descended to his posterity of the present generation. The High Sheriff of Kent, was however, seated on an estate of an earlier patent, and must have been possessed of a man-

sion of considerable size, as the court met there in the year 1655, and perhaps earlier.

On April 25, 1655, we find that "a court was held for Kent at the house of Lieutenant Thomas Hinson, High Sheriff for ye Countie." This important personage represented his county in the House of Burgesses from the year 1654 until 1660.

All of Thomas Hinson's sons were worthy succesors of their father in places of trust and distinction. settled in Talbot County on the estate which he called Hynson's Town—the spelling of the name with the letter y, instead of i, was purely a Maryland method, as the English and the immigrant spelled the name Hinson. Hynson became High Sheriff of Talbot County, and was one of the most influental men of his day. He died in the year 1679. Colonel John Hynson, the second son of Lieutenant Thomas Hinson, remained in Kent County, where, in the year 1678, he was High Sheriff of Kent, as his father had been before him, and in which office of power and dignity his brother, Thomas Hynson, was honored in Talbot County. The third brother, Colonel Charles Hynson, was a leader in the military affairs of his community. Colonel John Hynson, who died in 1705, left a wife Ann, and children—Colonel John, Colonel Nathaniel and daughters Sarah, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary, and Anna. Colonel John Hynson, son of Thomas Hinson, High Sheriff of Kent, married, first Rachel---; second, Ann-

Colonel Hynson was a Burgess for Kent from the year 1681 to 1688. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's parish and was not only High Sheriff, but Justice of the Peace as well, and was Military Commander of the County of Kent.

Colonel Charles Hynson, who died in 1711, married Margaret Harris and left two sons and five daughters. The Hynson family is not only one of the largest and most distinguished of the Eastern Shore, but without exception the intermarriages have been with representatives of equally distinguished families. Among these we find Colonel Thomas Hynson claiming for his bride Wealthy Ann Tylden, a daughter of Marmaduke Tylden, of Great Oak Manor, and his wife, Rebecca Wilmer.

There were at least two marriages of the Hynsons with the distinguished Hanson family of Kent County, and one with the Thomas family, both George Hanson and Hans Hanson finding their wives in the Hynson family. The earliest Colonel Nathaniel Hynson, who was a member of the Assembly for 1716-1729, married twice; his first wife was Hannah, and the second was Mary Kelly. Another Nathaniel, probably son of Thomas Hynson, of Talbot County, married Mary Richardson, of the distinguished Quaker family on Wye River, who married secondly Charles Tylden, descendant of Marmaduke Tyldn, lord of Great Oak Manor; Charles Hynson, the grandson of the first Colonel Charles, married Phoebe Carvell, whose patronymic has become famous as one typical of Maryland's early aristocracy. Colonel Thomas Hynson, the son of Colonel John and his wife, Mary Storp, married Isabella Pearce, daughter of another distinguished Kent family. The marriages of the daughters of the Hynson family were not less interesting than those of the sons. Mary Hynson first married Major Joseph Wickes. Hynson, the daughter of Colonel John Hynson, became the bride of the Rev. Stephen Bordley, and not long after the arrival of Rev. Alexander Williamson in the province,

we find the young widow of Stephen Bordley administering on his estate with Alexander Williamson as coadministrator. The descendants of this charming Colonial dame are almost, if not quite, as numerous as those of Mme. Henrietta Maria Lloyd.

Sarah Hynson, sister of Ann Bordley Williamson, married Captain James Smith, a gentleman of distinguished station, and their daughter Hannah was wooed and won by the dashing Colonel Joseph Nicholson, ancestor of Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson, of Baltimore.

Simon Wilmer, another representative of the Colonial gentry of Kent County, married Dorcas Hynson. Martha Hynson became the wife of Dr. Jacob Ringgold, another intermarriage between these families being that of Nathaniel Hynson, the fourth, to Sophia Ringgold. Other alliances of the Hynsons were with the Kings, Keenes, Morgans, Moores, Rolphs, Stevens, Wilsons, Rogers, Maslins, Westcotts and others.

HOLLAND

The earliest of the Holland men who figured in the official life of Maryland was Francis Holland, who as early as 1660 is recorded as a Justice of the County Court in Anne Arundel County. He acquired a large estate and left two children, one of whom, his daughter Margaret, became the wife of Colonel William Holland, of Anne Arundel County. The latter's name first appears in the Maryland records in the year 1669, when the treasurer of the Province was ordered to pay him tobacco for public service.

He was appointed to many offices of public trust and

was, upon the removal of the capital to Annapolis, the one intrusted with the custody of the Provincial records in their transit from the old to the new repository.

Colonel William Holland was High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, was sergeant-at-arms of the Maryland Assembly, and was also member of the Upper House, or Council in the year 1725.

His decendants became prominent in various parts of the State.

Crossing the blue waters of the Chesapeake to old Somerset County, with its fine old aristocracy from the best blood of England and Scotland, Ireland and Wales, we find Captain Michael Holland taking as his bride the fair Penelope Coulebourne, daughter of Colonel William Coulebourne, one of the most distinguished men of his day. In almost every county the Hollands have lived and figured conspicuously as landed gentry and high public officials. In the year 1678 Baker Brooke, Surveyor-General of the Province of Maryland, commissioned George Holland as Deputy Surveyor for Baltimore County. Francis Holland, of Harford County, was a member of the Council of Safety, and was commissioned captain of a company that marched North. He arose to the rank of colonel in the year 1778. His son, Francis Holland, was Judge of the Orphans' Court for Harford County and was one of the many Holland men who have filled the dignified office of Judge in Maryland. One of the most important captures made of an enemy's vessel in Chesapeake waters, during the Revolutionary War was in Hollands Straits, off Hollands Islands, a body of land which derived its name from its owners, the Eastern Shore Hollands. distinguished Hollands, of Somerset, found much of their

land in Worcester after the new county's erection, and after 1742 they were more largely identified with Worcester. Here both William and Nehemiah Holland became Judges of the County Court from 1769 to 1773, inclusive, a most unusual honor to fall to any family to have two members seated on the same judicial bench together. The year following Nehemiah Holland the second was commissioned Judge of the Orphans' Court for Worcester, while his senior kinsman, who had served under the Colonial government from 1769 to 1773, was again commissioned Judge of the Court for the county, and also empowered to receive subscriptions there for the Revolutionary War, in 1779. Among others of this line who were men of distinction was Major William Holland, of the battalion of Worcester Militia.

One of the earliest Hollands in Maryland was Otho Holland of Anne Arundell County, who has many descendants in Maryland and elsewhere, including men who have been distinguished in both civil and military life of the State.

One of the Eastern Shore Hollands removed to Delaware and founded the family of that name in Sussex County. Later a descendant returned to the home of his ancestors and began the practice of law in Salisbury, Md., and has for some years occupied a seat on the judicial bench, as did so many of the brilliant line of Hollands before him. Among the families with whom the Hollands of the Western and Eastern Shore intermarried may be mentioned the Williamses, Colebournes, Revells, Miles, Bostons, Spences, Franklins, Lockermans, Walkers, Handys, Johnsons, Powells, Lankfords, Bensons, Dixons, Robertsons, Fords, Wards, Flemings, Purnells, Summers and others.

HOOPER

Chirurgeon to Leonard Calvert, first Governor of Maryland, was the distinction enjoyed by the earliest Henry Hooper in Maryland, who on February 4, 1646, makes the following agreement in Court: that he Henry Hooper Chirurgeon "would serve the Governor for a twelve month from this day, in the quality of a Chirurgeon, and that the Governor was to find him with diet and lodging, and to allow him two-thirds of all the amounts which the Chirurgeon shall earn by his practice in the Colony during the said time."

None of the Hoopers of Maryland descend from Dr. Henry Hooper, who died in the year 1649, leaving no children as heirs. Two years later another Henry arrived in the Province accompanied by his wife Sarah, and children Robert, Richard and Elizabeth Hooper.

Attracted by the cliffs of Calvert, Henry Hooper settled in the county named for the Proprietary, and at once began a career of usefulness and importance in his new home. In 1658 we find him appointed one of the gentlemen Justices of Calvert County, and on June 3d of the same year he was commissioned captain of the militia of that county. Before the lapse of ten years this important official of Calvert County crossed the blue waters of the Chesapeake and took up large tracts of land in what was then Somerset County—later erected into Dorchester. In the very first commission issued by Cæcilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, for the creation of Justices, or Commissioners of the new county, 1669, appears the name of Henry Hooper. The first of the family in Dorchester County made his home on Hooper's Island, situated at

the lower end of the county, in the Hunger River section. It is not surprising to find a son of Henry Hooper, Sr., in the year 1669, marrying a Somerset belle in the person of Elizabeth Denwood, daughter of Levin Denwood, one of the Justices of Northampton County, Virginia, who with his family removed to Maryland several years previously. This Henry Hooper, 2d, of Dorchester County, was a member of the House of Burgesses, in which year he was the Chief or Presiding Justice of the court. He had sat upon the bench as an Associate Justice of the county for many years, and was one of the most influential men of his day. Through his marriage with Elizabeth Denwood, the Hoopers of Dorchester became allied to the Woolfords, Covingtons and others of Somerset and Dorchester Counties. The many land grants and patents of the Hoopers of Calvert and Dorchester Counties give evidence of their extensive landed possessions. Hooper, Provincial Justice of the County Court, died in the year 1720, and left a large family, most of his children being themselves heads of families. That he married a second time is evident from the fact that he mentions his wife as Mary in his will. His children were named Henry, Thomas, John, James, and Roger Hooper, Elizabeth Travers, Mary Ennalls, Sarah Hayward, Mary Hicks, Susanna Hodson, Anne Broome, Priscilla and Rebecca Hooper.

Henry Hooper, 3d, of Dorchester County, the son of Justice Henry Hooper and Elizabeth Denwood, was the first of his name to own the beautiful estate known as Warwick Fort Manor, situated on Secretary Creek and embracing an area of nearly 2000 acres. This was purchased from Major Nicholas Sewall, whose mother, Jane

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Sewall, was the widow of Honorable Henry Sewall and wife of Charles, third Lord Baltimore—the Lady Baltimore. Warwick was evidently named for the scene of the Sewall estates in England. Henry Hooper, not content with the extent of his domain, increased its boundaries until Warwick Fort Manor included over 2000 acres of the fairest land in old Dorsett. Henry Hooper, of Warwick Fort Manor, was for many years a member of Assembly and the House of Burgesses. He was captain in the Colonial militia from the year 1724 until 1733, when he was commissioned colonel of the Dorchester militia, and did active service in that turbulent period with the Indians. His son, Henry Hooper, was a stanch patriot and was a member of the Association of Freemen, 1775. He was a delegate to the first Maryland convention, June 22, 1774, together with Robert Goldsborough, Robert Harrison, William and John Ennalls and others from Dorchester County.

In the year 1776 Colonel Henry Hooper was commissioned brigadier-general of the militia of the Lower Eastern Shore of Maryland. His son, Major John Hooper, also served his country in the War of Independence.

HOWARD

Several branches of the Howards of England came early into Maryland, marrying into other families of the Colonial gentry and perpetuating a name as honorable in Maryland as "all the blood of all the Howards" in the kingdom of Great Britain. The first of this proud old name on the Early Settler's List was that of Matthew Howard, who received a patent of 650 acres of land July 3, 1650, Later his five sons Cornelius, Matthew, John,

Samuel and Philip, are mentioned as brothers in a warrant for 900 acres patented to Samuel Howard.

Of these brothers, Matthew Howard married Sarah Dorsey, sister of Colonel Edward Joshua and the Honorable John Dorsey, of Hockley, Anne Arundel County.

John Howard first married the widow of Charles Stevens, and upon her death won the charming Katharine Greenbury, a daughter of Honorable Nicholas Greenbury, Deputy Governor of Maryland. Katherine was also a widow when she became the wife of John Howard, having first been led to the altar by Colonel Henry Ridgely, the distinguished Colonial Justice and Member of Assembly. The daughter of John Howard and Katherine Greenbury married Orlando Griffith, and has a large number of descendants in Maryland and in the South and West.

Henry Howard, who lived in Maryland prior to 1686, died in that year and bequeathed to Matthew Howard his seal, inscribed with his coat of arms. We would naturally infer that Mathew Howard and hence his descendants were of the same blood as the testator of 1680.

Although tradition has given another origin for Joshua Howard, grandfather of General John Eager Howard the evidence in favor of his descent from the original Mathew Howard is too strong to be ignored.

In Charles County however there is a distinct branch of the Howard family, whose progenitor in this country was apparenty in no way connected with the family to which the Anne Arundell County and its many branches belonged, although they may have been from the same original stock across the water.

Of the John Eager Howard line, his grandfather Joshua Howard married Johanna O'Carroll. The children of this marriage were Edmund Howard who married Ruth Teal, Francis who according to his father's will was then (1738) abroad, and from the tone of Joshua Howard's provisions it is evident that he was not certain that Francis would return "to settle and enjoy said estate;" and in the event that he did not return the land devised was to become the property of Cornelius Howard, who married Ruth Eager and became the father of Maryland's distinguished Revolutionary hero, General John Eager Howard.

The other children of Cornelius Howard and Ruth Eager were George Howard, who died without issue; John Eager Howard, Cornelius, Frances, James, Ruth Howard, who married Charles Elder; Violetta Howard, who married Joseph West.

Colonel John Eeager Howard married the beautiful Margaret Chew, the daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, of "Cliveden," at Germantown. Major Andre, who was desperately in love with this American beauty, indited the following lines to her on the eve of the famous Mischianza, in 1781:

If at the close of war and strife
My destiny once more
Should in the various paths of life
Conduct me to this shore;

Should British banner guard the land, And faction be restrained, And Cliveden's mansion peaceful stand, No more with blood be stained,

Say, wilt thou then receive again
And welcome to thy sight
The youth who bids with stifled pain
This sad-farewell tonight?

Colonel John Eager Howard's patriotic and heroic deeds are at last perpetuated in the city made beautiful by his princely gifts as they have ever been in the hearts of his descendants and of his countrymen because of his unsurpassed patriotism. Aside from his brilliant military service during the Revolutionary War, from its beginning, in 1776, when he volunteered for army service and was commissioned captain—retiring as general at the close of the struggle covered with well-won honor-he filled the highest offices in the gift of his state. He was three times Governor of Maryland. General Washington, who had watched General Howard's military career, appointed him to a place in his Cabinet—that of Secretary of War, in that day the highest recognition of his service that could be offered him. This General Howard declined and retired to Belvedere, located in what is now the most fashionable residence section of Baltimore. In the year 1796 he was elected to the United States Senate, which office he accepted and filled until the year 1803.

General John Eager Howard gave to Baltimore the four squares which constitute Mount Vernon Place. That he was a man of as large wealth as of patriotism is shown not only by his lavish gifts to his native city, but also from the fact that he is said never to have accepted a dollar for his long and active service during the Revolutionary War. The funeral of this distinguished Marylander was attended by President Adams and all the highest officials of the State and nation, who came to pay tribute to the lofty character and noble deeds of their compatriot.

George Howard, the third son of the General became Governor of Maryland in the year 1831 and was otherwise identified with the important events of his generation.



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The children of Colonel John Eager Howard were: John Eager, who married Cornelia Read, daughter of General Gorge Read, of Charleston, South Carolina; Governor George Howard, who married Prudence Ridgely; James Howard, who married Sophia Ridgely; Benjamin Chew Howard, who married Jane Gilmore; William Howard, who married Rebecca Key, of Cedar Point, and Sophia C. Howard, who married William George Read, of South Carolina.

KEY

The "Star Spangled Banner" written by Maryland's illustrious son Francis Scott Key, has made the name of Key immortal, and has shed more lustre on Maryland than the heroism of her generals. The ancestry of Key, composed of the best blood of the State both paternally and maternally, is therefore of more than passing interest.

The Honorable Philip Key who was born in London in the year 1696—settled in Maryland when a young man, building himself a mansion known as Bushwood Lodge, not second in elegance to old Bushwood Manor House, the home of Robert Slye on St. Clements Manor adjoining. Here this member of the Privy Council High Sheriff, and Member of the Assembly, lived in great elegance, traditions of which have been transmitted to the present day.

That he served the Church as well as the Proprietary, is proven by the benefactions to Old Chaptice Church.

Honorable Philip Key married Susannah Gardiner, great-grand daughter of Captain Luke Gardiner and his wife Elizabeth Hatton. Among other distinguished sons of Honorable Philip Key and Susannah Gardiner was Francis Key who was born in the year 1731-32.

Francis Key, represented St. Mary's County in the Assembly in the year 1753. His brother Richard Ward Key was Clerk of the County, while Honorable Edward Key the second son was Attorney-General of the Province and a member of the committee which drew up instructions for the famous Stamp Act Congress.

As the entire Key family is too extensive to give in so limited a space the choice of selection must be given to the direct lineage of the author of our national anthem.

Francis Key married on December 12, 1752, Ann Arnold Ross, the daughter of John Ross and Alicia Arnold, both of distinguished ancestry in the old world.

Lieutenant John Ross Key, the son of this union was second lieutenant in General Otho Holland Williams' rifle battalion of Maryland troops, forming part of Lafayette's Company at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Lieutenant John Ross Key married Anne Phoebe Penn Dagworthy Charlton, the daughter of Arthur Charlton and Eleanor Harrison of Fredrick County, Maryland. To this Revolutionary Patriot and his wife was born on August 1, 1779, Francis Scott Key.

Francis Scott Key, that gifted son of Maryland who, in setting to words the soul-stirring emotions experienced as a witness to the bombarding of the ramparts of his loved city, touched the universal chord of patriotism with a thrill that has never been equaled in the world's history. Educated at St. John's College under the guardianship of his Aunt Mrs. Upton Scott, nee Key, the old Scott Mansion at Annapolis, has gained an interest inseparable from the associations of his interesting boyhood. Here on the landing at the top of the beautiful stairway, famous

FAC-SIMILE OF "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER," MANUSCRIPT

Shown through the courtesy of Mrs. Edward Shippen, to whom it descended, owner of the copyright photograph made by her son, the late John Eager Howard Post

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for its wealth of hand carving the embryo poet stood every night, and, at his aunt's bidding repeated the following evening prayer:

"Look down, Great God, this night defend And us in safety keep;
Thy providential arm extend And guard us while we sleep.
Whate'er in thought or word or deed This day amiss I've done,
Let that blest blood now intercede,
Which streamed from Thy dear Son.
For His sake spare, my God forgive My sins I do implore;
Grant I may in Thy Presence live When this life is no more."

Many a guest in the great hall of the Scott home remembered in later years the small white robed figure at the head of the stairs reverently repeating those sacred words during a lull in the merriment below. Whether or not this was a prescience of the sacred use to which that upper hall was destined to be put, I know not, but certain it is that sweet faced Sisters of Mercy have worshipped in the chapel there for many years.

It was during his life in the ancient city that Francis Scott Key wooed and won Mary Tayloe Lloyd, the youngest daughter of the Honorable Colonel Edward Lloyd 4th, of Wye House, Talbott County who as a President of the Maryland Council occupied the Lloyd Mansion in Annapolis (now known as the Chase Home) in the winter season, where as one of the most important members of the government, it was necessary for him with other offi-

*Reprinted from the author's article entitled "The Admiral's Last Resting Place", through the courtesy of The Delineator.

cials to be present at the State capital. Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson married Rebecca Lloyd thus becoming the brother-in-law of Francis Scott Key, which accounts for the part taken by Judge Nicholson in the publication of the "Star Spangled Banner." The story of Key's efforts in the interest of his friend Dr. Bean, is too well known to be repeated and also the details regarding his detention on a British vessel until after the bombardment of Fort McHenry, and which was witnessed by Key from the deck. The words of the great national song were writen on the back of an envelope proving that they were written under the inspiration of the hour. It was in its original state that the poet on his release on the morning after the victory, showed the verses to his brother-in-law Judge Nicholson.

After his marriage which took place on January 19, 1802, Francis Scott Key resided for several years in Fredericktown, Maryland, later removing to Georgetown, and eventually settling in Washington. Francis Scott Key and Mary Tayloe Lloyd, his wife, were blessed with a large family, as follows:

- 1. Elizabeth Phoebe Key. Born, October 16, 1803 died September 1897; married November 9, 1825, Honorable Charles Howard, son of Colonel John Eager Howard of Belvidere, and his wife Peggy Chew, daughter of Chief Justice Chew of Pennsylvania.
- 2. Maria Lloyd Key, born February 13, 1805; died——1896; married June 3, 1823, Henry Maynadier Steele, son of James Steele and Mary Nevett, his wife.
- 3. Francis Scott Key, born October 7, 1806; died April 4, 1866; married April 4, 1826, Elizabeth Lloyd Harwood, daughter of Elizbeth Tayloe Lloyd and Henry H. Harwood of Annapolis, his cousin.

FAC-SIMILE OF FIRST PRINTED COPY OF "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

Shown through the courtesy of Mrs. Edward Shippen

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- 4. John Ross Key, born March 3, 1808; died May 21, 1837; married September 25, 1834, Virginia Ringgold, a daughter of General Samuel Ringgold, of Fountain Rock, and his second wife Marie Antoinette Hay.
- 5. Ann Arnold Key, born March 2, 1811; died ——; married February 25, 1829, Daniel Turner of North Carolina, son of James and Mary Turner. He was born September 26, 1796.
- 6. Edward Lloyd Key, born September 26, 1813; died July 8, 1822.
- 7. Daniel Murray Key, born June 9, 1816; died June 26, 1836.
- 8. Philip Barton Key, born April 5, 1818; died Feb. 27, 1859; married November 18, 1845, Ellen Swan, a daughter of James Swan, Esq., of Baltimore. He died March 20, 1855.
- 9. Ellen Lloyd Key, born August 16, 1821; died in England in 1886; married at the residence of her father Francis Scott Key, in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Simon Fraser Blunt, United States Navy, January 27, 1846. He died April 27, 1854.
- 10. Mary Alicia Lloyd Nevins Key, born November 20, 1823; died 1886; married June 2, 1846, Honorable George Pendleton who filled many high offices under the government of the United States, among them was Minister to Berlin.
- 11. Charles Henry Key, born July 30, 1827; died ——; married November 1852, at Wye House, his cousin, Elizabeth Tayloe Lloyd, eldest daughter of Honorable Edward Lloyd VI, of Wye House and Alicia McBlair, his wife.

Francis Scott Key died in Baltimore, Maryland, on the eleventh day of January 1843, at the home of his daughter

Mrs. Charles Howard, at the corner of Mt. Vernon Place and Washington Place, now the site of the Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church.

While the world knows Francis Scott Key as the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," those who knew the man loved him for his qualities of Christian character and noble philanthropy.

KING

The name of King is one of the most distinguished in the annals of old Somerset, in which county Kingston Hall for many generations was the home of the descendants of Major Robert King, of the provincial militia and a high Colonial dignitary. Appearing as captain of a company in Somerset County in 1689, he was promoted until, at the time of his death in 1697, he had won the title of major and had held the post of naval officer of the Pocomoke district for a number of years prior.

In the year 1690 Captain Robert King represented the people in the House of Burgesses, and the following year we find him donning the wig and gown of Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland. Major Robert King's wife was of more than average importance, as the term "Madam Mary King," used to designate her in the administration account of her husband, clearly indicates.

The estate which passed to their son, Colonel Robert King, was known as Kingland in the earliest records, but in later generations became Kingston Hall. Here the typical life of the English gentry was reproduced and the hall became famous for its lavish hospitality.

The two charming daughters of Major Robert King were the belles of Somerset, and Kingland became the rendezvous of the dashing officers of the Colonial army, who however, had serious rivals in the stanch Presbyterian divines called to Rehoboth, Major King having himself largely contributed to the building of the first house of worship there. So it happened that Eleanor King was won by Captain Ballard, while the younger Mary, was led to the altar, first by the intrepid Colonel Francis Jenkins, and after his early death by Rev. John Henry, and for the third and last time by Rev. John Hampton.

By her marriage with Rev. John Henry, Mary King had two sons—Colonel Robert Jenkins Henry and Colonel John Henry. The former married one of the Rousby beauties, of Rousby Hall, St. Mary's County, while the latter took to wife Dorothy Rider, of the Eastern Shore, the family name of whom has long been identified with the early history of Somerset County.

Governor John Henry was the son of this union.

Colonel Robert King, the only son of Major Robert King, who inherited Kingland, lived in Accomac County, Virginia. In his will he entails Kingland by the strict law of primogeniture on the male descendants of his son, Nehemiah King, failing which on the male issue of Robert King.

That Colonel King was an extensive landholder and a man of large wealth is proven by the assessment of his personal and real estate and the administration accounts.

Thomas King, the eldest son and heir of Robert King, 3d, not only inherited the large landed possessions of his father by the English law of entail, but also 1,566 acres additional land in Somerset County from his grandfather. Captain Thomas King was evidently reared in Virginia and married Miss Reade in the Old Dominion. Their only

child was a daughter, Elizabeth Barnes King, who inherited Kingston Hall with its thousands of highly cultivated As Somerset County was the stronghold of Presbyterianism, and the Kings had been among the stanchest of the faith ever since persecution had driven from the mother country the little band which had founded the church at Rehoboth, or "Room for All," one can easily imagine the consternation of Captain Thomas King upon learning that Colonel Henry James Carroll, of Susquehanna Point, a devoted Catholic, had won the heart of his only child! A marriage with her cousin, a young Armstead, of Virginia, had previously been planned for her. But the fair bride-to-be knew her own mind, and the banns were published. The announcement, it is said, raised a furore among the Presbyterians, and proclamations were posted throughout the county denouncing the marriage of a King with a Roman Catholic. That public opinion had no deterrent effect, however, we learn from the family Bible of Colonel Henry James Carroll, in which is recorded: "I, Henry James Carroll, aged twenty-five years, son of Captain Henry Carroll, of St. Mary's County, was married to Elizabeth Barnes King, aged twenty-two years, daughter of Captain Thomas King, of Somerset County, by the Rev. Samuel McMaster, on the 26th of July, 1792."

Thus we see that love triumphed. Governor Thomas King Carroll, the distinguished son of this couple, inherited Kingston Hall. This estate, with its fine old manor house, terraced gardens and extensive area, has long been one of the notable places of the lower Eastern Shore. During the life of Colonel Henry James Carroll there were, according to family recollections, 150 slaves occupying quarters on the estate.

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Life was planned on the old English manorial custom. Everything that was needed was produced on the plantation. Later a small village of the artisan class sprang up on one extrenity of the great estate, which is still called Kingston.

A coach and four, with liveried outriders, was the state in which the proprietors of Kingston traveled, and the same style was kept up after the marriage of Elizabeth King to Colonel Henry James Carroll, as each season they visited the White Sulphur Springs in this imposing equipage. Colonel Robert King, had, besides his son Robert, Nehemiah, who was his eldest son and heir, who married twice and left three sons—Robert, Nehemiah and Levin—and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth King, the sister of Nehemiah King, the elder, married Colonel Abraham Barnes, of Virginia, who had won for his first wife Elizabeth Rousby, of St. Mary's County. The descendants of Major Robert King, 1st of Kingland, Somerset County, are numerous not only in Maryland, but all through the West and South, bearing many names.

LAKE

This name appears early in the Maryland records, as in 1637 Robert Lake, planter, an inhabitant of the Isle of Kent, figured in the court proceedings relative to Claiborne's Rebellion two years before.

From the many large land tracts patented to the Lake emigrants who settled in the lower part of Dorchester County one section bears the name of "Lake's district," which is still peopled with descendants of the first settlers.

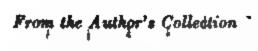
Rev. Charles Lake, of Dorchester County, whose name

appears in the records as having conducted the services at "the church in Dorchester parish" in the Colonial period 1739-40 left that county to become the rector of St. James' parish, in Anne Arundel. He died in the latter, county in the year 1764, leaving his books, papers, etc. to Rev. Samuel Keene and Mr. William Keene.

The men of the Lake family rendered conspicuous service in the Revolutionary War, as well as in both church and civil life in the Colonial period.

Captain Henry Lake, son of Henry Lake, Sr., was commissioned captain of a company of Dorchester County militia in 1776. Some years later he was appointed judge or justice of Dorchester County, and in the year 1797 the important office of High Sheriff of the county was bestowed on him. Captain Henry Lake married Rhoda Jewett in the year 1762 and had, among the other children, a handsome daughter named Lovey—a name suggestive of the winsomeness which, added to her high spirit, made her a great belle. An interesting family tradition, in which Lovey was the heroine, tells of her defiantly resisting the attempt of a British soldier to take off her silver shoe buckles. It appears that the marauding party set fire to the Lake house to take revenge on the pretty Lovey, who, however, not only extinghished the fire, but made her escape through a back window, never stopping until she reached her father's company of soldiers, who put the British ruffians to flight, glad to escape in their boats without their fair prisoner. The mother of this daughter of the Revolution also suffered in the cause, receiving a bayonet wound in the arm while resisting the capture of her husband. The interesting Lovey, or, more properly, Lavinia Lake, became the wife of John Stewart McNam-

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ara, an officer in the Revolutionary War, and left numerous descendants.

Two of Captain Henry Lake's children married into the Barnes family, two married Slocums, while others formed alliances with the Keenes and Muirs.

The wife of Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks was a great-granddaughter of Captain Henry Lake, the High Sheriff and Justice of Dorchester County. Another great granddaughter of this distinguished Revolutionary officer became the wife of the late Mr. Benjamin F. Cator, one of the founders of the firm of Armstrong, Cator and Company. Other direct descendants intermarried with the Hooper, Henry, Eccleston, Craig, Mister, Phillips, Dail, Noble and Medford families.

George Lake, the son of Captain Henry Lake and his wife, Rhoda Jewett Lake, became a captain of the Dorchester County militia in the War of 1812–14, in the Forty-eighth Regiment, Maryland Detached Service, Colonel Jones' command. During an engagement with General Ross' men at Honga River in the year 1814, Captain George Lake had his horse shot from under him. This gallant officer married Catherine Boyne Slacum, the grand-daughter of Dr. Boyne, of Dublin.

The names of Washington, Augustus and Bushrod indicate an intermarriage with the family of the first President.

Besides the various officers of the Revolutionary army and the War of 1812–14, many of the Lake men fought in the Confederate army during the Civil War, and the list makes a remarkable showing for one family, all springing from the old Maryland fighting stock.

Robert Pinkney Lake, M.D., Surgeon in the Army of Northern Virginia.

Captain Levin Lake, quartermaster, Mississippi regiment, He served throughout the war and rendered distinguished service in furnishing General Joseph E. Johnston's army with food supplies at Atlanta and Rome, 1864.

Captain Gabriel Perry Lake, Mississsippi Cavalry.

Richard Pinkney Lake, second lieutenant Captain R. W. Wayne's Company, Mississippi Cavalry and second lieutenant in command of the "dismounted" men of a brigade, at the close of the Civil War.

Captain James Bushrod Lake, aide-de-camp on the staff of General Bushrod Johnson.

Augustus Washington Lake, private in Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, wounded at the battle of Shiloh.

Edwin B. Lake, son of Captain Levin Lake, lost his life in Texas on an expedition to capture a Federal gunboat.

Levin Lake, Jr., aide-de-camp on the staff of General Early's Army of Northern Virginia.

Walter S. Lake, ordnance sergeant Seventh Tennessee regiment, with General Jackson's escort.

Craig Lake, member of Maryland regiment, killed in Virginia.

Albert Crawford Lake, Charles Henry Lake, George Lake and George W. Lake, Jr., privates in Stanford's Battery. Also many descendants of Captain Henry Lake of other names were conspicuous in the various wars.

LEE

Captain John Lee, the eldest son and heir-at-law of Colonel Richard Lee, of Virginia inherited among other estates, "three islands in Chesapeake bay." His brother, William, the fourth son of Colonel Richard Lee, inher-

ited "all that land on the Maryland side, whereon George English is now settled."

Captain John Lee, died unmarried and his brother, Richard, inherited from him, "Rehoboth, a tract of 2350 acres, surveyed for Captain John Lee, March 31, 1673, situate and being on the east side of the Chesapeake Bay in a river called Nanticoke, on the north side of said river, in the first northwest forke of the said river."

This Richard Lee, second, was also a colonel in the Virginia militia, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1680, and later naval officer for the Potomac River, 1699.

Like his brother, Captain John Lee, of Rehoboth, Colonel Richard was educated at Oxford University, England. and was a man of rare culture.

Colonel Richard Lee, 2d, lived in Westmoreland County, Virgina. His wife, was Letitia Corbin, daughter of Mr. Henry Corbin, and was, according to the inscription on her tombstone, "a most affectionate mother, she was also disinguished by piety toward God, charity to the poor and kindness to all."

Colonel Richard Lee in his will, dated 1714, leaves his lands on the northwest fork of the Nanticoke River, called Rehoboth, to his sons, Philip and Thomas, afterward Governor of Virginia and President of the Council.

This prominent official, of the Old Dominion, and Maryland landholder, was father of Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, two signers of the Declaration of Independence, and both distinguished Revolutionary officers.

Philip Lee, the brother of "Fresident" Thomas, removed to Prince George's County, Maryland. At his

death he left his land in Dorchester County to his four sons.

In the year 1745 Francis Lee was the proprietor of "Rehoboth," Dorchester County, Maryland, and was a member of the Assembly of Maryland in that year. He removed to Cecil County in the year 1746, offering to lease his late mansion house, on the northwest fork of the Nanticoke River.

This old house is still standing and is in a good state of preservation. Its architectural design is early Colonial and the brick of which it is built is of English mold, made in the colony, as were all the bricks used.

Francis Lee married Elizabeth Hollyday, of distinguished family. Their sons and daughter inherited the Dorchester County estates on the death of their father in 1749. Thomas Sim Lee, the only son of Thomas Lee and Catherine Sim, of Prince George's County, Maryland, was a lineal descendant of Colonel Richard Lee, secretary of the Colony of Virginia, through the Dorchester County line, each of his paternal ancestors having intermarried with the most influential blood in the Province. though born in Prince George's County, Thomas Sim Lee is identified with Frederick County, which was his place of In the year 1777, when but thirty-three years of age, we find him a member of the Provincial Council. Two years later he was elected Governor, a rare distinction for one so young, as he was the second man to be chosen for that high office after the adoption of the State Constitu-He was elected to a second term in 1792, and in 1798 was offered the office for the third time, which honor he declined.

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HON. POWARD LLOYD IV OF WYE HOUSE, AND HIS WIFE
ELIZABETH TAXLORAND DAUGHTER ANN LLOYD
AFTERWARDS MRS. RICHARD LOWNDES

Portrait owned by Mrs. Lloyd Lower William Cumberland. Shown through the courtesy of Mrs. Revised Shippen.

In the year 1783-84 Thomas Sim Lee was a member of the Continental Congress, and a few years later refused a seat in the Constitutional Convention (1787), to which he had been elected.

He, however, took a representative part in the State convention which ratified the Constitution. During the most trying period of the Revolutionary War Governor Lee evinced the ability and bravery of a true leader. He married, prior to the war, Mary Digges, of Prince George's County, by whom he had eight children—six sons and two daughters. One of his sons married Eleanor Cromwell, another married Mary Hollyday, a third won for his bride Harriet Carroll, while of his two daughters one married a Ringgold and the youngest became the wife of Outer-bridge Horsey, United States Senator from Delaware.

LLOYD

Edward Lloyd, 1st, of Wye, and his brother, Cornelius, settled in Virginia as early as 1635, in which year each received from Captain John West grants of land on the Elizabeth River. That they were at this time young men is proven by a deposition made by Cornelius Lloyd in the year 1646, at which time he declared himself to be thirty-eight years or thereabout.

Edward Lloyd was a Justice in Lower Norfolk in the year 1645 and a member of the House of Burgesses from the year 1644 until he came to Maryland and joined the Puritan colony about 1649. He was a commissioner of Parliament under Oliver Cromwell and a member of the Council in 1660; also a Justice of the Peace for Talbot County from 1666 to 1668, in which year he returned to England, leaving his princely estate of Wye in the pos-

session of his son Ph'lemon and his wife, the famous Henrietta Maria Neale Bennett Lloyd.

Colonel Edward Lloyd, 1st, of Wye, was married more than once, his last wife being the widow of William Parker, of London, whose son, William Parker, was of "The Cliffs," Calvert County, Maryland.

In the year 1660 Cæcilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, commissioned Colonel Edward Lloyd, Captain James Neale, and others to be Deputy Governors of Maryland in the event of the death of Governor Phillip Calvert.

In his will, probated March 11, 1695, he says he is then of the parish of St. Mary's White Chappell, in the County of Middlesex, England.

As he outlived his son, Philemon, he bequeathed his plantation on Wye to his grandson, Edward Lloyd, 2d, son of Philemon, "late in testator's own possession and now in possession of my daughter-in-law, Henrietta Maria Lloyd."

Of the wives of the founder of the Maryland Lloyds little is known as to their personal characteristics, but of Henrietta Maria Lloyd, whose name and memory have been handed down most lovingly from generation to generation of her descendants, it has been fittingly said that "the name of this beautiful and gracious lady stands for whatsoever is gentle in birth and breeding, for whatsoever is excellent in character and conduct, for whatsoever is of good report among the honorable men and women of old Maryland."

She was the little foreign-born lady to whom tradition hath it that Queen Henrietta Maria stood godmother when her small namesake was christened. If it be true, as some scientists claim, that the mother endows the sons intellectually we can have no doubt of the brilliant qualities of mind of the mother of Richard Bennett, 3d, the richest man in all the colonies and a most influential one, and of her more brilliant Lloyd sons, of whom Colonel Edward, 2d, of Wye House, was President of the Council and ex-officio Governor of Maryland from 1709-1714, in addition to being a Worshipful Justice of the Talbot County Court, 1698 to 1701, and a member of the House of Burgesses. His brother, Philemon Lloyd, was also a considerable personage in the early history of Maryland and a worthy son of Colonel Philemon, who filled with dignity and honor many high offices in the Provincial Government. In every generation of this notable family we find the men serving their country on the field and in legislative halls with the highest credit to themselves and to their offices.

Never since the first Edward Lloyd received his grant for his plantation on the Wye River has the courtly life of the old regime known interruption.

After listening to the rhythmical dip of the oars as the ten velvet-capped slaves bear Dorothy and little Mr. Manners across the sparkling blue water to Carvel Hall, we can picture the luxurious manner of life which enabled Winston Churchill to give this true glimpse of the pleasure craft of the family at Wye.

There is nothing which gives quite so intimate a view of the home life of our Colonial families, as the inventories of their estates, and hence the following is included as of peculiar interest to the many descendants of the queen's namesake. It is taken from Inventory and Accounts, Liber 15, p. 198. Prerogative Court Records, Maryland, November 2, 1697.

"An inventory of all and singular the goods and chat-

tels and credits of Madam Henrietta Maria Lloyd, of Talbot County, in ye Province of Maryland, lately deceased."

Besides a large assortment of goods for household use and supplying the large estate for both indoor and outdoor uses, there were the following items of special interest inventoried:

In the Hall at Wye House, among other things were: 2 small tables, 12 turkey leather chairs, 10 guns, 1 looking glass, 1 pair of fire irons.

In the New Room: 18 chairs, 1 table, 1 drawing table and carpet, 1 olive table, stand and looking glass, 1 chest of drawers of olive wood, 1 chest of drawers of walnut, 2 dozen damask napkins, 2 damask table cloths, 1 dozen diaper napkins, 21 old napkins, 2 diaper table cloths, 1 holland table cloth, 5 pairs holland sheets, a stock of pillow slips, 3 table baskets, 1 hour-glass, etc.

In the High Chamber: 1 bed with curtain and hangings and blankets and sheets, "all furnished fit to lyve in," 7 cane chairs and a couch, 7 "cushings" and a pallet for a couch, brass tongs, fire shovel and warming pan, brass candlesticks.

In the Black Chamber: 2 feather beds with curtain and vallence, rug and blanket, bolster and pillows, etc.

In the Blue Chamber: a feather bed and its furniture, 6 turkey work chairs, 5 leather chairs, 1 chest, 1 glass.

In Henrietta Maria's Lodging Room: 11 pairs of woolen shoes, 1 bed and its furniture and vallences and a large quilt, 7 thousand pins, 10 ounces of silk, a dozen thread lace, a parcel of thread and lace, 1 gross and 9 dozen buttons, 25 yards of stuff and crape, 4 Mantua gowns, Scotch cloth, 8 ells of Hollands, 6 yards of striped silk, 18 pairs of gloves and a looking glass, 20 ells of dowlass, sheets,

bolster, and pillow cases, towels, plate valued at £88:17:6, 4 trunks, 1 chest of drawers, 2 looking glasses, 4 old chairs and a little table, fire irons, etc.

There were 28 negroes at Wye House and 10 at another "Madam Lloyd's cloaths" are inventoried as: plantation. 1 satin gown and petticoat, 1 silk gown and petticoat, 1 old silk gown and coat, 1 mourning gown and quilted petticoat, 1 silk mantel, 2 silk petticoats and scarf, a good warm gown, 2 smock coats and 2 waistcoats, a parcel of laces, a pair of bodices, a gauze coat,1 flowered satin party coat, 4 party coats, 4 pairs of shoes and 1 pair of galoches, silk and worsted stockings, 2 head dresses, a box of handkerchiefs, 3 pictures, a parcel of neck lace, 1 diamond ring, 1 mourning ring, 4 stone rings, 3 rings and a pair of earrings, 2 pictures, a little box of cash, a flowered "satting" morning gowne, a long scarfe lyned with velvet, a parcel of silver lace and footings, 2 pairs stays, 1 black scarfe, 1 parcel of beads and silver cross and snuff-box, 1 gowne and party coats, 1 silk petticoat with silver fringe, 1 silk mourning gowne, 1 riding gowne, 1 sable tippet and strings, 2 short aprons, girdle and mask, etc. In her will Madam Lloyd has made bequests of an unusually large estate both real and personal, and among other items of interest especially mentioned "the great wrought silver dish" which she left to her three daughters jointly.

The Colonel Edward Lloyd who was master at Wye House at the period of Churchill's charming story, was a man of large wealth, as the assessment of his personalty will show. In the year 1783 we find he owned 261 slaves, 799 head of sheep, 147 of horse kind, 571 head of cattle, 215,000 pounds of tobacco, 500 ounces of plate, 30 barrels of pork, 1 schooner of six tons burden and 11,884 acres of

land in Talbot County. He also owned large tracts in Anne Arundel County.

A very pretty little romance is told of these two brothers, Edward Lloyd, 2d, and Philemon Lloyd, 2d, which makes them rival lovers of the beautiful Sarah Covington, the winsome Quaker maiden, who, mounted on a pillion behind her father, rode into Tredhaven to attend that notable yearly meeting to which came William Penn, the Lord and Lady Baltimore and their retinue from the home of William Richardson, of West River.

As the story runs two dashing young cavaliers from Wye House, approaching the yearly meeting from the opposite direction to that by which the Quaker maid was coming, rush gayly to their fate, for both fell deeply in love with the beauty from Somerset.

Keeping each his own council, tradition says at the close of the meeting where aquaintance had but deepened the ardor of each young swain, they rode hard and fast by different routes into the neighboring county, and met at their lady love's gate, and guessing each the other's secret agreed that he who had loved her first should seek to win her.

Phil, it seems, had seen and loved her as she entered the Quaker meeting, but lucky Edward having met her at the foot of the hill had pointed out the way to her father and had loved her in beholding her. This confessed, the down-cast Philemon retraced his course back into the familiar by-paths of Talbot, and Edward, the heir of Wye, wooed and won the blushing Quaker maiden in her old-fashioned garden in Somerset. This charming mistress of Wye built the mansion known as Readbourne, in Queen Anne's County, one of the finest specimens of Colonial architecture on the Eastern Shore of Maryland today.

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DINING ROOM AT WYE HOUSE, THE HOME OF THE LIDYD FAMILY, SHOWING SHERATON SIDEBOARD WITH LLOYD SILVER

Shown through the courtery of Mrs. Edward Shippen

Philemon Lloyd became Deputy Secretary of the Province in the year 1709, was a member of the Council and was a prominent and important man in his day. Each Edward Lloyd in succeeding to the great ancestral estates of Wye seemed as naturally to fall heir to the offices of public trust and honor, for we find in this remarkably distinguished family three Governors in lineal descent, Councilors, Burgesses, member of Assembly, Presidential Electors, captains of horse and colonels in both Colonial and Revolutionary times.

The various generations of Lloyds made frequent visits to England, and it was there that Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd met and married the beautiful Johanna Leigh, daughter of John Leigh, Esq., of North Court, Isle of Wight. This second son of Edward Lloyd, 3d, was a captain in the King's Life Guards. In the year 1783 he brought his wife to Maryland and spent two years at Annapolis. He died in 1787.

Edward Lloyd, 4th, was a conspicuous patriot all through the revolutionary period. He was a member of the Provincial Convention, 1775, and of that revolutionary body in 1776. He was chosen by the Convention of 1775 a member of the Committee of Safety of the Eastern Shore.

He was a Delegate to the Lower House of Assembly,1780, elected State Senator in 1781–1786 and 1791, was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, 1783 and 1784, and a member of the State Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1788.

His son became Governor of Maryland in 1809 after serving as member of Congress from 1806 to 1809. He was also Presidential Elector to elect Madison in 1812. Later he was elected to the United States Senate from Maryland, serving from 1816 to 1826, when he resigned. His successors at Wye have continued to live the life of wealthy country gentlemen, finding full leisure for intellectual pursuits and political honors, which have as ever fallen to the sons of Wye.

The brilliant attainments of the succeeding heirs of Wye House have claimed the attention of the historians to the exclusion of the very distinguished younger branch, of which Colonel James Lloyd and "the beautiful Ann Grundy" were the progenitors. This Colonel James Lloyd was the brother of Governor Edward Lloyd, 2d, both being sons of Colonel Philemon Lloyd and the charming Henrietta Maria Neale, who was the son of Edward Lloyd, 1st, of Wye.

Colonel James Lloyd sat in the Maryland Assembly from 1712 to 1722, and was in that year commissioned as a member of his Lordship's Council.

His son, James Lloyd, became one of the Justices of Talbot County in the year 1751 and continued to fill this important office until his death in the year 1768.

Like the elder branch, Colonel James Lloyd and his descendants married into families of equal social importance. Many of his lands lay on the Choptank River, and here his descendants continued to live, each distinguishing himself as opportunity offered. His son, Captain James Lloyd, was commissioned in the Revolutionary Army May 16, 1776, having previously served as a Justice of the Talbot County Court in the year 1769–1770, being recommissioned at the close of the revolution.

Captain James Lloyd married Sarah Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin and Elizabeth Goldsborough, his wife (St. Peter's Parish, Register p. 156, Talbot County).

Elizabeth Goldsborough and Thomas Martin were married January 14, 1734. In his will Thomas Martin bequeathed a legacy to his daughter Sarah, wife of James Lloyd.

This was Captain James Lloyd of the Revolutionary Army, whose will following proves him to have been the progenitor of the Choptank branch of the Wye House Lloyds, his son Robert Grundy Lloyd having inherited the lands on the Choptank.

Talbot Co. Wills, Lib. J. P., No. 7, Fol. 259. TEST:

"James Lloyd of Talbot Co. Will, December 31, 1811, Prov. January 4, 1815. William Thomas,
James Cain,
John Kinnimount,
Thomas Watts.

"DEVISED: To my son, Robert Grundy Lloyd, my dwelling plantation beginning at the workhouse wharf and running from said wharf with the main road until it intersects the land of Henry Martin, then with said Martin's land until it intersects the land of William Hayward, then with said Hayward's land to the road which leads to the deep branch, then with the said road to a stone at the head of a small branch, then with the said branch to St. Michael's Creek, then by and with the said creek to Choptank River, then with the said river to the beginning. also give my son, Robert Grundy Lloyd, the following negroes, to-wit: Robert, Jacob, Sophia, Judy and Florah. I also give to my said son all the stock which belongs to me that shall be on the farm where he now resides at my death. I also give to my said son my clock, cupboard and two large looking glasses which stand in my hall. It is also

my will and desire that no part of those legacies shall be applied to the payment of my debts.

"I give and devise to my two grandchildren, James Philip Dickinson and Louranah Dickinson, children of my daughter Sarah, and their heirs forever, lands (lines described in Peregrine Lloyd's will) at Parson's Landing.

"To my granddaughter, Louranah Dickinson, a negro girl called Charlotte.

"I give to my three grandsons, Henry Martin Lloyd, James Lloyd and Thomas Edward Lloyd, sons of my son, Thomas Lloyd, deceased, all that farm where James Cain now resides.

"I further will and direct that the aforesaid lands be rented out by my son Robert, until the sum of £300 with the interest thereon from the time when the said sum was borrowed, shall be raised, which sum of money was borrowed from Henry Martin.

"I give my daughter, Deborah Lloyd, all that parcel of land which I purchased of John Kennard and Thomas Stevens, which was late the property of Captain Abner Parrott; also to my daughter Deborah, one dozen silver tablespoons, one silver ladle, one and one-half dozen silver teaspoons, one plated castor, table linen and all the china which belongs to me, her choice of the two beds, bedsteads and furniture, two looking glasses to be furnished by my son Robert, in lieu of the glasses which stood in my front hall.

"Also to my daughter Deborah, the following negroes, Alice, Maria, Nelly, David and Harriott.

"I give and devise to my daughter, Sarah Dickinson, all my lands which lie between the lands devised to my son Robert and my three grandsons, Henry Martin Lloyd, James Lloyd and Thomas Edward Lloyd.

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GRAVE YARD AT WYE HOUSE

Showing Colonial Tombs of the Lloyds. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Edward Shippen

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"I constitute and appoint my son, Robert Grundy Lloyd, whole and sole executor of this my last will and testament. (Signed) James Lloyd."

The lines of descent of the Choptank Lloyds is as follows: Colonel Edward Lloyd, 1st, of Wye, married Alice Crouch, and had Colonel Philemon Lloyd, who married Henrietta Maria Neale (widow of Richard Bennett). Their younger son, Colonel James Lloyd, married the beautiful Ann Grundy, and had a younger son, Justice James Lloyd, who married Elizabeth Frisby, daughter of Captain Peregrine Frisby. Their son, Captain James Lloyd of the Revolution, married Sarah Martin, and they became the parents of Robert Grundy Lloyd, who inherited the Choptank estates and married Mary Ruth, daughter of Captain John Ruth, of Bolingbrooke, Talbot County, who served in the Revolutionary War. Their son, James Peregrine Lloyd, married Anna Maria Lowe of Talbot County, daughter of Solomon Lowe of the Delaware family. removed to Baltimore where James P. Lloyd died in the year 1901, leaving an only child, Anna Matilda Corkran, wife of Benjamin Withgott Corkran, Jr.

Wye, which is one of the most notable estates in Maryland, has given to the State more distinguished sons than any other family, each generation for many successive ones filling offices of trust and influence. Wye House is still owned by the ninth generation of Lloyds, and enjoys the unprecedented distinction of being the only great estate on which the old regime instituted in so early a date (1650) has never known interruption, its present owner being Howard Lloyd, Esq., ninth generation of the elder branch of the Lloyds of Wye House.

LOWE

There were two distinct Lowe families identified with Talbot County, one of Colonial date, of which this sketch will treat, the other of the Delaware Lowe family, members of which settled in the county in the nineteenth century, and to which the present Lowe family of Talbot County belongs, not being related to the early Lowes of Talbot.

The first of the Colonial family was Colonel Vincent Lowe, of England, who arrived in Maryland about 1672, when he received his first 1000 acres of land, patented to him under the name of Stratton. The estate with which the Lowes of Talbot County have been identified for over two centuries is Grafton Manor, which contained 1000 acres also, and which is recorded as having been given by "My Lord to Vincent Lowe," no date mentioned.

Through his marriage to the daughter of Seth Foster, Choptank Island, now Tilghman's Island, passed into the possession of the Lowes, as Elizabeth Lowe received this tract of 1000 acres from her father as her inheritance. Colonel Vincent Lowe was one of the commissioners to lay out the town of Oxford, and tradition says that Elizabeth Lowe gave the land for the site of that important town. This lady had the distinction of being buried with military honors. Whether it was because of her husband's rank, both in the Province and in England, or for her own act of public service is not quite certain.

Jane Lowe, sister of Colonel Vincent, married first, Henry Sewell, of Mattapony, Secretary of Maryland, and at his death became the bride of Charles Calvert, Governor of the Province and afterward third Lord Baltimore. The records bear testimony to the wealth and importance of the several Lowes, of Talbot, Calvert and St. Mary's of this line.

Colonel Vincent Lowe, was High Sheriff of Talbot County in the year 1675, and was commissioned Surveyor-General of the Province on April 3, 1679.

Upon the departure of Lord Baltimore for England about the year 1684, to look after his interests, which required his personal attention there, he appointed his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor of the Province, but as he was yet a minor Charles commissioned nine of the most important men in the Province Deputy Governors under him. These were Colonel George Talbot, Colonel Thomas Taillor, Colonel Vincent Lowe, Colonel Henry Darnall, Colonel William Burgess, Major Nicholas Sewall, Mr. William Stevens and Mr. John Darnall.

These men were chosen evidently for their ability and discretion in administering the affairs of state, and as subsequent events proved it was no bed of roses upon which they were left to repose in his Lordship's absence.

While his deputies were loyally endeavoring to protect his rights in Maryland, Charles Calvert was having both political and personal troubles of his own.

Persecutions against the Catholics were rife under King James II, and from the following interesting order it appears that Lady Baltimore, nee Jane Lowe, and her daughter, Jane Sewall, were objects of the King's displeasure. An order of release, which has never before been published, was found in the original in the Public Record Office at London, and copied by Mr. Henry F. Thompson, who presented it to the Maryland Historical Society.

This unfamiliar record reads: "We, the Peers of the Realm, with some of the Lords of the Privy Council now assembled in the Council Chamber, do hereby order and direct you to discharge the Lady Baltimore and her daughter, but to secure the Priest whom you have also seized till further order. Dated at the Council Chamber in Whitehall the 12th of December, 1688. To Sir Henry Johnston, Knight, Tho. Ebor, Newport, Allesbury, Anglesey, P. Winchester, Dorset, etc."

As no reference has ever been found to this incident in the Calvert papers, imagination is left to supply the cause and scene of the seizing of Lady Baltimore and her daughter, who lived to return to Maryland, where she married and has left numerous descendants to find interest in this unwritten page in the history of their Colonial ancestress!

In the year 1689 Charles Calvert was summoned to be present at James II's Irish Parliament. An accepted authority does not include his name in the list of those present on that memorable occasion. Lord Baltimore was, however, outlawed for high treason, although no record has so far been found of his trial, and we are still in ignorance of the bill of indictment against him. His wife, the Lady Jane Lowe, died in England on the 24th day of January, 1701, and was buried at St. Gile's in the Fields, London.

The manors and other lands patented to Col. Vincent Lowe in Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties aggregated 15,000 acres, his large possessions in other counties making him one of the largest landholders of his time in Maryland.

Colonel Nicholas Lowe and his brother, Colonel Henry

Lowe, of England, relatives of the first Colonel Nicholas Lowe, settled first in Calvert County on large tracts of land patented to them by the Proprietary. Lord Baltimore promptly appointed Colonel Nicholas Clerk of Talbot County, thus giving him an office of importance within reach of his distinguished kinsman. Here he married Elizabeth Roe, the widow of Major William Combes, of Talbot County, and had a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom intermarried with prominent Talbot County families. Their daughter Mary, born July 7,1691, married three times, the last husband being Thomas Bozman, through which alliance she became the ancestress of the historian, Honorable John Leeds Bozman. The descendants of this Colonel Nicholas Lowe are to be found among the Harrisons, Paddisons (Pattisons), Prices, Longs and Easons, of the Eastern Shore.

Colonel Nicholas Lowe owned thousands of acres in Talbot County, where he continued to grow in wealth and prominence until his death, in the year 1717.

His brother, Colonel Henry Lowe, left Calvert County, and took up his residence in St. Mary's, perhaps to enjoy the privileges of kinship, which would necessarily be many, as nephew of the Lady Baltimore. In the year 1696 we find him commissioned commander of St. Mary's County militia; the year following he was appointed Judge of the Provincial Court and Deputy Commissioner. He patented large tracts of land in St. Mary's, and there is still to be found on a part of Fenwick's Manor the tomb of his wife, with the interesting inscription: "Here Lyeth interred the Body of Susannah Maria Lowe, late wife, of Henry Lowe, of the family of Bennetts, who departed this life the 28th day of July, 1714, in the 48th year of her

age." The mother of this lady was the famous Mme. Henrietta Maria Lloyd, by her first husband, Richard Bennett.

The Lowe family of Prince George's County, Maryland, of which Governor Enoch Louis Lowe was a descendant, traces its origin in Maryland to Major John Lowe, a Justice of St. Mary's County and member of the House of Burgesses—1697–1701. His son was Captain Michael Lowe, of the Prince George's County militia, 1776.

MAGRUDER

Alexander MacGregor appeared in Maryland as Alexander Magruder in the year 1652, when he received a patent for 500 acres of land in Calvert County. That the great MacGregors came to Maryland is generally believed. After the name had been restored in Scotland by the act of Parliament the Magruders of America retained the name as adopted in the new country until the yar 1820, when one branch of the family in Prince George's County, in the person of Mr. John Smith Magruder, had the names of his minor children changed by act of Legislature to the original spelling. It reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that the name of Nathaniel Mortimer Magruder be changed to Nathaniel Mortimer M'Gregor and the name of Margaret Ellen Magruder be changed, etc., also Roderick, Henry and Alaric McGregor."

The first Alexander Magruder in Maryland owned several thousand acres of land, most of which was patented under names suggestive of his Highland home, for we find him devising Dumblane, Craignaigh and other estates in his will proved in the year 1677.

All family branches have the tradition that Alexander Marguder married Margaret Braithwaite, daughter of William Braithwaite, for his first wife. In the Colonial records Lord Baltimore calls William Braithwaite his cousin and appoints him commander or Governor of the Isle of Kent. It is certain that he had two other wives. The five sons mentioned in his will were James, Samuel, John, Alexander, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. Contrary to family tradition there is no evidence of a son Robert, which name does not appear on record until the fourth It is no surprise to find that, whereas the generation. sons and many later descendants of Alexander Magruder held offices and fought in the Colonial wars, the banished MacGregor took no part in the affairs of the land to which he was exiled. We can better imagine this proud descendant of the Highland chief seeking forgetfulness in the midst of his growing family and as the lord of widereaching estates in the heart of New Scotland, where, as near neighbor to Ninian Beall, the untamed young rebel from the Scottish heather, they held close and congenial intercourse. The sons and granddaughters of these proud Highlanders married and intermarried, and later their descendants and the Edmonstones, also among the banished Scots, became one family in the new world.

In Captain George Beall's troop of horse in the Colonial militia, 1748, Prince George's County, we find Alexander Magruder the third, Samuel Magruder, Ninian Magruder and Nathaniel Magruder, and a little earlier in the same period Captain Samuel Magruder, Lieutenant James Magruder and Corporals Jeremiah and James Magruder fought in the French and Indian Wars. As these names were taken from original muster rolls, inaccessible

to the general reader, and not on record in Maryland history of those times, we take pleasure in bringing them to the attention of the descendants of these sons and grandsons of Alexander Magruder, of Dumblane.

In the day when the office of Justice of the Peace was one of the most important and dignified offices in the gift of the Lord Proprietary or of the Council, John Magruder and Alexander Magruder, Jr., were commissioned Justices for Prince George's County—the former for five separate terms. A few years later still, in the Colonial period, Nathaniel Magruder, gentleman, is Justice by his Lordship's commission for Prince George's county, which high office was held by a Nathaniel Magruder during most of the twenty years following. But these were not the only men of this proud old name who were justices in Lord Baltimore's palatinate government.

Others who were selected by his Lordship for this office were John Magruder, John Read Magruder and Alexander Howard Magruder. During and after the Revolution William Magruder was Justice of the Peace for Frederick County. Samuel Magruder filled the same office in Montgomery county, as did his kinsman Samuel Wade Magruder. In the year 1776 Alexander Howard Magruder was commissioned Captain of Militia, and after the Revolutionary War was again made a Justice for Prince George's County.

Hezekiah Magruder, gentleman, received a commission as first lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army in 1777, and Enoch Magruder served as sergeant.

Nathan and Zadock Magruder were sent as members of the General Committee to Annapolis, and on November 18, 1774, Nathan, Samuel Wade and Zadock Ma-

gruder were appointed members of the committee to carry into execution the association agreed upon by the American Continental Congress regarding the Tea Act. On January 24, 1775, these three were present at the meeting composed of seventy-five gentlemen, who met at the Frederick courthouse to carry out the resolves of the American Congress. Colonel Zadock Magruder, of the Frederick militia, was commander with Colonel Smallwood. The intermarriage of the Magruders with the Bealls, Edmonstones, Baldwins, Woodwards, Wades, Burgesses, Lamars, Griffiths, Bowies, Claggets, Contees, Howards, Hillarys and other representative early Maryland families gives the present descendants an ancestry of remarkably strong and distinguished blood.

In the North the alliance of a Magruder descendant with the Rodmans, of Rhode Island, unites in their posterity two of the most distinguished families of the North and South.

MAYNARD

Henry Maynard, "merchant, of the Kingdom of England," settled in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, prior to 1702, in which year we find him possessed of Proctor's Park and other estates in that county. Tradition says that three brothers came together, and this may be true, as we find Henry, Thomas and James contemporary. Henry Maynard was evidently a man of large means, as he went to London when his interests there demanded his attention, which probably accounts for the fact that he left it to his descendants to serve the Provincial Government.

At the same time, John Maynard, of London, who,

from his interest in the tobacco trade with Hertfordshire men, indicates his origin as of that county, had interests in the Province of Maryland. Associated with him in business transactions in London were Francis Lee, "merchant, of London," who was a son of Colonel Richard Lee, of Virginia, and Walter Dickinson, of Maryland, who also had property in Pennsylvania.

Henry Maynard, of Proctor's Park, Anne Arundel County, spelled his name after the first, Maignard. In Maryland, as in England, the various members of this family intermarried with the leading families, including the Hammonds, of Anne Arundel; the Smiths, of Calvert; the Nelsons, of Howard, and others of Frederick County.

Soon after the formation of Frederick county, when many were attracted to the beautiful hill country, Thomas Maynard and others left Anne Arundel County and had patented to him a charming estate among the Linganore hills, which still bears its original name, "The Land of Valleys," which contained 1000 acres.

In a later resurvey for Thomas Maynard it was designated as held of Comgaehiegue Manor, which belonged to Lord Baltimore. The original patent for the Land of Valleys is still in the possession of a lineal descendant of the first Thomas Maynard, of Frederick County, who was a son of Henry Maynard and Sarah, his wife, of St. Margaret's parish, Anne Arundel County.

A great stone mansion house still marks the site of Thomas Maynard's first home at the Land of Valleys. The walls, which are over a foot in thickness, were no doubt built with an idea of protection against the Indians. Every detail of this stanchly built mansion gives evidence of the taste and wealth of the proprietors.

Nathan Maynard married Susanna Beatty, mentioned in the will of her mother.

Benjamin Maynard, son of Thomas and Ann Maynard, married Rachel Richards, the daughter of Daniel Richards, member of the Committee of Observation for Frederick County in the Revolutionary War.

Sarah Maynard, daughter of Benjamin, married Basil Nelson in 1787 and later removed to the State of New York. Their descendants moved West and are numbered among the leaders in every community in which they live.

The marriage of Matthias Davis, of Frederick County, with Rachel Maynard united two of the oldest families of that county. Others of equal prominence were the alliances with the Griffiths, the Brices, Gaithers, Stulls, Chesleys and others. Many Maynard men were officers in the Revolutionary army and rendered valuable service to their country.

MERCER

The counties of Cecil and Baltimore were so closely intertwined in their social history that it is not surprising to find Thomas Mercer, of Cecil, winning his wife in Baltimore County, nor is it other than natural that this Colonial gentleman should have taken for his bride the descendant of one of England's proudest old families.

Thomas Mercer was first seated on a tract of land called Indian Range in Cecil County, but later acquired other estates in the same county. His son, Thomas Mercer, Jr., and John Mercer became their possessors later.

Robert Mercer, third son, purchased a part of the lands from his brothers.

John Mercer, Sr., served in the Colonial wars as a mem-

ber of Captain John Baldwin's Troop of Horse in 1739–1740. His marriage to Elizabeth Savory brought to his son, Captain John Mercer, of the Committee of Safety, a substantial landed estate.

This gallant Revolutionary officer was commissioned captain of a company of militia in Back River, Baltimore County, May 6, 1776. His sister, Susanna, became the wife of Captain Robert Porter, of the Revolutionary Army.

Many descendants of Thomas Mercer, Sr., are still living in Cecil and Baltimore Counties.

NEALE

Captain James Neale was one of the most conspicuous and interesting characters in the early Colonial Government. He arrived in the Province five years after its settlement, and, although a young man, was at once appointed to posts of trust and importance. Within the year after his coming he was made a member of his Lordship's Council and Commissioner of the Treasury.

After remaining in the Province long enough to win the charming Anne Gill for his wife, he sailed for England with his bride, leaving his father-in-law as his attorney and representative in Maryland.

An interesting tradition which has been preserved by many of the descendants of Anne Gill Neale is that this much-traveled Colonial dame was during her stay in England a maid of honor to Queen Henrietta Maria, for whom she named her first daughter. It is also claimed that the Queen was godmother to the infant who later became one of the most notable women in the Province and ancestress to many of Maryland's most distinguished



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sons and beautiful daughters. Henrietta Maria Neale married first Richard Bennett, Jr., and was the mother of Richard Bennett, 3d, the richest man in all the Colonies. For her second husband she married Colonel Philemon Lloyd, son of the first Edward Lloyd, of Maryland, and from whom descend the Lloyds of Wye House and other equally distinguished families of Maryland. During their absence abroad Captain James Neale and his wife resided mostly in Spain, where he was employed in some diplomatic service for the King and the Duke of York. It is evident from this fact that Captain Neale enjoyed the personal friendship of King Charles and it is not impossible that a place of honor was given his wife at court. One of he descendants says she served with the beautiful Lady Stafford.

An antique ring which has descended in this family was according to family history, given by Queen Henrietta Maria, to the wife of Captain James Neale. This ring which was made to fit a very slender finger is of the same general design of the "Jacobite" rings worn by the friends and adherents of King Charles I in England.

This has always descended in the female line. It is quaint, with a device of skull and cross bones, and has a secret spring which when pressed reveals a tiny but exquisitely painted miniature of the martyr King and dated January 30, 1648 (O. S.). A "Monstrance," given to the wife of Captain James Neale for devotion to the Catholic Church, has also descended in the family.

In the year 1660 he was chosen to represent the Lord Baltimore at Amsterdam in a protest against the seating of the Dutch and Swedes an the Delaware River and Bay. At the close of his mission he returned to Maryland, when he was commissioned captain by the Proprietary to raise troops against the Dutch, and also appointed a member of his Lordship's Council. He was that same year commissioned Deputy Governor with others, if Governor Philip Calvert should die. Upon his return from Spain Captain Neale brought much "Cobb money," with part of which he purchased "Cobb's Island," which remained in possession of his descendants until the present century.

In 1666 we find "the petition of Captain James Neale for the naturalization of his four children—Henrietta Maria, James, Dorothy and Anthony—born in Spain during his residence there as a merchant, and employed by the King of England, also by the Duke of York in several emergent affairs, as by commission herewith produced might appear." The petition was granted the next year admitting the little foreigners to citizenship in Maryland.

Captain Neale represented Charles County in the House of Burgesses in the year 1666, and perhaps later. He died in 1684.

Portraits of Captain James Neale and his wife, Ann Neale, in court dress, were among the treasured possessions at Wye House, Talbot County, as late as 1799, in which year, during the absence of the family at Annapolis, they were stolen from the attic, where they had been deposited. Not the slightest clue has ever been found by which to trace and recover them.

Henrietta Maria Neale Lloyd, whose name and memory have been perpetuated in the eighth generation of her descendants, is designated in the records of her day as "Madame Lloyd," a mark of the highest social distinction in the Colonial period.

CHARLES I

Presented by Queen Heprietta Monin to the wife of Captain James Meals, preserved by her descendants. Shown through the courtess of the late Mrs. Clara Tilghman Earle of Easton, Maryland. Photographed by the Author, for her collection

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The other children of Captain James Neale also intermarried with other representative families of the Province. The eldest son, James of Wollaston, took to wife one of the Calverts. Dorothy Neale married a Brooke of the distinguished De la Brookes. Anthony Neale became the husband of Elizabeth Roswell, while her sister Monica wedded William Boarman.

Through the alliances with other families in later generations we find most of the Eastern Shore families of prominence, and not a few of the Western Shore, pointing with pride to Captain James Neale and Anne Gill as Colonial ancestors of more than average interest. Among these are the Lloyds, Chews, Dorseys, Carrolls, and others.

NICHOLSON

Of the distinguished families of charming old Kent County none has made a more lasting impress upon the annals of the State in legislative halls or on the battle-field than the descendants of William Nicholson, Lord of Nicholson's Manor, a tract of over four thousand acres in Baltimore County. Of these, was Colonel Joseph Nicholson, High Sheriff of Kent, and for many years Deputy Commissary and Colonel of the Militia of Kent County, Maryland. Joseph Nicholson, Jr., Justice of Kent, married Elizabeth Hopper, of Queen Anne's County, thus uniting two families of more than passing interest.

Joseph Nicholson, Jr., was a member of the notable convention of 1775, was a member of the Council of Safety, which included Charles Carroll, Barrister, Hon. George Plater, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, and others whose names stand out in bold relief against the pages of Maryland history.

In the days when social lines were drawn so rigidly that no one need ever consult a Blue Book to learn who was who, young Joseph Hopper Nicholson, of Kent County, rode gayly to Wye House, and won the hand and heart of the winsome Rebecca Lloyd, second daughter of the Honorable Colonel Edward Lloyd, 4th, of Wye. This was in the days when that charming old mansion was presided over by Madam Elizabeth Tayloe Lloyd, the daughter of Honorable John Tayloe, 2d, of Mount Airey, Virginia, and grand-daughter of our own distinguished Honorable George Plater, of Sotterley. Mary Tayloe Lloyd became the wife of Francis Scott Key. Another sister of Rebecca Lloyd Nicholson was Ann, who married Richard Tasker Lowndes, of Bostic House, Prince George's County, and became grandmother of the late Governor Lloyd Lowndes, Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson, Chief Justice of the Sixth Judicial district, and Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, was also a distinguished member of Congress, and for many years before his death was president of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore.

During the War of 1812-14, Judge Joseph H. Nicholson raised and equipped at his own expense a company of artillery and then offered their services for the defense of Baltimore. On the 13th of September Captain Nicholson and his Artillery Fencibles rendered distinguished service during the bombardment of Fort McHenry. In an account of his part of the defense of Baltimore the following tribute was also paid him:

"In 1801 Judge Nicholson took a most active part in the election of Thomas Jefferson for President of the United States, by the House of Representatives, where, as a prominent Representative from Maryland, he was

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increase Latter water now that some Nicholson, Charles of the month is some Hopper Nicholson, Charles of the month is some Hopper Nicholson, Charles of the month is some increased by the property of the pro

Decree we war of 1812-14, Judge Joseph H. Newson or was and equipped at his ewn expense a compact of and the professed their services for the let professed in the On the 13th of September Captain, No. 11, 12, 13 and as Arthiery Foneibles rendered distinguish, doing the professed insert of Fort McHenry. In a court of its part of the defense of Baltimore the fact which to was also part him:

"In 1804 Judge Nicholson took a roost active page of the election of Thomas Jefferson for President of a United States, by the House of hepresentatives, whose as a prominent Representative from Maryland, he was

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called upon to act a conspicuous part at this most interesting period in the annals of our country. It was at that memorable session, when the infamous attempt was made to smuggle Aaron Burr into the Presidential chair, in open defiance of the will of the people. Joseph H. Nicholson held the balance vote for Maryland, and being dangerously ill for seventeen days in succession, at the imminent hazard of his life he was conveyed on his bed to Congress Hall against the advice of his physicians and gave his vote to Thomas Jefferson. Had he been unable to attend, Aaron Burr would have been made President, but it pleased God to strengthen him for this protracted contest, and by his casting vote at last ended this base conspiracy against the sovereign right of the people to elect their President."

James Macon Nicholson, son of Judge Captain Joseph H. Nicholson, married Miss Arinthea Darby Parker, of Northampton County, Virginia, by whom he had an only child Rebecca Lloyd Nicholson who married first John Eager Howard Post, by whom she had several children, all of whom died in childhood excepting John Eager Howard Post, for many years instructor of French in The Gilman Country School for Boys, and whose death the past year (1912) was a loss to the youth of the City.

Mrs. Rebecca Nicholson Post married for her second husband Dr. Edward Shippen of Philadelphia, by whom she had one son Dr. Lloyd Parker Shippen of The Johns Hopkins University.

Mrs. Edward Shippen who descends from many of the most notable families of Maryland and Virginia, including the Lloyds of Wye House, Platers of Sotterley, Tayloes of Mt. Airey, Va., and Parkers of Poplar Grove, has inherited

rare and valuable heirlooms, including the original manuscript of the "Star Spangled Banner," and priceless family portraits and miniatures.

Other descendants of the Lord of Nicholson's Manor were Joseph Hopper Nicholson, who married Eliza Ann Hagner, of Washington. Edward Lloyd Nicholson, left no descendants. Commodore James Nicholson, of New York, and Commodore Samuel Nicholson, United States Navy, were both uncles of Judge Joseph H. Nicholson, being sons of the High Sheriff of Kent, Colonel Joseph Nicholson. Captain Benjamin Nicholson was the only surviving child of Judge Benjamin Nicholson. Commodore Samuel Nicholson distinguished himself with the dashing John Paul Jones, upon whom Winston Churchill threw some interesting side-lights.

OGLE

Governor Samuel Ogle, captain of cavalry in his British Majesty's service, received from the Lord Proprietary a commission as Governor of Maryland dated September 16, 1731, and took the oath of office in the Province on December 7 of the same year. His father was sent as Commissioner to Ireland by Queen Anne.

Samuel Ogle was a young man when he arrived at Annapolis to fill the office of Chief Executive made vacant by the ill health of Benedict Leonard Calvert, who had returned to England to die.

In the month of December, 1732, Charles Calvert, fifth Lord Baltimore, came to Maryland as Proprietary, and Governor Ogle naturally retired, only to be recommissioned the year following.

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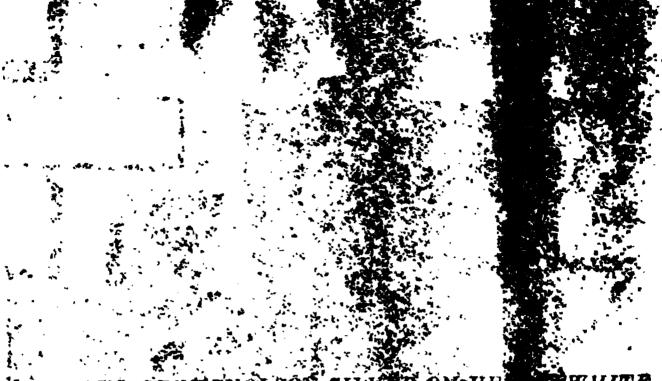
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GROUP OF NICHOLSON SILVER ON HER WHITE BOARD, ENGRAVED WITH NICHOLDN COAT OF ARMS

Owned by the late Mrs. John Read Misseuder of Antibodis. Photo-

At the time of Governor Ogle's first arrival in Maryland Honorable Benjamin Tasker was one of the most important men in the Province. His daughter Anne was then a beautiful child of nine summers, who grew into such grace and beauty that Governor Ogle claimed her for his bride when about eighteen years of age. Her portrait, painted by Hudson, with one of her husband, Governor Samuel Ogle, are now in possession of the Tayloe family of Mount Airey.

The great estate known as Bel-Air, which belonged to Honorable Benjamin Tasker, was given by him to his son-in-law, Governor Ogle, and Anne Tasker, his wife. Here the Ogles lived in right princely style in the hunting season, their town house at Annapolis attracting them in the social season. Bel-Air contained 3600 acres of land. The mansion was planned for a hunting lodge, but was roomy and elegant enough for a permanent residence. Six hundred acres were thrown into a park, in which fallow deer were enclosed by a wall six feet high and the lawn fell away with terraced gardens. Bel-Air had its race track, its kennels full of hounds and life was planned in every particular on the basis of the country gentry of England.

Here Anne Tasker Ogle, first cousin to the Countess of Essex, lived as befitted her station and that of her distinguished husband, and that she drove four-in-hand with liveried outriders there is no doubt from letters still in existence, in which her sister Rebecca, the wife of Honorable Daniel Dulaney, jokes her about her love of grandeur!

The other sisters of Mrs. Samuel Ogle were Elizabeth Tasker, who married Christopher Lowndes, from whom descend the late Governor Lloyd Lowndes, and Frances Tasker, who married Honorable Robert Carter, of Nominy Hall, Westmoreland County, Va. Governor Ogle returned to England with his wife in the year 1742, when she was a bride, and her maternal uncle, Thomas Bladen, was sent as a commissioned Governor in his absence. They remained in England several years, as in the Maryland "Gazette," dated March 3, 1747, there appears the following reference to news brought by Captain Isaac Johns from London:

"He also brings advice that his Excellency, Samuel Ogle, Esq., with his lady and family, is on board the man-of-war bound hither with a commmission to resume the government of this Province, his Excellency, the present Governor, designing for England this spring."

It will be remembered that Governor Thomas Bladen was the brother-in-law of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, both having married daughters of Sir Theodore Janssen, of Wimbleton, Surrey, and Low Layton, and it was of Governor Thomas Bladen's daughter, first cousin of Mrs. Samuel Ogle, of whom Lord Chesterfield wrote in a letter to his son: "Your old acquaintance Lord Essex is to be married this week to Harriet Bladen, who has £20,000 down, besides the reasonable expectation of as much more at the death of her father."

The children of Governor Samuel Ogle and his beautiful wife, Anne Tasker, were Anne, who died unmarried in girlhood; Samuel, who died young; Benjamin, who became Governor of Maryland; Mary, the wife of John Ridout, who was the heir to Governor Horatio Sharp, from whom he inherited White Hall, and Mellora, who married a Mr. Anderson, of London.

Benjamin Ogle, the only son of his father to attain manhood, was sent to Oxford to be educated. Upon his return to Maryland he won for his bride Henrietta Margaret Hill in 1770. Later he was called to the office of Governor of Maryland, and proved himself the worthy son of a distinguished father.

The eldest daughter of Governor Benjamin Ogle married John Tayloe, of Mount Airey, Virginia. Benjamin Ogle married Anne Marie Cooke, of Annapolis, while a fourth child was Mrs. Bevans.

Governor Benjamin Ogle and his son of the same name continued to live at Bel-Air and to dispense the gracious and lavish hospitality which was the charm of country life in the olden times.

A branch of the Ogle family of Northumberland County, England, whose descendants have the tradition of relationship to Governor Samuel Ogle. of Maryland, were those who trace to John Ogle, who in 1683 owned 1000 acres of land near New Castle, Delaware, and was the first of the Ogles of Ogletown. This was a distinguished and wealthy family, and some of the descendants came into Maryland and intermarried with leading families here, while others chose brides from the households of the Livingstons, of New York and the Crawfords of Philadelphia. The Ogles of Ogletown who came to Maryland married into the Howard, Browne, Oldham and Day families, but were not identified with the history of the Province. No more distinguished and aristocratic family ever lived in Maryland than the Ogles of Bel-Air, Prince George's County. The superb silver, engraved with the Northumberland arms; the seals, the portraits and other rare and elegant heirlooms, together with their fine old estate and royal lineage, proclaim the stamp of those to the manner born. The same is true of the Ogles of Oglestown, who, though not descendants of Governor Samuel Ogle, Proprietary Governor of Maryland for many years, were yet undoubtedly of the same parent stock in England.

PACA

Robert Paca, the original settler, was in Maryland in 1651, when there was granted him a tract of 490 acres of land in Anne Arundel County for transporting nine men into the Province, according to the Conditions of Plantations. Other large tracts in the same county were later patented to Robert Paca (will dated April 28, 1681, named spelled also "Peaker").

Robert Paca, the immigrant, married the daughter of one of the commissioners appointed by Oliver Cromwell to govern Maryland. By her he had one son, Aquila, who became High Sheriff of Baltimore County, and later member of the House of Burgesses. He was a man of influence and importance in his generation. His bequests of many thousand acres of land to his wife and three sons gave undoubted evidence of his large wealth. This forebear of the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, William Paca, was a devout Quaker, and directed in his will that his children should be reared in the Quaker faith, and in case his wife should marry and his intentions be diverted, he appointed his two friends, Josias Middlemore and John Crockett, to take the children and their portions and bring them up and educate them according to his will. Whether the guardians were derelict in the duties imposed, or whether John Paca was not of the meek spirit of the early Friends, history leaves us to conjecture; but

GOVERNOR WILLIAM PACA, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

After Peale portrait in the State House at Annapolis, Maryland. From the Author's Collection one of a line same of a Ogles of Oglestown of the decided of the control of the c

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the name of John Paca, as a vestryman of St. John's Parish, in Harford County, is sufficient evidence that he strayed from the path laid out for him by his father.

Captain John Paca was active in the military events of his day and his zeal for the church in no way affectd his command of his company in Baltimore County. He married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William Smith and Pretty Betty Martin, the famous Colonial belle and beauty, whose coquetry was immortalized by a rejected swain in lines beginning:

Pretty Betty Martin,
Tip-toe fine,
Could not find a lover
To please her mind!

Many interesting traditions are still told of William Smith, the father of this Colonial belle, who evidently inherited from him much of her personal charm and popularity.

William Smith and Richard Dallam were rivals for pretty Betty Martin's hand, and, as was the way of Colonial lovers, sought to settle their grievance by crossing small swords. Dallam being wounded, naturally won pretty Betty, who upon his death not long afterward became the bride of his rival, Smith.

Such was the fascinating grandmother of our brilliant and distinguished patriot, William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and twice Governor of Maryland.

Captain John Paca and Elizabeth had a numerous family, of whom William and Aquila are best known to history. Aquila Paca filled offices of dignity and importance in

Harford County, where his residence was located after the division from Baltimore County. In the year 1779 we find him one of the Justices holding court in Harford County on March 23. He was also captain of a company of militia in Harford County. The records of Harford troops give the following coincidence of names: "Enrolled by Captain Paca. Reviewed and passed by Jos. Carvil Hall, July 24, 1776." The records of Harford County bear witness that the Paca men were active in official and political life in the home of their birth only in a little less degree than the great man who has given the family an international reputation for patriotism.

William Paca, who went first to the College of Philadelphia, was educated for the law in the Middle Temple, London. Upon his return he began the practice of his profession at Annapolis, where it is likely he met Mary Chew, the charming daughter of Samuel Chew and Henrietta Maria Lloyd, the daughter of the namesake and goddaughter of Queen Henrietta. Maria Neale Bennett Lloyd, Mary Chew's sister, married John Beale Bordley and later we find Philemon Chew bequeathing to the Pacas and Bordleys the whole of Wye Island, half to each.

Local tradition claims the origin of the name of the island and the lovely river dividing it from the mainland to be taken from its shape, which is in the form of the letter Y. But a much more genuine and interesting origin is found in the ancient Welsh records, which name Evan Lloyd as the old king who ruled over the lands lying between the Severn and the Wye Rivers in that country from which our Lloyds of Wye Island evidently came, bringing with them not only the ruling qualities

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of their forebears, but the names of the ancient rivers which flowed through the domains of their race.

The Pacas lived at Annapolis and the Bordleys at Joppa, but they removed to Wye Island, where each enjoyed homes famous for their hospitality in the social life of the time, rare even in old Maryland at the period when the lavish ways of the landed gentry were a wonder to foreign visitors.

The original design of the Paca mansion was of palatial size and appointments, "with arcades and porticoes, niches and pedestals for statuary, battlements and pinnacles for roof and tower." It is said that much of the elaborate ornamentation was of lead, which was run into bullets by the British during the Revolutionary War. The town house of Governor Paca in Annapolis has become famous to the present generation through Winston Churchill's charming retrospective view of the life at Carvel Hall. This great old mansion on aristocratic Prince George's Street was occupied by Governor Paca during the months when his legal practice and his active participation in the momentous affairs of the nation kept him away from the princely estate on Wye Island. At Wye Hall, the gayest sort of social life was enjoyed in the season from early spring until late autumn, when merry house parties of belles and beaux from both the Eastern and Western Shores made the thought of isolation quite impossible. It was during the summer-time that the barge propelled by "ten velvet-capped blacks" from Wye House to the Lloyd mansion on the mainland would with a merry company of pleasure seekers arrive to increase the gayety at Wye Hall. None can question the ideal existence led on the noble estates along the Wye River. in those days when the great men of the times added their intellectual gifts to the company of charming and accomplished women of leisure who together formed a social coterie whose rural life was planned on that of the English aristocracy with the added luxury of innumerable slaves.

Those were the days when no lady would perform the slightest service, for herself—when every little lad even had his small valet to follow at his heels and to receive the orders and bask in the smiles or the tyranny of "Little Marse." The estate has never been alienated from the Paca family. The lovely terraces which add to the beauty of the grounds are magnificent in extent, and the tradition of their construction is no doubt true that the many slaves on the plantation trundled the earth in wheel-barrows to build them.

Superb old Wye Hall, with its wealth of family portraits, imported mahogany furniture, antique silver and rare china, was burned to the ground in the year 1879 during the absence of the family in Baltimore. A few heirlooms, including an original portrait of Governor Paca, were fortunately saved by some workmen. The antique chairs which graced Governor Paca's home at Annapolis, and which were loaned for Congressional use when Washington resigned his commission, were destroyed when Wye Hall perished in flames. These chairs may easily be recognized in the painting in the old Senate Chamber at Annapolis.

William Paca was Governor of Maryland from 1782 to 1785, and was present at the interesting and historic scene of Washington resigning his commission. At the early age of thirty years the Honorable William Paca had made an impression for marked ability and patriotism,

and all during the time of unrest which preceded the great conflict, during the struggle and after it, his services were ranked at the top in the estimation of his contemporaries. There was no committee of importance on which he did not serve conspicuously—a member of the General Congress in 1774, of the Continental Congress and of the Constitutional Convention, he served his State and his country in all of their trying hours.

He was one of the committee of three to invite Governor Eden to leave the Province, and, as we have noted, was one of the two Marylanders who both voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence.

In recognition of his services the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland on the day of its organization—November 21, 1783—"resolved that as a testimony of the satisfaction we feel in the opportunity we enjoy of returning to our respective stations in the general class of community and of recommencing our civil occupations under a government which we have aided to establish and which we all approve and will endeavor to maintain; and in consideration of the abilities, merit, patriotism of his Excellency Governor Paca this society direct that the Secretary-General Williams wait on his Excellency and inform him that this society do themselves the honor to consider him as an honorary member."

Governor Paca was the same day elected a delegate to the general society and a year later was elected vicepresident of the Maryland society and delegate to the general society. To write a complete account of the life of Governor Paca would mean a volume of no small proportions, but we can recall the fact that he was appointed to the three highest judicial offices in his State and as a Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for Maryland. He was twice Governor and United States Senator. Governor Paca was twice married, his second wife being a niece of Bishop White, of Philadelphia. By his first wife, Mary Chew, he had one son, John Philemon Paca, who married Juliana Tilghman, daughter of Richard Tilghman and Mary Tilghman. His name is still perpetuated, his descendants now living in Baltimore.

PLATER

The name of George Plater has figured conspicuously upon the annals of Maryland from the year 1691, when Honorable George Plater, 1st, was appointed Attorney-General of the Province and member of Assembly for St. Mary's County. A little later we find him Collector of the King's Customs for the Patuxent, which office he continued to fill until his death. His wife, Anne, the daughter of another of Maryland's attorney-generals, was a great belle and evident coquette.

In the year 1729, on the 16th of June, their son, also known as the Honorable George Plater, married the Widow Bowles. Through this heiress Sotterley, formerly known as Bowles Separation, a tract of 2000 acres, passed to the Plater family and the name changed to Sotterley, after the Plater estates in England.

The present mansion, which was no doubt built by Honorable George Plater, 2d, is a notable one, not only from its architectural beauty and the superb interior finishings, but as being the home of so many distinguished Marylanders of the same name.

Honorable George Plater, 2d, first proprietor of Sotterley,

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was a Colonial officer of large influence, being a member of the Council, Naval Officer for the Patuxent and Deputy Secretary of the Province, his term of public service extending from 1728 until the year 1755, in which year he died, leaving a large family, his children and grand-children intermarrying with the most distinguished blood of Maryland and Virginia, including the Washington, Lee, Tayloe, Page, Beverly, Ogle, Wormley, Carter, Lloyd and Lomax families.

The only son of Honorable George Plater, 2d, and Rebecca Addison Bowles was Governor George Plater, born at Sotterley in the year 1735, to which estate he was the heir.

At the early age of twenty-two he was elected to the Assembly. Like his father and grandfather, whose names he perpetuated, he was chosen for successive official honors.

As a Naval Officer of the Patuxent he followed in the footstep of his forebears.

In the year 1771 he was made a Judge of the High Provincial Court. He was also a member of the Council in the difficult pre-revolutionary period. All through the trying period of the struggle for independence the name of Honorable George Plater, 3d, shines conspicuously as a member of the Council of Safety and as President of the Maryland Senate at the close of the Revolution, 1784.

He was one of the notable men chosen to represent Maryland in the Continental Congress 1788-91, and was also elected President of the Constitutional Convention, 1788—that memorable convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States.

The year following Honorable George Plater was chosen a delegate to the Electoral College which elected George Washington first President of the United States. In the year 1792 Maryland showed her appreciation of his high services by electing him Governor of the State.

Governor George Plater married Ann Rousby, the beautiful heiress of Rousby Hall, the only child of Honorable John Rousby, of Calvert County.

Of the sons of Governor George Plater, his namesake, George Plater, was a colonel in the Maryland Line, Thomas was member of Congress, and Judge John Rousby Plater was a Presidential Elector 1797.

George Plater inherited Sotterley, which has been one of the notable estates of Maryland since the days of its original owner. Deriving its name from the English home of the Platers, who there acquired the manor of Sotterley from the ancient Soterle family, it seems particularly appropriate that a lineal descendant of the same, Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee of New York, should have been the one to restore to its original beauty and elegance, this namesake of the Sotterley Manor in England.

The interior finishings of Sotterley, the Plater estate in St. Mary's County, are preserved in their original beauty and elegance, and were the fitting background of the luxurious life enjoyed by the generations of Platers who made the old place famous in the days when their coach and four was familiar on the highways of that lovely southern country.

The daughters of Governor George Plater were Ann, who married Philip Barton Key, uncle to Francis Scott Key, and Rebecca, who became the wife of General Uriah Forrest of the gallant Maryland Line.

Charlotte Plater, grand-daughter of Judge John Rousby Plater, married Edmund Law Rogers, from whom descend



PLOWDEN COAT OF ARMS OF RESUREECTION MANOR, ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

Shown through the courtesy of the late Mrs. Michael Jenkins. From the Author's Collection

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Charlotte Plater, grand-daughter of Judge John Road Plater, rigidied Educad Law Rogers, from whom design



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many prominent Baltimoreans including Mrs. Kirby Flower Smith, wife of Professor Kirby Flower Smith of the Johns Hopkins University.

PLOWDEN

One of the socially important families in St. Mary's was founded by George Plowden, who married Margaret Brent, daughter of Governor Giles Brent, and lived on Resurrection Manor, in Southern Maryland. Their oldest son married the beautiful Henrietta Slye, only daughter of Gerard Slye, of Bushwood, grandson of Dr. Thomas Gerard, Lord of St. Clements Manor, St. Mary's County. Bushwood became the home of Edmund Plowden and his bride and has descended in the Plowden family to the present generation, having only recently passed out of the name. This fine old manor house still retains its original stately beauty, and is famous not only for its age and elegance and as the only survival of a manor whose records have been preserved, but is notable as being the scene of the first proclamation of independence in Maryland, when, in 1659, the Assembly met in its great upper hall and Josias Fendall overthrew the supremacy of the Lords Baltimore. The scene of so much historic importance is reached by one of the most imposing stairways in Maryland, its rival in artistic beauty being the one at Sotterley, the Plater home on the Patuxent. Other children of George Plowden and Margaret Brent were George Plowden, who died unmarried; Dorothy, who married Colonel Richard Fenwick, of St. Mary's County, and Winifred. Edmund Plowden, and his wife, Henrietta Slye, had several children, of whom Edmund of Resurrection Manor married Janet Hammersley, daughter of Colonel Hammersley, of Bachelor's Hope, St. Mary's County. Of their children Elizabeth married Lewis Ford, Esq., of St. Mary's, and had a family. Mary, the third child of Edmund. Plowden and Janet Hammersley, married Judge John I. Jenkins, of Charles County, Maryland.

POLK

When, as in the case of Robert Polk, we find a man of high position emigrating to the Province with wife and children—and the records later disclose the fact that valuable estates were left behind in the mother country—imagination becomes active at once, and during the period of the internal wars and the Protestant revolution it is natural enough to picture the hasty flight of those who would be condemned to death for loyalty to a principle.

In the year 1689 the names of Robert Polk and that of his son appear among the list of loyal subjects of Somerset County who addressed a letter to King William and Queen Mary.

At the time of the arrival of Robert Polk with his family, Somerset County, particularly along the seaboard, was the stronghold of Presbyterianism, and here we find the Scotch-Irish immigrants planting their homes as far removed as possible from the scene of the court circle across the bay.

White Hall, Somerset County, one of the handsome estates of the early Polks, descended to William Polk, the second son of Robert and Magdaline, and from him to his descendant, Colonel James Polk, Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore under his kinsman, President James Polk. David Polk, Justice of Somerset County in 1763,

was of this immediate line, and he and his descendants intermarried with the other prominent Colonial and Revolutionary families of the county, including the Gillis, Handy, Winder, Stewart, Cottman and Nutter families.

From this elder branch descend the children of Governor E. Louis Lowe, who married Miss Esther Polk, daughter of Colonel James Polk; the Gorter family through the marriage of Miss Mary Polk, daughter of Colonel James Polk, to Mr. Gosse Onno Gorter, Belgian Consul at Baltimore for many years, and Mr. Lucius C. Polk, of Baltimore.

Robert Polk, grandson of the settler, took up lands in Dorchester County about 1738. These tracts lay near the Delaware line, and we find his son, Colonel William Polk, a member of the Delaware Council and the possessor of large estates known as Polk's Defense in that colony, where he married the daughter of a fellow-officer.

Robert Polk, the fifth son of the immigrant, married a Miss Gillette, according to the family records. Their son, Captain Robert Polk, won for his bride Elizabeth Digby Peale, sister of Maryland's greatest artist, Charles Wilson Peale. Captain Robert Polk, who commanded the sloop *Black Polk*, and later the schooner *Montgomery*, was mortally wounded on the latter during a desperate engagement in the year 1777.

The son of Captain Robert Polk and Elizabeth Digby Peale, Charles Peale Polk, inherited the talent of his mother's family and became a famous artist. Lieutenant David Peale Polk, a distinguished officer of the regular army, was the son of this talented Marylander. He married Miss Letitia Stewart, of Maryland. Mr. William Stewart Polk, of Baltimore, is the representative of this branch of the family.

From John Polk, the eldest son of Robert Polk and Magdaline Tasker Polk, descended the Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee Polks, including James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States.

Colonel Thomas Polk, who was born in Somerset County, Maryland, moved with his parents to North Carolina, where this distinguished son of Maryland, it is claimed, became the author of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which he had the courage to read from the court house steps on the 20th of May, 1775, a year before the national Declaration was signed. This ardent patriot, the personal friend of Washington, was conspicuous at the battle of Brandywine and at Valley Forge. He it was who removed the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Bethlehem when the British were advancing on the City of Brotherly Love. The reply of Miss Grizelda Polk to the guard at the Centennial Exposition has become a favorite story in the family. This lady upon being cautioned not to touch the sacred old relic replied with spirit: "I shall touch it; my grandfather saved it."

In a sketch necessarily limited it is impossible to include the many branches of a family distinguished for services to their country in every generation since the landing of Robert Polk at Dames Quarter, in old Somerset County. Among the many who have lent luster to this name may be mentioned James K. Polk, President of the United States; Colonel Thomas Polk, author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; Honorable Truston Polk, Governor of Missouri; Colonel William Polk, the gallant Revolutionary officer who received a sword in recognition of his bravery at the battle of Long Island; Alexander Laws Polk, whose services with Decatur in the Mediterranean were honored by the United States Congress; Honorable Charles Polk, thirteenth Governor of Delaware: Brigadier-General William Polk, of the regular army in the War of 1812 and major in the Revolutionary War; Daniel Polk, of the United States Navy, who received a sword and the thanks of Congress for gallant conduct before Tripoli; Dr. William Mecklenburg Polk, of New York, appointed by President Cleveland a delegate to the Congress of Physicians in Switzerland; General Lucius Junius Polk, Bishop and General Leonidas Polk, Mr. Van Leer Polk, United States Consul-General at Calcutta under President Cleveland.

PORTER

The Porters were among the early settlers on Susquehannah Manor, alias New Connaught, which the third Lord Baltimore granted to his "Cozen" George Talbot in the year 1680, on condition that he encourage British subjects to settle.

This manor has a romantic interest on account of the escape from justice of George Talbot, Lord Baltimore's Surveyor-General of the Province, after killing Christopher Rousby, the King's Collector-General. It was in a cave on Susquehannah Manor that Talbot, Lord of the Manor hid, and according to tradition, was fed by two trained hawks.

Robert Porter, the son of the emigrant, succeeded to his father's part of the manor. That he rendered service in the Colonial wars is proven by the record of his enlistment in the troop of horse commanded by Captain John Baldwin in Cecil County, 1739-40. He lived to a good

old age and his son, Captain Robert Porter, of the Revolutionary army, inherited the paternal estates.

From a petition sent to the General Assembly of Maryland in the year 1779, it appears that an attempt was made to escheat the lands in the possession of the original settlers on Susquehannah or New Connaught Manor, and that Robert Porter joined in the following petition against the wrong.

"To the honourable, the General Assembly of Maryland:
"The Petition of the Inhabitants of Susquehannah Manor alias New Connaught situated to the Southward of the Temporary Line in Cecil County in Behalf of themselves and the other Inhabitants of said Manor—

Humbly Sheweth

"That we sincerely lament our necessety of approaching your Honours on the present Occasion amidst the Multiplicity of important Affairs now before you; yet we humbly conceive that the unjust Attack threatened to be made on our Property will apologize for our Conduct.

"That the said Manor was first settled under a Grant made by the Proprietary to George Talbot about the Year 1680 who parcelled it out on easy terms to the first settlers; they and their posterity remained thereon peaceably and quietly until about the year 1744 when the same was claimed by the Proprietor who obtaining Verdicts in Ejectments against several of the Inhabitants they were obliged to take Leases from him on such terms as were prescribed them.

"That the said Leases were granted in general renewable forever on paying a Year's Rent at the Expiration of the Lives. "That the said Manor has been cleared by the Labour and Industry of the said Inhabitants and their Ancestors who have expended large Sums of Money in making valuable Improvements on the same.

"They are therefore much alarmed at a certain Mark Alexander's attempting to escheat it, who, if he succeed will have it in his Power to ruin Numbers of said Inhabitants and greatly distress others.

"That the greater part of the Inhabitants on said manor pay the Taxes on said Lands as if they had a ffee simple in them, and have, as often as required with Alacrity risqued their Lives in Defense of the Rights and Liberties of their Country. It is with deep Regret then they reflect that the Success of the American Arms so beneficial to others of their fellow Subjects threatens them with a State of Vassalage under a haughty and aspiring man, unless your Honour's interposition avert the Danger. We therefore humbly pray your Honours to pass a Law to vest a ffee in each of the present Possessors of said claim, or otherwise order and direct therein what to you in your great Wisdom shall deem meet. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray." Porter and one hundred and seven others signed the petition.

That the petition was not granted and the lands had to be paid for a second time is evident from the certificate of the land which he named Double Purchase as a lasting monument to the injustice no doubt.

The descendants of this Revolutionary patriot were useful and important citizens. They have intermarried with the Askews, Dunlevys, Sullivans, Todds, Houcks, and other old Maryland families.

PRYOR

It was in the beautiful old County of Somerset that Edmund Prior made his home upon his arrival in the Province of Maryland. Here at Annamessex his children were born, but like many other of the Somerset County families the next generation appears in Talbot and its subdivision, Queen Anne's County.

About the three children born of Edmund Prior's first wife, Mary, we are not at present concerned. These were Thomas, Mary and Edmund Pryor. Edmund Pryor, Sr., wooed for his second wife, Catherine, the youngest child of Michael Paul Vander Voort, then living in Talbot County, Maryland, and to them was born William Pryor, the progenitor of the line of interest to this sketch.

William Pryor, the only son of Edmund Pryor by his second wife, Catherine, married Elizabeth Thomas, February 5, 1735. In his will, proven October 23, 1769, William Pryor names his son, Emory Pryor, to whom he bequeaths "Pryor's Chance" adjoining Dogwood; to his son William Pryor part of Pryor's Chance; to son Thomas Pryor, remaining part of Pryor's Chance; to daughter Rebecca Swift and daughter Elizabeth Massey, one shilling each; to son Joseph Pryor, one negro and a walnut desk. Remainder of estate divided among children as follows: Thomas, Ann, Rotiller, James, Emory, Catherine and Joseph Pryor.

Emory Pryor, son of William Pryor and Elizabeth Pryor, was, according to the Bible entry, born September 27, 1756. At the age of twenty-two he received a commission as first lieutenant in the Twentieth Battalion of Queen Anne's County Militia, Company of Captain

Thomas Harris. William Pryor, Gent., of Queen Anne's County (brother of Emory Pryor), was commissioned captain in the Queen Anne's County Militia by the Maryland Council of Safety in 1776.

Lieutenant Emory Pryor married Mary McWay and had three children who are named in his will, proved July 18, 1795, viz: James Pryor, Elizabeth Pryor and Ann Pryor, all of whom were under age. James Pryor, who married Mary Williamson, and Elizabeth Pryor, who married John Williamson, have left many descendants in various parts of the country.

RIDGELY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

Robert Ridgely came to Maryland in the ship Assurance in the year 1634.

Just what relation he was to Colonel Henry and William Ridgely, two contemporaries in Colonial days, has never yet been determined. All were men of standing and have left many descendants in the representative families of Maryland. Robert Ridgely settled at St. Mary's and became an important and distinguished member of the Colonial Government. He filled with ability the offices of Clerk of the Provincial Court, Chief Clerk to the Secretary of the Province, Register and Examiner of the High Court of Chancery. In the year 1671 Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, appointed Robert Ridgely Deputy Secretary of Maryland. He died in the year This first Robert Ridgely was known as Robert **1681**. Ridgely of St. Inegoes, from the location of his estate on the creek of that name.

The identity of his wife, Martha, has never been deter-

mined. She was evidently a very charming dame, as she married three men of ability in the colony.

In his will Robert Ridgely directs that his sons be educated according to the canons of the Church of England. Of the tract of land willed to his eldest son, Robert, he says, "at present in the possession of the Duke of York. I doubt not in short time will be in patent of Lord Baltimore." This referred to lands then in the boundary dispute.

To his second son, Charles, he left the Gentleman's Gift and Timberly, at the head of the Patuxent River, in Calvert County. This land after the erection of Prince George's County was on that side of the division. He lived in Baltimore County at the time of his death, in 1705.

This Charles Ridgely married Deborah Dorsey, the daughter of Honorable John Dorsey and Pleasance Ely. Of this lady the family records say between her name and her disposition there was no similarity.

Their son, Colonel Charles Ridgely, was prominently identified with Baltimore County affairs. In 1757 he was member of the House of Delegates from that county. He was earlier a Justice of the County, and from 1748 to 1753 one of the Justices of the Quorum. In the year 1758 he acquired by patent a tract called Northampton, to which his son, Captain Charles, added. Colonel Charles Ridgely married Rachel Howard, grandd aughter of the original John Howard, of England, one of the five brothers who came early into Maryland.

Their son, Captain Charles Ridgely, was the builder of Hampton, which has descended for several generations from father to son.

This was built in the heart of Captain Ridgely's estate, and the terraced gardens, laid off under his directions, with their clipped borders of English box, still continue as in the days when the gallant officer strolled through them with his young wife, the demure little Methodist, Rebecca Dorsey, of whom the interesting story is told that, while she opened Hampton House with a large prayer meeting, her less pious lord held a rollicking card party in the attic with his fellow-officers! Priscilla, the young sister of Rebecca Dorsey Ridgely, married Governor Charles Ridgely Carnan, nephew and heir of the gallant Captain, who served his country not only as an officer in the Revolutionary War, but also as a member of the Continental Congress in 1776 and who changed his name from Carnan to Ridgely.

Governor Charles Ridgely and his wife, Priscilla Dorsey, had fourteen children, from whom descend many of our representative families. Sophia Gough Ridgely, daughter of the above-mentioned Governor Ridgely, married James Howard, son of the distinguished and gallant General John Eager Howard. Their daughter, Margaret Sophia, in turn married her cousin, the late Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, over which mansion she presided for a generation and more with all the grace of all the Howards.

"The Lady Bountiful of Dulaney's Valley," Mrs. Margaret Sophia Ridgely, was called by her neighbors, who loved her, not only for her good works, but for those graces of Christian character which set her apart from the worldly ambitions of many of her sex.

ROUSBY

The history of this early Colonial family has a rich romantic flavor of the old world type and gives the wouldbe author of a historical novel his characters and their setting ready made.

The two brothers—Christopher and John Rousby—came into the Province as men of wealth and rank. They brought with them the requisites of luxurious living and established their homes on the plan of the old English aristocracy, to which they evidently belonged. Not the least interesting of their importations from England was the superb silver engraved with the Rousby coat-of-arms, of which a large tankard has descended to a well-known young Baltimorean, who is eighth in descent from John Rousby, 1st, of Rousby Hall, Calvert County.

This tankard, nearly 300 years old, is perhaps the most venerable piece of family silver in America, and many of the English nobility would have great difficulty in finding an heirloom of as early a date in their family silver chests.

Christopher Rousby settled at Susquehannah, which became notable not only for the beauty of the estate, but as the home and burial place of this King's Collector-General, whose tragic death at the hands of Colonel George Talbot, cousin of Lord Baltimore and member of the Provincial Council, is one of the most thrilling in the Colonial records. We can imagine these two Councilors in velvet doublet and short clothes discussing the affairs of state in the cabin of his Majesty's man-of-war, the Quaker Ketch, late in October, 1684, when some offense being taken at the words of Rousby an altercation followed, in which Colonel Talbot fatally stabbed the

"HAMPTON," HOME OF THE RIDGELY FAMILY

Begun about 1783. From the Author's Collection

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King's Collector-General. That it was not a case of crossing small swords and a deft thrust at the hands of a successful duelist is proven by the arrest, trial and sentence of Talbot in Virginia by Governor Sir Francis Howard, Baron of Effingham. The thrilling romance of the story begins when Talbot's wife, made strong and daring by her love for her condemned husband, faces the danger of the storms of the Chesapeake in midwinter in a small shallop, carrying her child with her, a faithful maid and four accomplices disguised as Irish hirelings, in addition to one Richard Skreene, of Calvert, who acted as captain of the expedition, of which Madam Talbot was evidently commander.

How she released her husband will be told in the Talbot family history, but that love found a way is certain, and when in response to the King's command the prison doors were opened to send the offender to London for trial a respite effected by Lord Baltimore—behold! the erstwhile Councilor was no longer the guest of the Baron of Effingham! But my Lord Howard would not be so easily cheated of his captive. The hue and cry was proclaimed for the murderer of the King's Collector-General, Christopher Rousby, and Colonel George Talbot found the liberty bestowed by the hands of his devoted wife in danger of being short-lived. Tradition says Talbot took refuge in a cave on his own manor, also called Susquehannah, Cecil County, and was fed by two trained hawks that daily brought him fish from the river. The records, however, contain a deposition of Robert Kemble, of Cecil County, to the effect that Colonel Talbot "hath been for the greatest part of the time he made his escape in his own house or in or about the houses or places aforesaid."

That the Colonel was bold in his liberty one can readily believe when learning that "the said Colonel Talbot's shallop was busking and turning before the Oldfield's Landing, for the space of several hours." This was one of the houses where Talbot was harbored, disguised with a gray peruke on his head. Mrs. Oldfield was a sister to Mrs. Talbot, and naturally assisted in her husband's escape. The body of Christopher Rousby, the victim of Talbot, was kept on board the King's man-of-war, as well as the prisoner. Christopher Rousby was evidently a widower at this time and his brother John's family was residing at Rousby Hall, on the Calvert side of the Patuxent River. Captain Allen attempted to keep the murder a secret at first, according to the sworn statement of William Dolberry, who declared that "Captain Allen of the Ketch, sent for me on board and desired me to go ashore with his brother and Mr. Rousby's servant and see all Mr. Rousby's doors locked up and that the keys might be brought on board the Ketch to him, which was done, and his brother and Mr. Rousby's man told me the Captain ordered them to let noe body know of Mr. Rousby's death." This was dated November 4, 1684.

On his well-preserved tomb at Susquehannah, where the King's Collector was buried, is the following inscription:

"Here Lyeth the Body of Xpher Rousbie, Esquire, who was taken out of this world by a violent death received on Board His Majesty's ship the Quaker Ketch, Capt. Thomas Allen, commander, ye last day of October, 1684. And also Mr. John Rousbie, his brother, who departed this natural life on board the ship Baltimore. Being arrived in the Patuxent River the first day of February, 1685. Memento mori."

After the death of Christopher Rousby his fine estate Susquehannah escheated to the Lord Baltimore and was in 1702 patented to Richard Smith, Attorney-General of the Province, after whose marriage to the widow of John Rousby the estate again came into possession of the latter's descendants.

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Mrs. Barbara Smith left to her son, John Rousby, the estate known as Plimhimmon, in Talbot County, which was surveyed in 1651 for Mr. Henry Morgan, High Sheriff of Kent, commander of the militia, Colonial Justice and member of the House of Burgesses—the distinguished father of John Rousby's wife and ancestor of many prominent Maryland families.

From the first of the name in Maryland the Rousby men and women married only with those of the very highest social position.

As Rousby Hall was the finest estate on the Calvert banks of the Patuxent and in view of Sotterley, the famous home of the Platers, on the St. Mary's side, it is not surprising to find John Rousby the second, of Rousby Hall, seeking the widow of Honorable George Plater and mistress of Sotterley, for his bride, while later Governor George Plater wooed and won Ann Rousby, the daughter of Colonel John Rousby, 3d; Elizabeth Rousby, daughter of the first owner of Rousby Hall, became the wife of Richard Bennett, son of Richard Bennett and Henrietta Maria Neale and grandson of Governor Richard Bennett, of Virginia. The Honorable Colonel Edward Lloyd, 3d, of Wye House, chose for his bride Ann Rousby, the youngest daughter of Colonel John Rousby, 2d, of Rousby Hall, and his wife, Anne Burford. The children of this union all made brilliant marriages, Elizabeth Lloyd becoming the bride of General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia; Honorable Edward Lloyd, 4th, of Wye, brought the beautiful Elizabeth Tayloe, of Mount Airey, Virginia, to grace his ancestral home in Talbot, while the third notable marriage was that of Richard Bennett Lloyd to Joanna Leigh, daughter of Sir John Leigh, of North Court, Isle of Wight, England.

Henrietta Maria Lloyd remained single and lived in England with her brother, Richard Bennett Lloyd, who was educated in London and became a captain in the King's Life Guards. He returned to Maryland with the intention of residing here, but his wife, who was a great beauty and belle, was, it is said, not content to remain so far away from the brilliant social life of the English capital. Through their children many descendants of the Rousby family are now English subjects. Their only daughter, Emily Lloyd, in 1817, married John Gifford Ward, who had been a fellow at New College, Oxford, for nineteen years. He was soon after made rector of Chelmsford, Essex, and later rector of St. James', West-In 1845 Sir Robert Peel gave him the deanery of Lincoln, a place of dignified retirement in his old age. He died in 1860, aged eighty years. His wife, Emily Lloyd, granddaughter of Ann Rousby, of Rousby Hall, survived him until 1867. She was born at Bennett's Point, Talbot County, during her parents' visit to this country in 1785.

Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd died during his visit to Maryland and is buried at Wye House. His widow, Joanna Leigh Lloyd, whose portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds is now in possession of Baron Rothschild, married for her second husband Sir Francis Lowe Beckford, of Baring Park, England. One of the best-known English descendants of John Rousby, 1st, of Rousby Hall, was Mr. L. D. Ward, of Hampstead, London, England. He was for many years one of the most prominent officers of the British Museum, and was only retired when nearly eighty years of age on account of failing eyesight, being retained in his office four years beyond the usual time for retirement. His brother, Rev. John Gifford Ward, was also a prominent man in London. Both were sons of Emily Lloyd Ward, of Wye House and Rousby Hall ancestry.

SEWALL

On the 12th of September, 1661, Lord Baltimore issued a special warrant of 2000 acres of land to Mr. Henry Sewall, of London, "My Secretary;" said land to be erected into a manor, with all the rights and privileges thereto appertaining. This was the beautiful estate of Mattapony with its curious Indian name, first owned by the Jesuits, by gift to them from the King of the Mattapients soon after the settlement, but confiscated to the Lord Baltimore when the law against the Jesuit Society was put in force. Thomas Copley's letters to the Proprietary on this subject are among the original Calvert papers and throw much light on the early condition of Catholic affairs. Having received the grant for this noble manor, charmingly situated near the mouth of the Patuxent River, the Honorable Henry Sewall transported his wife, Jane Sewall, and their children—Nicholas, Elizabeth and Ann—into the Province.

In a letter written by Mrs. Helen Wollesley Spratt, widow of Bishop Spratt, to her great-niece, Mrs. Alicia

(Arnold) Ross, of Annapolis, "in the West Indies," she says: "My cousin, Jane Lowe, married a Sewall and came over with three or four children. She further adds that her cousin Jenny was a great beauty, and that the Lord Baltimore came over on the same ship.

This letter, which is still in possession of one of the descendants of Mrs. Ross, sheds a distinctly romantic interest on the fact that his Lordship lost no time in winning for his bride the great beauty whose acquaintance he had formed in the passage over. The Honorable Henry Sewall died in the year 1665. In the year 1666 Governor Charles Calvert, who, upon the death of his father, Caecilius Calvert, became the Lord Baltimore, married Jane Sewall, the widow of his secretary and member of his privy council. This Jane Sewall we will recall as Jane Lowe, the daughter of Vincent Lowe and Anne Cavendish, and sister of Colonel Vincent Lowe, of Talbot County, Maryland, in Colonial days.

Through the marriage of Governor Calvert to the widow of Henry Sewall the Mattapony Manor came again into the possession of the Proprietary, who made it his residence and built a great brick mansion upon it, which, according to Oldmixon, was built "for convenience rather than magnificence." Yet we can safely believe that his Lordship's "great house" was no less beautiful and stately than the other fine mansions that surrounded it, several of which have survived to the present day to emphasize by the elegance of their woodwork and fine interior detail that life in Colonial Maryland was based upon a high standard of social culture.

In the year 1682 an act was passed by the Council providing for "a sufficient guard to be kept at Mattapony

for the defense of the Right Honorable the Lord Proprietary, and with him the magazines and military supplies there."

This old Sewall-Calvert estate is of historic interest for many reasons—among which are the facts that it was first the scene of an Indian village; then of the Jesuit mission; later the manor land of the Lord Baltimore's honorable secretary; later the mansion of the Governor, the rendezvous of the Colonial militia, the meeting place of his Lordship's Council and of at least one General Assembly. From Mattapony, as we have seen, was issued the commission for the first Land Office and Register in the Province. When the Protestant revolution was at its height in Maryland no less than in England, the commissioners left by Lord Baltimore to govern the Province were driven to take refuge in the garrison at the Proprietary's home, and it was at Mattapony that they finally signed the articles of surrender in the year 1689, five years after his Lordship's departure for England.

Major Nicholas Sewall, the son of Honorable Henry Sewall, received the Mattapony estate from Charles, the third Lord Baltimore, in the form of a grant, and from him it descended in the Sewall family until the present century. Major Nicholas Sewall, member of his Lordship's council and Deputy Governor of the Province and Secretary of State during the absence of his step-father, was a man of great distinction in his day. His wife, Susannah Burgess, was a daughter of Colonel William Burgess, Deputy Governor of the Province. Major Nicholas Sewall was the only son of Honorable Henry Sewall and Jane Lowe, but he had several sisters—Anne, who married Colonel Ben-

jamin Rozier and Colonel Edward Pye; Mary, who married first Colonel William Chandler, and second George Brent, of Woodstock, brother of Governor Giles Brent; Jane, who married Honorable Philip Calvert, and Elizabeth, who married Dr. Jesse Wharton, and at his death became the wife of Colonel William Digges, son of Edward Digges, Auditor-General and Governor of Virginia. Through Elizabeth Sewall Wharton Digges many persons all through the South and West can trace their ancestry to several ancient kings. As this couple left ten children their descendants are legion.

Major Nicholas Sewall and Susannah Burgess, his wife, had, among other children, Henry, who married a daughter of Mr. Henry Darnall and Anne Talbot, niece and ward of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who figured in her marriage settlement in the year 1735, when £500 and Poplar Hill were settled upon Anne Talbot "in consideration of a marriage some time since contracted." From Henry Darnall and Anne Talbot's daughter descend many Sewalls of Maryland and elsewhere.

Jane Sewall, the daughter of Major Nicholas and Susannah Burgess, married Clement Brooke and became the ancestress of the distinguished Carrolls of Carrollton, who also descend from the Darnalls and most of the notable blood of the Province and State.

SPENCER

James Spencer, the first of his line of whom there is definite record in Talbot County, settled on Miles River, near St. Michaels, and became a planter. He left three sons—James, Hugh and Charles. James Spencer, Jr. the founder of Spencer Hall, the interesting ancestral

estate on Miles River, married Anne Benson, daughter of Dr. James Benson and his wife, Margaret, and had six sons and one daughter.

Hugh Spencer, second son of James Spencer, 1st, married Elizabeth Money, granddaughter of Honorable Robert Goldsborough and his wife, Elizabeth Greenbury, daughter of the Deputy Governor and Councilor, Colonel Nicholas Greenbury.

Charles Spencer, third son of the first James Spencer in Maryland, married Katherine Hamilton.

One of the daughters of James Spencer, Jr., of Spencer Hall, married Daniel Sherwood, of Talbot County, while his son Robert married Mrs. Mary Russell. Like his father, Robert Spencer was church warden of old St. Michael's parish, the services of the early members of the family inclining more to the offices of the Church than State. Two of the daughters of Robert Spencer, of Spencer Hall—Dorothy and Rebecca—married Vintons. Dorothy Spencer married Solomon Vinton; their daughter, Mary Vinton, becoming the wife of Noah Richardson, of Talbot and Dorchester Counties; Rebecca Spencer married Samuel Vinton, of Talbot County.

Nicholas Spencer, son of James, Jr., served in the Continental army throughout the war. His youngest brother, Richard removed to Kent County, and married Martha Wickes, sister of Captain Lambert Wickes. a distinguished officer in the Continental Navy. This Richard Spencer left three sons and two daughters. Colonel Perry Spencer, of Spencer Hall, joined the independent company of troops raised in Talbot County in 1776, which afterward became merged in the "Flying Camp" of the Revolutionary army. When, in 1813, a por-

tion of the British fleet under Cockburn made an attack upon the town of St. Michaels they were repulsed by the Eastern Shore troops under command of General Perry Colonel Perry Spencer also participated in the fight, being Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Maryland Regiment. Colonel Spencer, like his ancestors, was identified with St. Michael's parish and was vestryman for many years. He was, however, actively identified with the political history of his county. He was a delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland from 1804 to 1811, and presidential elector in 1801, 1805 and 1809, to elect Jef-Colonel Perry Spencer left two sons and five daughters. One of the latter married her cousin, Lambert Wickes Spencer; one became the wife of Alexander Bradford Harrison and was mother of the late Dr. Samuel A. Harrison, of Talbot County; a third daughter married John Kennard, of Maryland, and removed to Kentucky, where there are descendants still living. Richard Spencer, of Beverly; youngest son of Robert Spencer, of Spencer Hall, served in the Revolutionary war in a famous Maryland regiment, although only a lad when he entered the army. He was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown in 1777, and also at Monmouth, in June, His estate of Beverly adjoined Spencer Hall, his birthplace. He married and left seven sons and a daughter to perpetuate his memory.

Robert Spencer, eldest son of Richard of Beverly, served in the War of 1812 as aide-de-camp to his kinsman, General Perry Benson. He moved to Baltimore and died in 1825. Henry Spencer, third son of Richard of Beverly, married Anna Matilda Martin, of Walnut Grove, Talbot County, daughter of Mr. Henry Martin and granddaugh-

ter of Honorable Tristram Thomas, of Roadley, Talbot County. Their only son, Richard Herbert Spencer, married Alice Herbert Whiting, daughter of G. W. Carlyle Whiting and Mary De Butts Dulany, his wife, of Loudon County, Virginia.

The late poet and author, Edward Spencer, of Baltimore, was the son of Edward Spencer, youngest son of Richard of Beverly. At the time of his death New York critics pronounced him "one of the most gifted and versatile literary men of the South." Richard Spencer, son of Colonel Perry of Spencer Hall, was member of Congress in 1837. He later moved to Georgia. One of his daughters married Rev. I. C. Keener, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; another daughter married Professor Armistead Holcombe, of Oxford College, Mississippi.

STEUART

The founder of the socially prominent Steuart family of Maryland, Dr. George Steuart, was educated at the University of Edinburgh and emigrated to America in the year 1721, during the period of a large influx of prominent Scotch families to the Colonies.

Dr. George Steuart settled at Annapolis and soon became identified with the official life of the Province. In the year 1753 he was commissioner of the land office. This high and responsible place, always one of the most important in the Province and State, was followed by other offices of dignity. Later he was a member of Lord Baltimore's Council and Mayor of Annapolis from 1759 to 1763. During the time that Governor Horatio Sharpe presided over the government of Maryland, Dr. Steuart

was lieutenant-colonel of the Horse Militia. Later he was one of the joint commission on boundaries between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Dr. Steuart married Ann Digges, of Warburton Manor, of well-known fame. He soon acquired the estate of Dodon, which descended in the family to the present generation and in recent years was donated to the priests for religious and educational purposes by Misses Isabel and Emily Steuart, daughters of Dr. Richard Sprigg Steuart, of Annapolis. At one period the Steuart estates in Anne Arundel County covered an area of 10,000 acres and perhaps half is still retained—probably more.

Washington Irving, who was a friend of General George H. Steuart and frequently visited him at his imposing home, Maryland Square, which embraced all of what is now Harlem Park, the latter having been part of the private grounds that surrounded the fine old mansion, learned much of interest regarding the early social life of Maryland from General Steuart's father, who was then eighty years old.

In Irving's account of the "aquatic state and ostentation among the rich planters who resided on the banks of the Potomac" he refers to "the beautiful barges and land equipages imported from England" and especially mentions Mr. Digges (whose sister was the Ann Digges who married Dr. George Steuart, 1st, of Annapolis). "Mr. Digges," says Irving, "always received General Washington in his barge, rowed by six negroes arrayed in a kind of uniform of checked shirts and black velvet caps."

The old Steuart mansion in Annapolis stood on the site of the present Governor's Mansion. Here Dr. James

Steuart was born and lived until 1794, when he removed to Baltimore and gained fame and fortune as a physician. Like his father and his brother George, Dr. James Steuart was educated at Edinburgh.

George Hume Steuart, eldest son of Dr. George Steuart and Ann Digges, his wife, was educated in Scotland, where he settled on the estates inherited by his father. These were Ballachallam and Argaty. He changed his name to his maternal one of Hume. By his first wife he became possessed of the battlefield of Bannockburn. A charming painting of Argaty, showing the shimmering blue lake among the trees of the grand old park, is in the possession of the descendants of Dr. George Steuart.

Describing the customs prevalent around Annapolis in his early life, Dr. James Steuart gave the following to Washington Irving: "In those parts of the country where the roads were too rough for carriages the ladies used to ride on ponies, followed by black servants on horseback." In this way his mother, Ann Digges Steuart, used to travel in a scarlet cloth riding habit, which she had procured from England. "Nay," continued the old gentleman, "in this way on emergencies, the young ladies from the country used to come to the balls at Annapolis, riding, with their hoops arranged for and aft like lateen sails and after dancing all night would ride home again in the morning."

Susannah Steuart, the daughter of Dr. George Steuart, 1st, married Judge James Tilghman, of the Eastern Shore, thus allying two of the representative families of both sides of the bay.

Charles Steuart won for his bride the daughter of Benedict Calvert, son of the 5th Lord Baltimore, and has left numerous descendants, disproving the oft-repeated statement that there are none of the Calvert blood in Maryland. Dr. Richard Sprigg Steuart as a lad was present at the battle of North Point, where his elder brother, General George H. Steuart, was wounded and where his father, Dr. James Steuart, rendered valuable services.

General George Steuart served his country in the War of 1812–14 by raising a company when but twenty-two years old and marching with it to Bladensburg and serving through the entire war. He married Anne Jane Edmondson, whose father was from England, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, for whom Edmondson Avenue was named. His estate adjoined Maryland Square, the Steuart home, in the then suburbs of Baltimore.

The son of this brave general, of the same name, distinguished himself in the Civil war. Educated at West Point, General George Hume Steuart, son of General George H. and Anne Jane Edmondson Steuart, began his military career on the Indian frontier. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was a captain in the First Regiment of Cavalry, United States of America. He then resigned his commission and, with many other representatives of Maryland's best blood, joined the Confederate army, in which he was promptly commissioned captain. He covered himself with glory at the battle of Manassas, and in 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general. Later he was assigned to the command of "The Maryland Line" at Winchester. He served brilliantly all through the war, surrendering at Appomattox April, 1865. Space will not permit a detailed account of all the valuable services rendered the State and nation by the various generations of the descendants of Dr. George Steuart, 1st, of Annapolis.



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THOMAS OF KENT

Of the several Thomas families prominent in the Colonial, Revolutionary, and social life of Maryland, none is more important than that of Kent County, a branch of which removed to the Western Shore and became the progenitor of the distinguished Hanson-Thomas family of Baltimore.

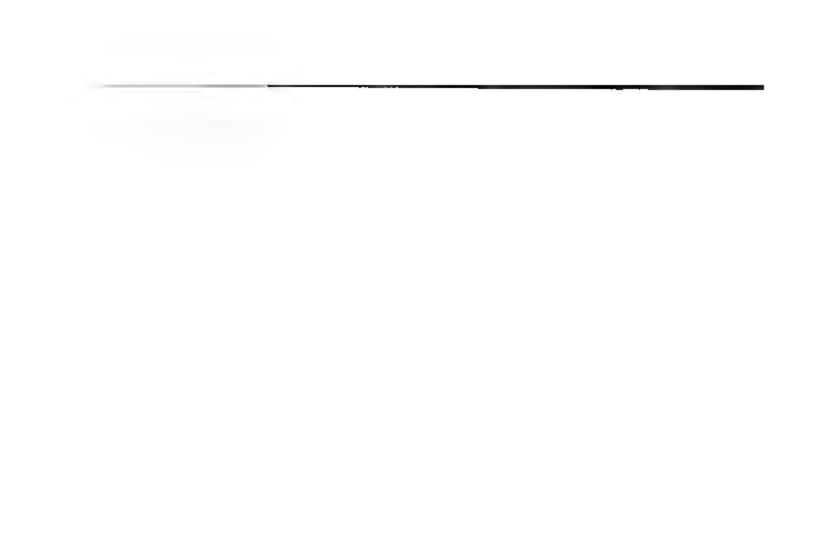
James and Samuel Thomas were living in Old Kent early in the reign of Queen Anne.

James Thomas married Elizabeth Hackett, a lady of fine old English lineage, for his second wife. By her he had several children, of whom James traveled across the Delaware boundaries into the then domain of William Penn and won for his bride the fair Elizabeth Bellicum, whose ancestors were among the first settlers from Holland in Newcastle County. Their large wealth, extensive landed possessions and breadth of culture claimed for the Thomases of Kent the same exalted position enjoyed by their governing ancestors across the water.

William Thomas, the son of James Thomas, 2d, and Elizabeth Bellicum, was as a young man distinguished for his scholarly attainments and a fine linguist, having acquired before manhood proficiency in the three dead languages.

Dr. Philip Thomas, the first of his family to become active in public affairs, grew to manhood just in time to feel the stirrings of patriotism and to take an important and distinguished part in the events which made us a nation. Born in charming old Chestertown, famous for its exclusive and aristocratic society, Philip Thomas met the lady of his choice on the western side of the bay in

the person of Miss Jane Contee Hanson, the high-bred daughter of John Hanson, afterward President of the United States in Congress Assembled, whose distinguished services to his country have been perpetuated by the State of Maryland in the National Hall of Fame, in the Capitol at Washington. On her maternal side the bride of Philip Thomas was a descendant of Robert Brooke, Lord of De la Brooke Manor, through several generations of high Colonial officials. Dr. Philip Thomas after his marriage to Miss Hanson resided in Frederick County, where he became distinguished as a physician and was the first president of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland. On June 21, 1774, Dr. Philip Thomas, then recognized as one of the most brilliant men of his day, was appointed by his county as one of its representatives to attend the General Congress at Annapolis and later was one of the committee to carry into execution the association agreed upon by the American Continental Congress. As a member of the Committee of Observation and Correspondence Dr. Thomas rendered distinguished service to the close of the war. On February 3, 1781, he was commissioned captain of the Frederick Light Dragoons, in which John Ross Key was lieutenant. The services of Dr. Thomas being needed by his country in a wider field, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of Frederick County, a position which by a resolution of the General Assembly, passed in June, 1777, ranked as lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army and as field officer. Thus the entire Frederick County militia was under his command and subject to his call to action in the field at all times, which responsible position he filled with distinction until the end of the Revolutionary war. As a mem-



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ber of the sub-committee to collect money authorized by the Provincial Convention for the purchase of arms, ammunition, etc., Dr. Philip Thomas had served faithfully.

Indeed, no name in the annals of those exciting times shines more brightly in the councils of the State or on the battlefield than the name of this young patriot, who at the early age of twenty-eight years sat as a member of the General Congress, held at Annapolis on June 20, 1774.

More than once during the long and weary struggle Colonel Philip Thomas received the grateful thanks of the commanding-general and leading statesmen of the day for his valuable aid to the patriotic cause. The sufferings of Washington's army on their march to Yorktown were relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Thomas' personal efforts, for after recruiting Washington's army with nearly a regiment of men he forwarded to the jaded and hungry army 500 head of cattle and immense quantities of flour and provisions.

The war ended, Dr. Philip Thomas was naturally enough chosen as one of the electors who voted for General Washington to be the first President of the United States.

Dr. Philip Thomas and his wife, Jane Contee Hanson, had three children—two daughters and one son, the Honorable John Hanson Thomas, who followed in the footsteps of his father as his worthy representative—a tribute not always possible to pay the sons of great men.

Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, a warm personal friend of John Hanson Thomas, expressed his opinion of this distinguished Marylander in a letter addressed to the late Mr. George Lachlin Lynn Davis, as follows:

"You are aware, I presume," said the Chief Justice, "that John Hanson Thomas graduated at St. John's Col-

lege, Annapolis, a seminary which at that time stood very high in public estimation. . The class in which he graduated was a small one but if you will look at the list you will be struck with the number in that class who afterward gave proof of a very high order of talent and rose to eminence in public and professional life. Among them Mr. Thomas stood high, and the oration which he delivered at the commencement was published in the Maryland 'Gazette' at the request of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates, who with many members of the Legislature were present and heard It was high praise that his speech him. should have been selected from the number of his talented classmates, who delivered orations on the same occasion, and still more, it is the only instance, I believe, in which such a request for publication was made to any graduate of St. John's College."

Following some details of John Hanson Thomas' career, the Chief Justice closed his letter with the following tribute to his ability:

"All who knew Mr. Thomas felt that if his life had been spared he would have ranked not only among the eminent, but among the most upright and disinterested public men of any time. His character fitted him for public life and for the highest order of statesmanship."

In the year 1808 Mr. Thomas was elected to the House of Delegates, where he rendered distinguished service by the introduction of a bill for the repealing of all such clauses of our Constitution which rendered property qualifications and viva voce elections necessary "in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust."

The most brilliant and gifted orator of his day in Mary-

JANE CONTER HANSON THE
Wife of Dr. Philip Thomas. Original ports
H. Thomas of Baltimore, shown th

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to a Annapolis, a seminor to the that time stood terr The class in which he ngumpale establish n. graduated was a small one of the control will look at the ist you will be carried with the confer in that class who green, degree proof of a very high order of talent r so the various on pridic and professional life. Accesthere we are no stood high, and the oration while redescribed by the sentences was published in the Microland to the Adams of the President of the and the cold and the House of Delegates, who had en more and a laggerature were present and be. It was high proise that his specific 131. Lead have been elected from the number of his tale ate C. 2 STAPPE COST THE PARTY WASHINGTON STATES TO STATE THE STATES AND STATES A and a therefore, it is the only restorce. I believe in what West of the 18th 18th 18th 18th I bound of the state of t H. Thomas of Baltimore, shown through hisz aueresyre to

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Lanson Thomas was the natural choice of party for the United States Senate, and was chosen for that high office; but an untimely death, just six days after that of his distinguished father, ended a career which had but begun. He died on May 2d, in the year 1815. His cousin, Alexander Contee Hanson, was chosen after the death of John H. Thomas and elected to his seat in the National Assembly which had been meant for his brilliant kinsman.

John Hanson Thomas was chairman of the Committee of Defense during the War of 1812. Letters still in possession of his descendants from Governor Levin Winder, from Daniel Webster, John Hanson and other leading spirits of their day bear testimony of the high esteem in which John Hanson Thomas was held, and upon the occasion of his premature death from an epidemic contracted by nursing his father the papers of Maryland paid high tributes to the memories of both.

John Hanson Thomas married Miss Mary Isham Colston, of Virginia, a lady whose lineage, like his own, is traced through many distinguished forebears here back to feudal castles and many lordly knights and titled ladies. Her parents were Raleigh Colston and Elizabeth Marshall, the eldest sister of Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia.

The children of this marriage were Philip Hanson Thomas, Raleigh Colston Thomas, Charles Edward Thomas, and John Hanson Thomas, Jr., Mrs. John Hanson Thomas, nee Colston, was an intimate friend of Dolly Madison, and a letter from that notable lady to Mrs. Thomas franked by President Madison is in the possession of her grandson Mr. Douglas H. Thomas of Baltimore. The letter is here given:

Dr. John Hanson Thomas, the son of John Hanson Thomas and Elizabeth Isham Colston, followed his father's example and chose a Virginia bride from the home of Mr. Bazil Gordon, of Falmouth. This was Annie Campbell Gordon, descendant of Samuel Gordon of Stockerton, in the parish of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, kinsman and friend of Sir Alexander and Lady Gordon of Greenlaw.

Dr. John Hanson Thomas served his State as a member of the Legislature, 1861–1864, when he, with others was arrested and confined in various United States forts for a period of six months, during which he endured the discomforts of a prisoner of war.

Dr. Thomas was at one time a member of the City Council and was for forty years the president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore. The children of Dr. John Hanson Thomas and his wife, Anne Campbell Gordon, were John Hanson Thomas, Jr., who married Mary Howard Beirne, daughter of Honorable George P. Bierne, of Huntsville, Alabama; Raleigh Colston Thomas, who married Mary McDonald, of Guilford, Baltimore County; Douglas Hamilton Thomas, who married Alice Lee, daughter of Dr. John and Catherine C. Whitridge; Mary Randolph Thomas, who married John N. Carroll, of the Caves.

In this Thomas family of Maryland there is only the direct line, there being but one son to marry and perpetuate the name in each generation until the present.

TILDEN-TYLDEN

Charles Tilden is the first of this name to be entered on the land records at Annapolis, where, according to the Original Settlers' list he proved one right for transporting himself into the Province, March 27, 1677 (Land Warrants, Liber 15, p. 413).

He became a distinguished official in both Church and State matters. He is first mentioned as a Justice of Kent County in the year 1685 and served in this dignified office several subsequent terms. He was commissioned Sheriff of the County in 1693, and a few years later was one of the Vestrymen of old St. Paul's Church.

Charles Tilden died intestate in the year 1699, leaving the following children, Marmaduke, John, Mary, Wealthy Ann, Ann.

William Harris in his will, proved August 20, 1712 (Liber 13, p. 488, Annapolis), leaves to "My son-in-law Marmaduke Tilden and his wife Tabitha, part of "Great Oak" on which he now lives. Martha Tilden, daughter of Marmaduke Tilden, married John Hyland.

In 1753 Mary Worrell, of Kent County, devised a legacy to her "daughter Ann Tilden."

Susanna Lusby, widow of Robert (1749), mentions sons James Smith and Marmaduke Tilden, daughter Barbara Smith, granddaughter Susannah Smith, granddaughter Mary Tilden.

In 1774 Sarah Tilden calls "My daughter Sarah Hynson, wife of Mr. Charles Hynson, grandson John Waltham."

These are a few of the cross references to Tilden in the Author's gleanings, this being one of the families now being studied for international identification.

TILGHMAN

Dr. Richard Tilghman emigrated to Maryland with his wife, Mary Tilghman, and several children in the year 1661, having received from Lord Baltimore a grant of 1000 acres, the grant being dated at London August 16, 1659.

In 1666 Dr. Tilghman received a patent for The Hermitage, which he made his residence, dying there in March, 1675-6. For two years he had been High Sheriff of Talbot County, where he was a practicing physician. His son, Colonel Richard Tilghman, also owned several thousand acres of land in Talbot County, in which he was a prominent and trusted official. After representing the people in the House of Burgesses for four years we find him later occupying a seat in his Lordship's Council, and in the year 1725 filling the responsible post of Chancellor of the Province.

He was an ardent Churchman and the records show that in 1697 he advanced the means for building the

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second Chester Church. As might be expected, this distinguished heir to the Hermitage sought a bride at Wye House, and in the year 1700 led Anna Maria Lloyd, the young daughter of Colonel Philemon and his notable wife, Henrietta Maria Neale Lloyd, to the altar, and from thence to preside over his handsome estate on the Chester River.

This son of the original settler was succeeded at the Hermitage by his son of the same name. Richard Tilghman, 3d, like his father, held many offices of honor under the Proprietary and Royal Governments in the Province. He was a member of the Governor's Council, one of the Justices of the Provincial Court and Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal. He had a large family. of his sons was James Tilghman, Esq., who moved to Philadelphia and became Attorney-General of the Province of Pennsylvania, a member of the Provincial Council and Secretary of the Land Office, which department of the government, it is said, "by the accuracy of his mind and the steadiness of his purpose he brought into a system as remarkable for order and equity as from its early defects it threatened to be otherwise." On the breaking out of the Revolution James Tilghman, being a Loyalist, resigned his office and returned to Maryland, making Chestertown, in Kent, his country home. He left six sons, several of whom became distinguished men; but in this, as in all of the representative families of Maryland, not a tenth part of the family history can be given in so limited a space as this. Hon. Matthew Tilghman, son of the second Richard of the Hermitage, was born at the family estate in the year 1718.

When but twenty-four years of age he was made Jus-

tice of Talbot County, and so continued for many years. He was elected member of the Assembly in 1751, and was ever after a member of that legislative body until it was disorganized by the change of government. This brilliant gentleman was Member and Speaker of the convention of 1774, 1775 and 1776; president of the convention that framed the Constitution of Maryland and elected a member of the first Senate for the Eastern Shore, of which body he was also made President. In the convention he was elected to be a delegate to the Continental Congresses of 1774-77. Unfortunately, his attendance at Annapolis prevented Matthew Tilghman from being at Philadelphia when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, and thus he missed subscribing his name upon that glorious roll of honor. And it should be a matter of regret to not only his descendants, but to all Marylanders, that this eminent patriot, by his many duties in the various offices heaped upon him, missed being on record as a member of that greatest Congress. In addition to his other services, Matthew was also a member of the Council of Safety and the chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

He retired from public life in the year 1781, when quite feeble in health. Colonel Tench Tilghman the nephew of the Honorable Matthew Tilghman, was aid-de-camp to General Washington, whose confidence and esteem were bestowed upon the young officer who served beside him in every engagement from Rhode Island to Yorktown, and was selected by Washington to bear the news of Cornwallis' surrender to the Congress assembled at Philadelphia. On October 29, 1781, Congress gave to this gallant officer a vote of thanks for his brilliant services, and

presented to him a horse handsomely caparisoned and an elegant sword.

His commission, signed by General Washington, and perhaps the sword, is in possession of Colonel Oswald Tilghman, of Easton.

After the war Colonel Tench Tilghman married his cousin, Ann Maria, daughter of his distinguished uncle Matthew. He and the Hon. Robert Morris entered into mercantile business as partners.

It is told of him that his disinterested patriotism caused him to voluntarily yield precedence of promotion to a brother officer—Honorable Alexander Hamilton—and his high sense of honor was shown in his paying off all his debts to English creditors in gold, althouth by law he was relieved of all obligations. It is said so keen was his sense of integrity that he would not repay these business debts with the country's depreciated currency. When he died Washington said of this Maryland gentleman: "He has left as fair a reputation as ever belonged to human character". Such a tribute from such a source leaves nothing to be desired by his descendants.

His brother, William Tilghman, born at Foxley, near Easton, was a man of high reputation for his scholarship. He, too, took an active part in the political life of his time, representing his county in the House of Delegates in the years 1788, 1789 and 1790. In 1791 he was elected Senator from the Eastern Shore and also was a member of the convention which adopted the Federal Constitution.

In 1793 he removed to Philadelphia, having married Miss Allen of that city. His brilliant talents were soon recognized there by his appointment as Chief Judge of

the Circuit Court of the United States by President Adams, in the year 1801. Later he was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Tilghmans have intermarried with the Lloyds, Wards, Earles, Chamberlaines, Martins, Frisbys, Cookes, Francises, Carrolls, Brices, Hynsons and other representative families of Maryland.

VAN SWERINGEN

Gerret Van Sweringen, one of the most interesting figures in the Colonial period, came into Maryland from New Amstel, Delaware, after the surrender of that city to the British in 1664. Born of noble family in Reenstnerdam, Holland, in the year 1636, we soon find him an active and important factor in the stirring times and events connected with the seating of the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware.

The Dutch West India Company sold out its interest to the city of Amsterdam, whereupon a ship called the *Prince Maurice* was made ready to go to New Amstel and take possession. Young Gerret Van Sweringen was appointed to the responsible post of supercargo. The vessel, we are told, sailed out of the Texel a few days before Christmas in the year 1656 with supplies and defense for the colonists. Arriving off Fire Island on March 8, 1657, when en route to New Amsterdam, where they wished to touch, the good ship *Maurice* stranded near the southern coast of Long Island.

The passengers and crew escaped in the small life-boat and reached the barren shore half frozen. It is said they remained without fire for several days, but this seems incredible for sensible people, who saved, no doubt, their firebox along with most of their cargo. Finally some friendly Indians took a message to Governor Stuyvesant at New Amsterdam, who soon after arrived in a sloop and conveyed the party to what is now the great metropolis then a straggling Dutch settlement. As the ship went to pieces, it was necessary for Gerret Van Sweringen to charter one at New Amsterdam, in which they continued their voyage to the Delaware, where the Dutch had regained Fort Casimir, which had been captured and named by the Swedes, New Amstel, but which is now the city of New Castle. In writing of the state of affairs at that time Gerret states that the Dutch West India Company was so indebted to the city of Amsterdam "as to the setting out of a man of warr in reducing the South river (meaning the Delaware) into theire possession againe they were resolved to make sale of their said title unto the said city." "In fine," he continues, "the citty of Amsterdam were made lords and patrons of that colony A ship called the Prince Maurice was provided to give to the said colony, a governor and council appointed and a company of soldiers consisting of about sixty men put aboard, and I myselfe was made supracargoe over the said ship and goods. . . The passengers coming into Delaware in a ship called the Beaver hired at New York after the ship Prince Maurice was lost. This was the 25th day of April, 1657, when we took possession of the fort now called New Castle, and the soldiers of the West India Company quitted the same."

Here Gerret, the young adventurer, was the year following made second counselor, after having filled the post of clerk and commissary, from which offices he sought to be released.

In this same year he married at New Castle Barbara de Barrette, who was born in Valenciennes, France. Some months later he sailed with his bride on a diplomatic mission to Holland, and upon his return resumed his official duties. We would never have known anything of this forceful young Hollander had not the British, after taking New Amsterdam, sent Sir Robert Carr to demand the surrender of New Amstel. Of the event Gerret wrote: "The fort and country was brought under submission by Sir Robert Carr, as deputed with two shipps to that intent. Sir Robert Carr did protest often to me that he did not come as an enemy, but as a friend, demanding onely in friendship what was ye King's right in that country. There was taken from the city and inhabitants thereabouts 100 sheep, 30 or 40 horses, 50 or 60 cows and oxen, the number of 60 or 70 negroes

and the estate of the Governor and myself, except some house stuffe and a negro. I gott away and some other movables Sir Robert Carr did permit me to sell."

It is a family tradition that when his colony surrendered to the British, Geret publicly broke his sword across his knees, and throwing it to the right and left, renounced all allegiance to the Dutch authorities. Certain it is that he sought citizenship in Maryland on the principle, probably, that if he were to be under English rule he would live among English people.

In the year 1669 Gerret Van Sweringen, with his wife and three chilren, were naturalized by act of Assembly, after which he was entitled to become a landholder in the Province.

Indeed, if the Rent Rolls of St. Mary's be correct,

"Van Sweringen's Point" was surveyed for him two years prior to his naturalization.

It is evident that he built himself a very commodious residence, as the Council met there for many years, and in his will Gerret mentions the "council room and the coffee house." On the 25th of August, 1681, no doubt because of the heat indoors, his Lordship adjourned the Council to the arbor at Van Sweringen's.

Whether these men of responsibility were tempted by the cool breezes from the point, the scent of the roses upflung from Frau Van Sweringen's garden, or by visions of beady steins in the vine-covered arbor, history sayeth not.

On May 4, 1686, Gerret was appointed High Sheriff of St. Mary's County.

At a Council held at Mattapony Sewall on the 12th of May, 1684, Gerret Van Sweringen made oath to his deposition in relation to the seating of Delaware bay and river to the southward of the fortieth degree of latitude by the Dutch and Swedes.

In the year 1687 he and three others were constituted a special court to try a vessel accused of transgressing his Majesty's laws of shipping and navigation. In the proclamation of the charter of the city of St. Mary's issued by Lord Baltimore, Gerret was made an alderman of the capital.

Barbara, the first wife of Gerret Van Sweringen, died in the year 1670. He died at the age of sixty-two, after as varied an experience as seldom falls to the lot of man. He left eight children, three of whom were by the first wife, Barbara de Barrette. Several of the daughters of Gerret Van Sweringen married men of the highest social and official position, transmitting through some of our British Maryland families the blood of this doughty Dutchman, whom all are so proud to claim as a forebear.

Thomas, the second son of Gerret Van Swearingen, anglicized his name by dropping the Van and adding an a in writing himself Thomas Swearingen. He was born in St. Mary's County, but removed to Somerset, where he patented land and made his home. He died in the year 1710, leaving four sons.

Thomas, the eldest of these, born in Somerset, married Lydia Riley. In middle life they removed to Virginia, where Thomas Swearingen owned large tracts of land.

Both he and his father perpetuated the original patronymic by each naming a son "Van." The first to bear this Christian name was one of the Somerset branch. He married his cousin and removed to Virginia, where he became deputy lieutenant of Berkeley County prior to the Revolutionary War, with the title of King's deputy, from which he became known as "King Van." He enjoyed the personal friendship and confidence of Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Governor Harrison and of George Washington, letters from all of these men being still in the possession of "King Van's" descendants.

His son Josiah was born near Sheperdstown.

Joseph was a captain under Lord Dunmore during Lewis' expedition to the Pickaway plains of Ohio.

Maryland "Van" Swearingen, born in Somerset County in the year 1692, married Elizabeth Walker. He removed to Washington County, Maryland, and took up a large tract of land. After building his home and feeling securely settled, it was found that the land had been pre-

viously patented as Ringgold's Manor to another. Not to lose his investment, he leased the land for eighty-nine years. He lived to be 109 years old and lived in three centuries.

One of his daughters married Thomas Cresap. His son, Samuel Swearingen, settled at Frederick and left a large family. This line intermarried with the Bonds, Cresaps, Stulls, Wilsons, Grahams, Bealls, Richards, Lacklands and other prominent Maryland families.

A striking incident in the history of one branch of this family, distinguished for its military services during the Colonial and Revolutionary period, was the capture of two Swearingen boys by the Shawnee Indians.

As the story goes, Marmaduke Swearingen, a youth of about seventeen years, who was out in the woods hunting with his younger brother, was captured. Having a boy's romantic interest in the roving life of the red men, "Duke" begged that his brother be sent home and he would become one of the tribe. From the blue blouse he wore he was named "Blue Jacket," and lived with the tribe on the Scioto River. He became such a good Indian that at the age of twenty-five he was chosen chief and sat in the councils. Van, the elder brother of Marmaduke, or "Blue Jacket," was born near Hagerstown, Md. He married Susannah Greathouse. Like so many of his kinsmen, he became a distinguished fighter in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars. He has many descendants in the Far South.

Joseph Van Swearingen, who lived near Frederick, Md., married Ruth Davis, of the same county. He became a general and had charge of the Commissary Department in the War of 1812. Among the many distinguished

men who were descendants of Gerret Van Swearingen and Colonial officials of Maryland, were Colonel James Strode Swearingen, Colonel "King" Van Swearingen, Brigadier-General of Militia Samuel Swearingen; Surgeon Eli Swearingen, of the Continental Army; Captain Van Swearingen, of the Revolutionary Army; Lieutenant John Swearingen of Washington County, Georgia, and others too numerous to mention.

WARFIELD

The highest standards of life, social, moral and cultural, have been maintained by the Warfield family from the arrival of the first of the name, to the ninth generation in Maryland, and are notably upheld by our distinguished Governor Edwin Warfield, whose election to the office of Chief Executive of the State has revived at Government House the old aristocratic atmosphere which pervaded it in the days when the Colonial forebears of this composite descendant of Maryland'a best blood largely constituted the Court Circle at "The Social Athens of America," as Annapolis was then called.

Governor Warfield's arrival at the capital was aptly described as "The Return of the Native," so essentially is he "to the manner born," and so indelibly is his blood identified with all of the best and most patriotic traditions of the Ancient City. His career as Governor has already added not only a brilliant page to the history of Maryland, but also to that of a family whose name has illumined the annals of the Province and State from their earliest epochs.

The record for official honor, State pride, and social charm, which have marked the regime of Governor War-

field and his beautiful wife at Annapolis have seldom been equalled, never surpassed in the history of Maryland.

Richard Warfield came to Maryland in the year 1662 and settled in Anne Arundel County, where a few years later he was the proprietor of an estate to which he gave his own name. Other tracts which were subsequently patented to him were Warfield's Right, The Increase, The Addition, and Warfield's Plains.

The first Richard Warfield lent his zeal to the interests of Church rather than of State, for we find him one of the first vestry of old At. Anne's built in accordance with the act of Assembly of 1692, which divided the counties into parishes, and ordered churches or chapels to be erected.

As there was considerable delay in the building of St. Anne's on account of the scarcity of workmen, it is probable that a "chapel of ease" was the first home of worship in Anne Arundel, as in many other counties. Certain it is, however, that Richard Warfield was a generous contributor to and prominent vestryman of the first Established Church in his community, several of his descendants following in his pious footsteps.

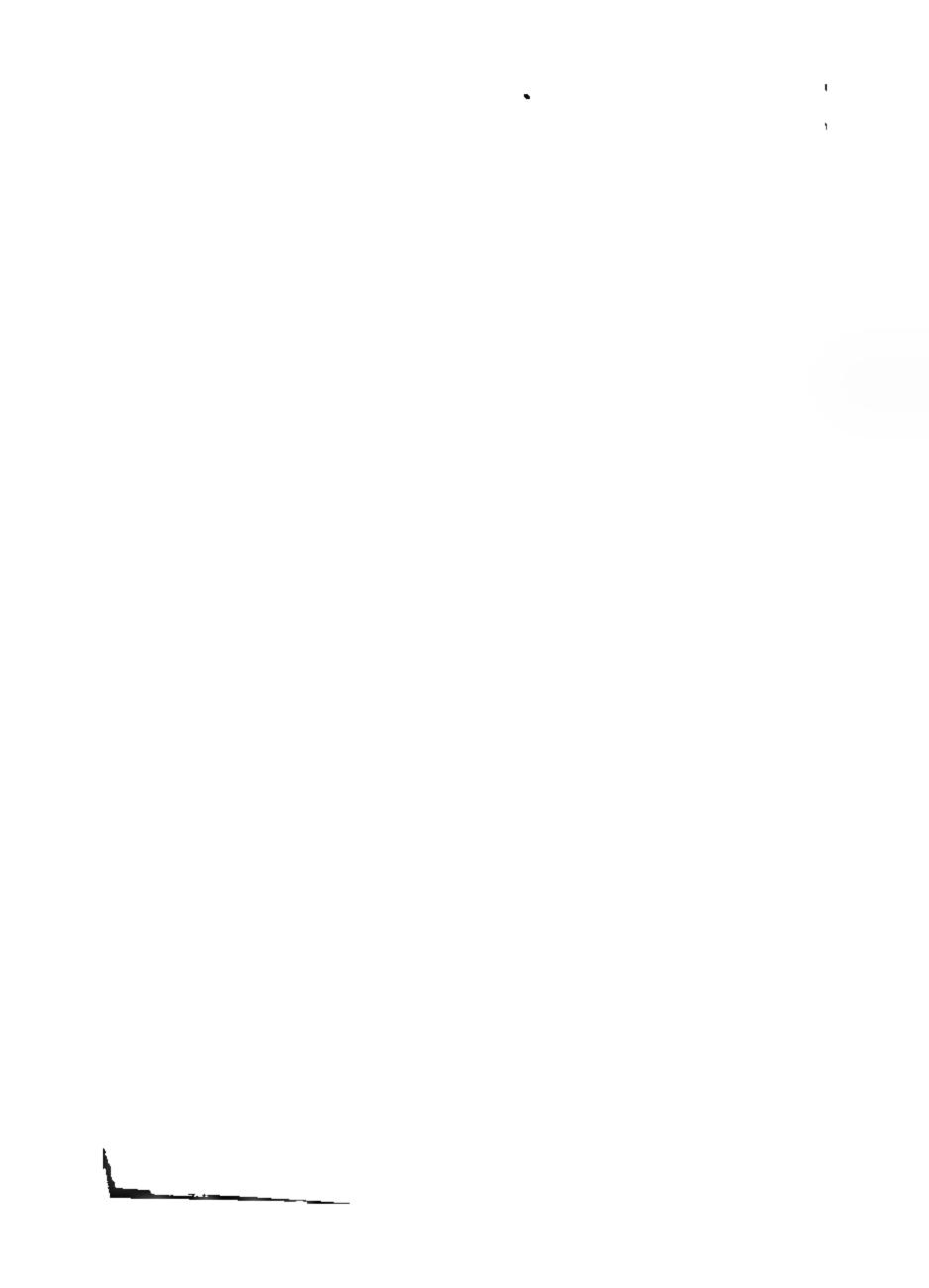
The will of Richard Warfield, proved A. D. 1703–1704, shows him to have been a man of large means, and luxurious living. The bequests of "silver spoons," "leather-covered chairs" in large numbers, services of "new pewter dishes" and "pewter cassons," "feather beds, servants and live stock, in addition to "bills of exchange," and many hundred of acres of land, all proclaim his material success: while the bequest of "my seal gold ring" "to my sonn John" denotes the family pride that left to the head of the house the stamp of his English lineage.

Of the many thousands of acres patented to the early Warfields the greater part are still in the possession of the family. Oakdale, ancestral estate of Governor Warfield, with its fine old mansion lately restored, is one of the most interesting homes in Maryland, with its heirlooms of historic interest, quaint old mahogany furniture, and portraits of men famous in the great events of National as well as of State history.

John Warfield, who inherited Warfield Plains from his father, married Ruth Gaither, the daughter of John Gaither, of Jamestown, Virginia, a Colonial official of the Old Dominion, who removed to Maryland and received large patents of land in Anne Arundel County prior to 1662. As the births of their children are recorded in the parish of All Hallows, it is evident that John Warfield removed to South River, the social life of which Colonial settlement has left a lasting impress upon Maryland's annals of early days.

As time passed and the military spirit became developed under the spur of the French and Indian wars and was lashed into white heat by the injustice of the Stamp Act, we find the Warfield men leading in the patriotic sentiment developed by the oppressions of their King. Here we find Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield parading the battalion of which he was major in the upper part of Anne Arundel County, flaunting printed labels in their hats with the prophetic inscription—"Liberty and Independence, or Death in Pursuit of it," Of this daring act it is told that Charles Carroll, father of "The Signer," hurried to the father of the impetuous young patriot exclaiming, "My God, Mr. Warfield, what does your son Charles mean? Does he know that he has committed

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"OAKDALE," ANCESTRAL ESTATE OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN WARFIELD OF MAIN LAND

Shown through his courtesy

treason against his King and may be prosecuted for a rebel?" With much vehemence and independence, Mr. Warfield replied: "We acknowledge no King: the King is a traitor to us, and a period has arrived when we must either tamely submit to be slaves or struggle gloriously for liberty and independence. The King has become our enemy, and we must be his. My son Charles knows what he is about. 'Liberty and Independence, or Death in Pursuit of It,' is his motto; it is mine, and soon must be the sentiment of every man in this country."

But the appalling words of "treason against the King" were whispered from one end of the battalion to the other; hats were nervously removed and the labels thrown in fragments to the winds. Two only of all those men were undaunted; these were Major Warfield and Mr. James Conner, of Baltimore County, both of whom retained their patriotic badges and wore them to their homes.

Next, this determined young officer, after rallying his friends at Elkridge, might be seen on the memorable 19th of October, 1774, riding post haste over the old Indian trail, leading his willing followers in hot pursuit of the enemy to their liberty. Arrived in Annapolis that young Whig was not for temporizing matters, and after insisting that Anthony Stewart be made to do public penance on his knees, himself carried the brand and forced the offender to fire the *Peggy Stewart*.

That there was a large element in Annapolis ready to compromise matters and spare the doomed vessel is certain from the account written by John Galloway to his father on the historic day, in which he declares that "none but madmen could do such a thing. If this is liberty, if this is justice, they certainly must have found

a new code of laws on Elk Ridge." He also tells his father confidentially that Dr. Warfield, Mr. Charles Ridgely, son of Dr. Howard Ridgely, and Mr. Walter Bowie, of Prince George's County, were the ring leaders "(but please not to mention these names)."

Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, one of the founders and president of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland, was the son of Azel Warfield and his wife, Sarah Griffith, and married Elizabeth Ridgely, daughter of Colonel Henry Ridgely. Bushy Park, a tract of 1300 acres, which was her marriage dower, became the home of the newly wedded couple. Their children were Honorable Henry Warfield, who was a member of Congress in the year 1820; Dr. Peregrine Warfield, who married a daughter of Charles Greenberry Ridgely, by whom he acquired Ridgely's Great Range. He was an intimate friend of Honorable Alexander Contee Hanson. He was severely wounded in the Baltimore riot of 1812.

Charles Alexander Warfield, youngest son of the Revolutionary major, married Miss Harris and lived in Howard County. His son and namesake became allied by marriage to the family of the late S. Teackle Wallis.

Eliza Warfield, who married Major Charles Alexander Snowden, of Montpelier, son of Major Thomas Snowden and his wife Ann Ridgely, was a daughter of the fiery Major Warfield. Her daughter, Emily Snowden, married Colonel Timothy Patrick Andrews, United States army in 1794 and aide to Commodore Barney in 1812, and as such perhaps unfurled the first American flag ever raised in Maryland, which was done under the direction of the Commodore.

Colonel R. Snowden Andrews, the son of Brigadier-

General Andrews and Emily Snowden, married Mary C. Lee and was long one of the most prominent and influential men in the state.

Caroline Snowden, the granddaughter of Major Charles Alexander Warfield, married Albert Fairfax, son of Lord Fairfax: her son, Charles Snowden Fairfax, succeeded to the title, but dying childless the title reverted to his brother, John Contee Fairfax, from whom descended the present Lord Fairfax and Mrs. Tunstall Smith, of Baltimore.

Gustavus Warfield, the oldest son of Dr. Evan Warfield and his wife, Sarah Warfield (his cousin), married Miss Ella Hoffman, a great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry, and left numerous descendants.

Captain Benjamin Warfield, of the Elkridge Militia in the Revolutionary War, is the gallant officer from whom our newly elected Governor, Edwin Warfield, is descended. He married Catherine Dorsey, one of the daughters of Captain Philemon Dorsey.

Captain Benjamin Warfield bought and added to the estate known as Fredericksburg, the original patent for which is in the possession of Governor Edwin Warfield. As in many other cases, the intermarriages of the Warfields with Dorseys, Worthingtons and Ridgelys have left one of the genealogical tangles which is wonderful to behold. For example, Catherine Dorsey, the wife of Captain Benjamin Warfield, was the great-granddaughter of Richard Warfield, the first settler, while her husband was his great-grandson and the mothers of both were Ridglys.

The old, hipped-roof house built by Captain Benjamin Warfield in the year 1758 still stands at Cherry Grove.

Beale and Philemon Warfield were in the War of 1812, and were marching from Annapolis to Bladensburg "when our forces were hurriedly called out and, being without proper ammunition, were overcome at the bridge."

Albert Gallatin Warfield, the oldest son of Joshua Warfield and Lydia Welsh, inherited Oakdale, a portion of the paternal acres. He married Margaret Watkins, the daughter of Colonel Gassaway Watkins. The fourth son of this marriage is Governor Warfield, the present proprietor of the ancestral estate, Oakdale, in Howard County. Governor Warfield rose from one post of political honor to another until he reached the highest office in the State of Maryland. He was President of the Maryland Senate in the year 1886, Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, etc. He married Miss Emma Nicodemus, daughter of Mr. J. Courtney Nicodemus, of Baltimore.

So many sons of the Warfield family rendered distinguished service to their country that it is impossible to attempt more than a brief summary of the family history. That they were loyal and devoted patriots is too well known to need emphasis.

We find in the Severn Militia alone a commission issued on March 2, 1778, to Benjamin Warfield, captain in Elkridge Battalion; Robert Warfield second lieutenant; Charles Warfield, Ensign; Philemon Warfield, captain; Launcelot Warfield, first lieutenant; Thomas Warfield, second lieutenant, and Joseph Warfield, Ensign.

Among other officers, we find Captain Philemon Warfield and Elisha Warfield, son of Benjamin, both members of the Committee of Observation in the Revolutionary War; also Dr. Walter Warfield, a surgeon in the same and afterward a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

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Elijah and David Warfield of Colonel Charles were captains in the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland Militia and were on guard during the first of the troubles in Baltimore in the War of 1812.

Indeed, there is no war on American soil in which the Warfield men did not take a conspicuous part.

They have, however, been equally prominent in the legislative halls of the State as on her battlefields, and not a few of the name have risen to distinction in scholarship.

The sons and daughters of Richard Warfield intermarried with the other influential Colonial famileis in Anne Arundel County, and their descendants are numbered among the representative families of not only Maryland, but of Virginia, Kentucky and many Western States.

Among those to whom the Warfields are directly allied are the Howard, Dorsey, Burgess, Hall, Hammond, Gaither, Ridgely, Watkins, Yates, Carter, Gambrill, Riggs, Welsh, Griffith, Hood, Brown, Theobald, Macubbin and Carroll families.

WILLIAMSON

George Williamson, the first of his line in Kent County, Maryland, a descendant of Duncan Williamson, one of the Scotch who served in the Netherlandish forces against the Indians at Esopus, March, 1660, did not arrive in the Province until after the Rev. Alexander Williamson had for many years been rector of old St. Paul's parish, perhaps attracted there by ties of kinship to that eminent Scotch divine.

The history of Duncan Williamson, although of more than usual interest, is not connected with Maryland, as George Williamson, his grandson, was the first to leave the scene of his ancestral home in another Colony, and cast his lot among the Pennsylvania immigrants in Kent County, Maryland, prior to 1737.

George Williamson acquired an estate called "Chance" in Kent County, which he bequeathed to his wife, Rachel, during her widowhood and after her marriage or death to his two sons, George and John Williamson.

Rachel was the daughter of George Morphet, to whom, in the year 1705, was patented a tract of land in Cecil County, called "Flowers of the Forest."

Besides their two sons, George Williamson and Rachel Morphet had three daughters, Rachel, Hannah and Sarah.

George Williamson, the eldest son, moved to Queen Anne's County, while his brother John remained in Kent County and continued to live at "Chance," inherited after the death of his mother.

Just how young George Williamson met the charming widow Page does not appear upon record, but that fair Mary Pringle was the widow of James Page at the age of twenty years is a matter of record, and that she married George Williamson, of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, is also duly proven by records in her home colony.

Like other Colonial dames, the young widow was quickly consoled, as she married the second time before the expiration of a year after the death of her first husband.

It was their eldest son, John Williamson, who married Elizabeth Pryor, daughter of the Revolutionary officer, Lieutenant Emory Pryor, and their daughter Mary married James Pryor, son of the same distinguished patriot, thus doubly uniting these two Queen Anne's County families.

James Pryor Williamson, son of John Williamson and Elizabeth Pryor removed to Baltimore in early manhood, where he became an influential and prominent citizen. He married Harriet Wilson Reed, of Harford County, and had four children: Samuel John Williamson, James Pryor Williamson, Thomas Wilson Williamson, and Elizabeth Williamson, who became the wife of Mr. Graham Gordon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, a prominent member of the Baltimore Bar.

James Pryor Williamson, 2d, removed to Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Harriette Woodward, daughter of Judge Woodward, and is survived by two children: James Pryor Williamson, who married Miss Gertrude L. Jones, of Wilkes Barre, and Mrs. David C. Percival, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Thomas Wilson Williamson married Miss Ariel Street Green, of Maryland, and is survived by one son, Mr. Thomas Wilson Williamson.

WORTHINGTON

Captain John Worthington, who was born in England in the year 1650, emigrated to Maryland in company with his brother Samuel in the year 1670. The latter settled in Somerset County and left numerous descendants. Captin John Worthington quickly rose to prominence in the Province, both in military and civil affairs. As captain of the Anne Arundel County militia he led his company in many engagements against the Indians.

He was a member of the House of Burgesses, and also a Judge of the Provincial Court and member of the Quorum.

Captain John Worthington married Sarah Howard, the

daughter of Matthew Howard and Sarah Dorsey, his wife. At the death of the gallant captain his widow, Sarah, married Captain John Brice.

A fact of interest which has larely been noted in the English family of Brice is the name of "Worthington Brice" in several successive generations; showing probable intermarriages of these families in England as well as in Maryland.

Captain John Worthington died in the year 1701, at the age of fifty-one years. His tomb is still preserved in Anne Arundel County.

The land devised in his will included Greenberry Forest, 450 acres, Lowe's addition, 550 acres, Howard's inheritance, 150 acres, and Hopkins' plantation. He left four sons and one daughter, who intermarried with the Ridgelys, Homewoods, Chews and Hammonds.

Thomas Worthington, the second son of Captain John, the original settler, was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1753 and an influential man in his community. His son, Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, served in the Assembly or Legislature in the year 1776.

Major Samuel Worthington, the seventh child of John Worthington, Jr., and Helen Hammond, was a member of the Committee of Observation (1774), of the convention of 1775 and a Delegate to the General Assembly in the year 1781, serving his country in these several representative bodies with ability. Another one of this notable family whose name became distinguished in his country's service was Major Nichols Worthington, who, in the Colonial Period, filled the important office of Justice of Anne Arundel County and later was raised to the higher honor of Judge of the Orphan's Court in 1778, after ren-

dering Revolutionary service on the Committee of Safety in the year 1775 and member of the Assembly a few years later.

The children and grandchildren of the first Worthington, of Greenberry Forest, married into the families of Ridgely, Hammond, Dorsey, Chew, Homewood, Davis, Warfield, Hood, Merriweather, Tolly, Griffith, Gist, Cockey, Waters, Beall and others of prominence.

William Worthington, the only son of William Worthington, Jr., and his wife Ida Hammond, had land surveyed in 1773 called Worthington's Courtesy. He married Jane Contee, of Prince George's County.

Sarah Worthington, the daughter of Colonel Nicholas Worthington, of Anne Arundel County, married William Goldsborough, of Cambridge, while his brother, Dr. Richard Goldsborough, of the same town, married her sister, Achsah Worthington. There seems to be scarcely a prominent family on either the Eastern or Western Shore to which the Worthingtons have not become allied.

From the many intermarriages with the Ridgelys and Dorseys they have left a genealogical puzzle intricate enough to please the most zealous unraveler of family lines. Not only are these numerous descendants of the original Worthington brothers in Maryland, but in Washington, D. C., Kentucky, Missouri and throughout the South and West; while tradition claims that the New England Worthingtons are of the same original stock as those of Anne Arundel county.

Many members of this Maryland family have been distinguished in public life in their native State and elsewhere.

During the Revolutionary War many were commis-

sioned in their country's service. Three have been members of Congress. One emigrated to Ohio, where he was elected Governor and United States Senator. Another of the name and blood was Territorial Governor of Florida, while a third became Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky.

Three of the Anne Arundel County Worthingtons were in the Maryland Legislature at the same time. One has been an Episcopal bishop.

Thomas C. Worthington was Brigadier-General during the War of 1812–14, and also a member of Congress.

PART II

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SIDE-LIGHTS ON MARYLAND HISTORY

VOLUME II—PART II

BORDLEY

Rev. Stephen Bordley, elder brother of Thomas Bordley, was one of the missionary ministers of the Church of England sent to Maryland by the Bishop of London. was assigned to St. Paul's Parish in Kent County, Maryland, in 1697. A few years later he married the daughter of Colonel John Hynson, one of his wealthiest parish-The marriage is recorded in St. Paul's Parish ioners. Register, Kent County, Maryland, p. 240: "Stephen Bordley and Ann Hynson were married October 14th, 1702." The births of their children are entered in the same Register on page 241, as follows: "Thomas Bordley, son of Stephen and Ann Bordley, born October 22, 1704; Stephen Bordley, son of Stephen and Ann Bordley, born July 13th, 1709." On page 242 the burial of Stephen Bordley, Sr., is recorded as occurring on August 23, 1709.

The following from the records regarding his estate may prove of interest to his descendants, and also to the descendants of Rev. Alexander Williamson, who succeeded to St. Paul's Parish, and married the charming widow of the former incumbent.

Testamentary Proceedings Book No. 21, Folio 197, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland., October 6, 1709: "Ann Bordley Admx of Stephen Bordley clark, her adm' on bond in common form, with Nathaniel Hynson and Thomas Bordley, her sureties in £300 sterling."

Inventories and Accounts, Liber 31, Folio 198, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, November 17, 1709: "An inventory of the chattels, rights and credits of the Rev. Stephen Bordley, late of Kent County, deceased, etc. Thomas Ringgold and Edward Scott appraisirs:" This personalty amounted to £309:12:5. Among other possessions were, a double-breasted coat; two pairs of leather breeches; black worsted hose; silver spoons; silver shoe buckles; a brass canopy; table cloths; linen pillow cases; table napkins; five sheets; two walnut tables; leather chairs; several rugs; oval table. "Two Sermons preached before the King," form an item of interest in this inventory, the King at that time being William III.

The following brings Rev. Alexander Williamson on the scene as co-administrator with the widow Bordley, then his wife; Inventories and Accounts, Liber 33 A, Folio 171, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, February 27, 1711; "Mr. Alexander Williamson and Uxr. Adrx. of the goods and chattels which were of the Rev. Mr. Stephen Bordley, late of Kent County, decd., charge themselves with all and singular the goods, chattles and credits of the said deceased as per Invty of sum of £309:2:5, etc." The Reverend and Mrs. Ann Williamson "make oath yet ye above is a just and true acct of her adm in common before me by virtue of a spicl com to me for that end directed.—Thos. Smyth, D. Com'y. Conet. Kent."

Inventories and Accounts, Liber 34, Folio, 72, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, August 25, 1713: "Additional account of Mr. Alexander Williamson and Ann his wife, administratrix of Mr. Stephen Bordley, late of Kent County, deceased."

OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KENT COUNTY

Original photograph by the Author for her Collection

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Nathaniel Hynson, son of Colonel John Hynson, in his will proved January 26, 1721 (Liber E C No. 1, Folio 213, Register of Wills Office, Kent County, Md.), mentions his nephew, "Thomas Bordley" to whom he leaves a legacy. This proves that the Ann Hynson who married Stephen Bordley was the daughter of Colonel John Hynson, which is further proved by a deed of gift from him to his daughter Ann, wife of Stephen Bordley, of a piece of land called Bounty (Kent County Deeds, Clerk's Office).

Thomas Bordley came from England in 1697, at the age of fourteen years with his elder brother, Rev. Stephen Bordley. He studied law and made his home in Annapolis, where he became distinguished as of unusual brilliancy. He became Clerk of the Anne Arundel County Court at the age of twenty-one in 1704 (Maryland Council Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 25, p. 178). The next we hear of him he is the Chief Clerk in the Secretary's Office in the year 1706 (p. 206).

On August 18, 1821, he was a member of His Lordship's Honorable Council (p. 361). In 1722 he sat as a member of the Assembly and two years later he figured as Recorder and one of the Aldermen of Annapolis (pp. 389, 438).

His general career as a very able lawyer and Attorney-General of Maryland is too well known to need particular mention in this sketch. He married Rachel Beard, who bore him a number of children, only four of whom survived, viz: William, John, Stephen and Elizabeth. After the death of Rachel, his wife, in 1722, he married secondly on September 23d, Ariana Vanderheyden, daughter of Matthias and Anna Margarita Herman Vanderheyden.

daughter of Colonel Augustine Herman. Ariana was the widow of James Frisby when she married Bordley. Three children were the result of this marriage, viz: Matthew, Thomas and John Beale. Thomas Bordley's will devised his estate to his children.

The sons and descendants of Thomas Bordley intermarried with prominent families of Maryland.

BOSMAN-BOZMAN

The facts recited in the public records of Maryland are, generally speaking, very reliable and may safely be accepted as final. However, it happened now and then that statements were officially recorded in the Colonial period that subsequent investigation in other records proved to be erroneous. A case in point is that of the maternity of the children of William Bozman, a gentleman who settled in Somerst County as early as 1663. As there are still living many worthy people who descend from this gentleman, it is well to recite a few facts supported by the official records of Virginia, that prove another mother for his children than the lady credited with that honor in the Somerset County records. In Liber D B I K L, Somerset County Land Records, the births of five children born to William Bosman (Bozman) and Elinor, his wife, are recorded, viz.: John, 1650, Bridgett, 1653; William, 1655; Anne, 1657; George, 1659. In the absence of any record to the contrary, this record would have to stand. Further research has proven beyond question that William Bosman's first wife, Bridget, was the mother of his children, and not Ellinor, as entered in the Somerset County land record. The following from the Northampton County, Virginia, Records, Vol. 7, p. 92, Hungar's Parish Record,

proves the above: "Buried in July 9th, 1660, Bridget, the wife of William Bosman." In the same liber the following pre-nuptial transaction between William Bosman and his second wife, Elinor Mattocks, is recorded under date of February 11, 1660, (Old Style), which at this period was the end of the year—the year beginning on March 25th. Northampton County Records, Book 7, p. 88, Deed February 11, 1660:

"Know all men by these presents, that I Ellinor Mattocks, widow and ye late wife of Alexander Mattocks of Northampton County, deceased, do make over unto my own proper use and to be at my disposal as I think fit without molestation or hindrence from any of these things following, viz.: One mare and three cows with all their increase during my life are to be at my disposing as I shall think fit and one feather bed with all furniture thereto belonging to be at my own disposing and one bedstead and one looking glass.

"These things within mentioned I, William Bozman, do ratify and confirm unto her and do acknowledge it to be done by my free consent unto which I have subscribed my hand this 11th day of February, 1660.

"Know all men by these presents that I, William Bozman, do give and make over unto Ellinor Mattocks, one breeding ewe with all her increase to be at her disposal as she shall think fit." Recorded May 15, 1661.

"Elinor Mattocks, late wife of Alexander Mattocks of Morthampton County, deceased, for the tender love and affection of a mother unto her child do give unto my son, Lazarus Mattocks," kitchen utensils, dishes, &c., February 11, 1660. Recorded May 15, 1661.

The marriage of William Bozman to Ellinor Mattocks

is entered in Liber 7, folio 92, as occurring in Hungar's Parish, February 15, 1661, thus establishing that Bridget—who died in 1660—was mother of his children.

Bridget Bozman was evidently related to Katherine Scarborough, as at the date of William Bosman's prenuptial contrat with Ellinor Mattocks, widow, Katherine Scarborough gave to Katherine Bozman, daughter of William Bozman, as his will proves, a heifer.

William Bozman removed to Somerset County, Maryland, in 1663, took up land there, and was for a short time quite a prominent figure in the life of the county. Will, dated August 5, 1664 (no probate date, Annapolis Wills, Liber I, folio 228), leaves the 1200 acres of land he then lived on in Somerset County to be equally divided between his sons John and George Bozman, "provided William Bozman hath a seat of land convenient for him, if not, that the above mentioned land may be equally divided to my three sons, John, William and George Boz-My daughter Bridget Bozman and son man. William Bozman to go to Captain William Thorne until they come of age, and in case my daughter Katherine marry it is my will that my daughter Ann Bozman may stay with her until she is fifteen years of age." Personalty to his four daughters, viz., Katherine, Bridget, Ann and Mary.

The further records of Elinor Mattocks Bozman are of interest. She married thirdly James Cain (or Keen) and died in 1692, leaving all her estate to her son Lazarus Maddox and her wearing apparel to her niece Blandina Bozman. This Blandina was the daughter of Philip Risden, of Northampton County, Virginia. She was the wife of John Bozman, son of William.

The sons of William Bozman by his wife Bridget (not Elinor) became important in Maryland, John especially being distinguished as a member of the Assembly, as one of the County Justices and as a generally representative man in the high and important affairs in the county and Province. The historian Bozman was of this blood, and many others of prominence and distinction.

BOYD

Of the families settled at New Scotland, Prince George's County, Maryland, none were more interesting or contributed more to the Revolutionary history of the State than the Boyd family, of whom John Boyde was the early progenitor. Settling first in Anne Arundel County where, on February 26, 1683, he received the first warrant for land, he soon removed to Prince George's County, and settled on his estate Amptill Grange, a tract of nearly a thousand acres granted to him by Charles, third Lord Baltimore, September 16, 1703. This land was included in the original boundaries of Calvert County, in that part afterwards included in Prince George's. John Boyd was a prominent man in his day, and while not having held public office, was called upon to discharge duties involving grave responsibility, as per the following:

(Council of Maryland. Maryland Archives, vol. 23, folios 327-328.)

"At a Court held for Prince Georges County before his Majesties Justices and Commissioners of the County aforesaid the 24th day of November, 1697, the Grand Jury made the following report: "We the Jurors for the body of Prince Georges County, having had it in charge from the Worshipfull Court to inquire and make report to this Court what measures would most conduce to his Majesties Honor and Service and the Interest & Safety of this Province to be now taken in relation to the forte at New Scotland and the defence and security of this Province and the good people thereof upon the frontier Plantations against any Incursions of Indians, et cetera."

The jury felt it to be necessary to the interest and safety of the Province that the Garrison at the falls of the Potomac be maintained and the same number of Rangers be kept out on guard at the fort and also on the frontier. The jury also recommended that a fort be built on the hill above the new fort, etc.

The jury consisted of twenty-four prominent gentlemen of Prince George's County among whom were John Boyde, Edward Dawson, Francis Frisby, John Sprigg, Archibald Edmondston and Thomas Keniston.

John Boyd's will, dated October 5, 1704, was proved July 9, 1705, and is recorded in Liber 3, folio 635, Annapolis Wills. In this he is called John Boyd of Prince George's County. The provisions of the will are as follows:

"To wife Mary Boyd the home plantation called Amphill Grange, in Prince George's County, during her natural life.

"To eldest son Charles Boyd 150 acres of land part of 'Amphill Grange' failing heirs of his body to son John Boyd, second son. Also to John Boyd, second son, 100 acres part of 'Amphill Grange,'—failing heirs of his body the land to go to the next heir of the Testator.

"To third son Abraham Boyd 100 acres part of 'Amphill Grange,'—failing heirs of his body to next heir of Testator.

"To fourth son Isaac Boyd 100 acres part of 'Amphill Grange,'—reversion to next heir of Testator.

"To dau. Mary Bateman wife of Ishmaell Bateman 100 acres part of 'Amphill Grange.'

"To dau. Martha Boyd, 100 acres of 'Amphill Grange.' In event of her death two sons John and Abraham Boyd to act as executors. Wife Mary Boyd Executrix."

In the will of Mary, wife of John Boyd, proved in the year 1722, it is shown that their daughter Martha married Thomas Wells. The high social status of the family is proven by the intermarriages of the sons and daughters of John Boyd. Of these John Boyd married Elinor Fitz-Redmond, niece of Charles Carroll, first of the Carrolls of Carrollton in Maryland, the marriage being recorded in All Hallows Parish Register, Anne Arundel County, page 72, dated March 28, 1706. The proof of the relationship to Charles Carroll is to be found in his will, dated December 1, 1718, proved July 28, 1720 (Annapolis Wills, Liber 16, folio 176) as follows:

"I give to my loving kinsmen Thomas Macnemarra, James Carroll, William Fitzremond, Charles Carroll, Dominick Carroll, Michael Taylor and Daniel Carroll six pounds each for mourning rings."

The following is also of interest in this connection:

(Provincial Court Records. Liber P. L. No. 6, folio 426, June 10, 1730.)

This indenture made the tenth day of June anno domini one thousand seven hundred and thirty between Margaret Macnemarra of the City of Annapolis, in Anne Arundel County, Relict of Thomas Macnemarra, Esq., of the said place, deceased, of the first part, John Boyd, of Queen Annes Town in Prince George's County and Elinor his wife of the second part, William Maccoy of the said county of Prince George's and Mary his wife of the third part and Joyce Bradford of Prince George's County, Relict of Coll. John Bradford of said County, deceased, of the fourth part.

"Whereas Charles Carroll, Esq., of the City of Annapolis in Anne Arundel County, deceased, by his will bearing date of December anno domini, one thousand and seven hundred and eighteen did bequeath unto the said Margaret, Elinor, Mary and Joyce by the names of Elinor Boyd, Margaret Macnamarra, Joyce Bradford and Mary Maccoy, a Tract of land called 'Uncle's Good Will' lying in Baltimore County, beginning at the end of the West by South Lyne being the second course of a tract of land laid out by John Duvall called 'The Out Quarter,' thence with the said land south by east three hundred and twenty purches, etc., etc., containing one thousand acres of land.

"And whereas by the will the said Margaret, Elinor, Mary and Joyce are Tennants in Common in the said land.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that for a division of the said Tract of Land to be made between the said parties to these presents that every one of them may hold and enjoy their part in severalty to them their heirs and assigns. It is hereby covenanted granted and concluded and agreed by and between all the said parties to these presents etc. to divide the land. The deed then lays off the land into 4 allotements of 250 acres each known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of 'Uncle's Good Will.'"

John Boyd, husband of Elinor Fitzredmond, who bad inherited the part of Amphill Grange from his father, was in the year 1743 granted by Lord Baltimore an estate known as Castle Plains, adjoining the land called "The Forest of Needwood," now in Frederick County, close to Washington County border.

The death of John Boyd, the second, is proven in a deed dated January 30, 1756, Prince George's County, Maryland, in which Benjamin Boyd, of Prince George's County, "for natural love and affection" gives to his son, Thomas Boyd, a tract of land containing 100 acres being part of Amphill Grange and that part whereon John Boyd "my father deceased, dwelt."

The children of John and Elinor Boyd are proven by the record of their births in Queen Anne's Parish Register, Prince George's County, on page 302. Benjamin Boyd born January 13, 1706; John Boyd born September 25, 1709; Abraham Boyd born June 5, 1713; William Boyd born April 19, 1716; Elinor Boyd born June 12, 1720. All of these sons married—Benjamin to Elizabeth Harwood on October 30, 1733; John to Susana Baldwin May 8, 1735; William Boyd to Charity Talbott; of Elinor Boyd there is no further record.

The descendants of Benjamin Boyd and Elizabeth Harwood have become prominent in public affairs in various parts of the country. Thomas Boyd married Charity Duckett and Miss Lansdale. He was Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Maryland Line and a charter member of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. His son, Thomas Duckett Boyd, removed to Albemarle County, Virginia, and married Mary Magruder of the Maryland family, and have many descendants.

William Boyd and Charity Talbott, his wife, lived in Washington County, at the time of his death. His estate of Castle Plains adjoining Needwood Forest being located in that part of Maryland. Among other children, William Boyd had sons, William Boyd, Jr., and Walter Boyd, to whom on September 25, 1782, a power of attorney was sent by "Captain Benj. Price, Captain of the Maryland Line, now serving in the State of South Carolina, to be my true and lawful attorneys for me and in my name and my use to ask, demand, sue for and recover and receive for me from all persons whatsoever due in the State aforesaid. (Signed) Benjamin Price."

The Boyds who descended from John Boyd the first, of Prince George's County became very numerous in the third and fourth generations. They occupied lands in the home country and in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, and perhaps other counties in Maryland. They settled in the south and west and did great credit to their Maryland blood by achieving honorable careers in the higher walks of life. They were patriotic during the American Revolution, serving as officers and privates in the armies that fought in that momentous struggle, counting it not too great a sacrifice

to lay down their lives in battle (as some of them did) for their country. ...Altogether they show well as a race, and it is not difficult to believe the traditions of the Maryland Boyds that their blood is that of the noble family of Boyde in Ayrshire, Scotland,

In Maryland they intermarried with the Magruders, Harwoods, Baldwins, Fitz Redmonds, Ducketts, Prathers, Nobles, Batemans, Williams, and other leading families of the Province and State.

When it became necessary to engage in war with Great Britain the Maryland Council of Safety issued a warrant to Abraham Boyd (of Prince George's County) to "enroll" fifty men for the Flying Camp, and the Western Shore Treasurer was ordered to pay Captain Abraham Boyd £135 in currency (Maryland Archives, vol. 12, p. 256).

March 10, 1778. The Council of Maryland issued a commission to Abraham Boyd as Major of the Upper Battalion of Prince George's County (Maryland Archives, vol. 16, p. 532).

Abraham Boyd was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Lower Battalion of Prince George's County in 1778. (MS. Revolutionary Muster Rolls of Prince George's County). He was still lieutenant-colonel in 1779 (MS. List of Military Officers in Maryland 1778-79). He was also lieutenant-colonel in 1780.

June 4, 1777. Thomas Boyd one of the marines on board the *Chester Galley* (Maryland Archives, vol. 16, p. 293).

Thomas Boyd and Abraham Boyd were commissioned Justices of the Peace in Prince George's County in 1778

(MS. Commission Book at Maryland Historical Society).

In a list of Officers to be commissioned in the Lower Battalion of Prince George's County in 1778 appear the names of Abraham Boyd, lieutenant-colonel and Thomas Boyd, Ensign (MS. Revolutionary Muster Rolls of Prince George's County in 1778).

These men were brothers, sons of Benjamin Boyd, and nephews of William Boyd of Washington County.

Thomas Boyd was still ensign in his brother's (Colonel Abraham's) command in 1779 (List of Military Officers 1778-79).

Thomas Boyd was commissioned Lieutenant in 1780 (Maryland Revolutionary Muster Rolls, p. 84).

May 24, 1779. Thomas Boyd, Junior, commissioned second lieutenant in the Upper Militia in Prince George's County, by the Council of Maryland (Maryland Archives, vol. 21, p. 414).

The following from Revolutionary Muster Rolls of Maryland, volume 18 of the Maryland Archives:

Benjamin Boyd, sergeant, May, 1778, and November, 1780 (p. 86).

Benjamin Boyd, private in active service in 1780-81-83 (p. 431).

Thomas Boyd, private in the 5th Regiment (Southern Maryland boys) January 1, 1781 (p. 364).

Thomas Boyd, lieutenant January 1, 1781; also January 1, 1783 (pp. 482, 518).

Andrew Boyd, a sailor under Captain Boyan in the barges fighting in the Revolution (p. 615).

From MS. Revolutionary Militia Muster Rolls for Montgomery County, 1777. Returns of the Militia in Montgomery County by Charles G. Griffith, Esq., Lieutenant of that County, September 12, 1777.

Abraham Boyd, private in Company 8, Middle Battalion.

John Boyd and William Boyd, privates in Company 2 of the 29th, or Lower Battalion.

July 5, 1780. John Boyd, William Boyd and Abraham Boyd, were privates in the 7th Company, Middle Battalion for Montgomery County.

February, 1775. Archibald Boyd was commissioned one of the Commissioners of the Peace in Frederick County (MS. Commission Book at Maryland Historical Society, p. 206).

Frederick, February 21, 1776. The Maryland Convention Commissioned Archibald Boyd second lieutenant in the Frederick County Militia (Maryland Archives, vol. 11, p. 178).

This Boyd also served as secretary for the several Revolutionary Committees in the early part of the struggle (see Maryland Archives and MS. Revolutionary Documents).

Saffells Records of the Revolution. In a list of officers of the Continental Army of the Revolution, who were either killed in service, became supernumerary, or served to the end of the war, and acquired the right to half-pay,

commutation, and bounty land under the preceding Acts of Congress, we find the following of the name of Boyd:

Lieutenant John Boyd of Delaware, Lieutenant Thomas Boyd of Maryland, p. 413.

Lieutenant Thomas Boyd, an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati (p. 487).

(Provincial Court Records, Annapolis. Liber D. D. No. 6, folio 616.)

October 4, 1781. Abraham Boyd and Thomas Boyd of Prince George's County, Gentlemen, give bond to the State of Maryland in the sum of 40,000 pounds of tobacco. The conditions of the bond were that if said Abraham Boyd did not execute the office of inspecting tobacco, to which he was commissioned, in an honest and effective manner the State could collect the value of the bond.

BRANDT

One of the most interesting of our Colonial officers was Captain Randolph Brandt, whose name and deeds are conspicuous in the records of his day.

Lord Baltimore, to whom Captain Randolph Brandt was very close, always signed his letters of instruction or commendation "your loving friend C. Baltimore," a term of endearment reserved for the favored few by this most distinguished and aristocratic of the Proprietaries, descendant of the Lords Arundel of Wardour Castle, and in his own right a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

The following from the Archives of Maryland attest the military importance of Captain Brandt: Assembly Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 7, p. 23: Captain Randolph Brandt and his troops ask instructions of the

Assembly as to the extent of their further ranging to guard against the Indians.

In November, 1678, the Assembly voted "Captain Randall Brandt four thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco" (vol. 7, p. 100).

The following letter from Governor Thomas Notley to Captain Brandt shows the confidence reposed in him by the Governement. Council Proceedings Maryland Archives, volume 15, p. 186, August 20, 1678: Thomas Notley, General Chief Captain and Chief Governor of the Province of Maryland under the Right Honorable Charles Lord and Proprietary of the same, etc., to Captain Randolph Brandt, Captain of a Troope of Horse in Charles County, Greeting." The Governor tells Captain Brandt of the recent murder of three English inhabitants by the Indians and orders him to take twenty men and range the upper branches of the Patuxent River for a week, to go forward toward the Susquehannah Fort, look up the situation generally and to return and report at the end of a week.

That the Indian troubles kept the Colonial Militia in active service for many years, the following from the records bear witness (Ibid. volume 15, p. 281, May 11, 1680): Captain Randolph Brandt ordered to take a squadron of twenty men of his troops and march to the Pascottaway Fort to investigate reports about Indians, and report results the following Monday to his Lordship. Ten days later the Lord Proprietary and Council ordered that the Pascottaway and Mattawoman Indians remove with their wives and children to Nantecoke for some time until trouble between these tribes and more powerful Indians can be arranged.

Captain Randolph Brandt, with the assistance of Mr. John Stone, an Indian interpreter, was ordered to see the business through to a successful conclusion.

Captain Brandt reported that the Indians said they would rather fight out their quarrel with the Susquehannahs, and if too hard pressed would seek asylum among the English, that they had made enemies of the Indians because of their friendship with the English and that the Nantecokes were as much their enemies on this account as the Susquehannahs; that if they removed at all they would rather go to Mattawoman or Chaptico. The Council decided that they should remove to Chaptico (p. 304).

Council Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 15, p. 313, July 6, 1680; Captain Brandt wrote his Lordship about the Indian situation which seems decidedly dangerous to the Welfare of the Pascottaways, and giving detailed information generally. His Lordship (p. 314) replied to Captain Brandt thanking and commending him for his good work, and desiring him to continue on the same line.

On page 330 of volume 7, it is recited that our friendly Indians are in terror of foreign Indians who menace their lives. The Council advised them (all the friendly tribes) to concentrate at Pascottaway Fort, where they would be supplied with ammunition for their defense. Captain Randolph Brandt, accompanied by Major William Boarman, Mr. John Stone and Thomas Barker to communicate the same to the Indians and to report results.

Council Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 15, p. 353, June, 1681: A letter from Captain Brandt to his Lordship relative to the Indian situation shows it to be decidedly unsatisfactory. Captain Brandt stated that

the Sinniquas, whom he found in sight of the Zachaiah Fort, treating with our Indans, refused to go and treat with his Lordship for a settlement of the trouble. That he, Captain Brandt, with his small company, had visited their camp of two hundred warriors and held a council which lasted four hours, but nothing came of it. The Sinniquas were Virginia Indians. Captain Brandt warned them against coming into Maryland unless they came in friendship. The Council ordered Captain Brandt to keep ranging with his troops where he shall think best in order to meet the Sinniquas Indians and endeavor to conclude a lasting peace with them (p. 354).

Volumes 7 and 15 of the Maryland Archives are full of interesting data regarding the Indian trouble.

Captain Brandt wrote two letters to his Lordship, in one of which he complained of the hardship to his men to keep the ranging all the time, thus preventing them from making their crops. He proposed that half of the troops range half a week and the other half alternate. In both letters he shows that the friendly Indians are being outraged by the Sinniquas from Virginia and cannot leave their fort without extrene danger (pp. 374, 375).

Council Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 15, pp. 384, 385, June, 1681; Captain Randolph Brandt was empowered to make a treaty of peace with the Northern Indians, which is also to include a peace for our friendly Indians. His commission empowers him to fight or treat, which ever way the tide of diplomacy may direct. Commissions were also issued to Captain Randolph Brandt for Captain of a troope of horse, George Godfrey his Lieutenant, Robert Middleton, his Cornett, and a blank for his Quartermaster, to be filled up by himself under his Lord-

ship's hand and seal at arms. Later, Charles, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of Maryland and Avalon, Baron of Baltimore, etc., issued "A particular Commission to Captain Brandt" as follows:

"Whereas great Troopes of the Northern Indians have and due daily make inroads and incursions into this our Province to the greate terror and confusion of the Inhabitants thereof, and highly to be suspected upon noe good designe, we having already had some murders lately committed by strange Indians upon several good people of this Province. We do therefore by and with the advice and consent of our Council hereby authorize and empower as also strictly Charge and Command you Captain Randolph Brandt Commander of a troope of horse in our said County (Charles) to range with your troope or such and so many men thereof well mounted and armed as you shall from time to time think necessary for the discovery of the said Indians with whom you are to endeavor by all faire waies and means possible to come to a treaty according to the Instructions from us and our Council this day to you Directed, and in case you or any of your Troope shall be assaulted by any of the said Indians or other enemies, or that they by any waies or means offer to breake peace, by open violence or privately contriving and conspiring to sett upon or betray you or any of you or any English Plantation or people You are to the best of your skill knowledge and endeavor and to the utmost of your might and power, to fall upon, pursue, fight, take, kill, vanquish and destroy all such enemys, or otherwise if you be at any time overpowered, you are to contrive and make what honble retreate possibly you can with your company for such further aid and assistance as

shall be deemed necessary for your Recreuite with regard had to the number and power of your Enemy according to the tenor of your said Instructions; for all of which this shall be your sufficient power.

"Given under our hand and seale at Armes this first day of July in the sixth yeare of our Dominion &c Annoq Domini 1681."

Which foregoing Instructions and Commission were enclosed in the following letter to Captain Brandt, viz.: "Captain Brandt:

"Yours of yesterdays Date I rec'd: and have communicated to our Council the contents thereof, as touching your Desire to entertain Peter Achillis it is approved off and he may at any time be joined with any other Indian Interpreter as you shall see occasion, for the rest of your letter the Commissions and Instructions inclosed will fully answer, your Constant care in advising of all occurrences I commend and Desire you to continue the same to

"Your Lo. ffriend,

"C. BALTIMORE."

"St. Maries July pmo 1681.

Council Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 17.

On pages 12, 13, 15, 27 and 28, Captain Brandt is still in the field wrestling with the Indian problem, He did great work in the way of compelling the warlike northern Indians to refrain from exterminating our peaceful tribes in southern Maryland. So constantly were his troopers in the saddle and away from home in the public service, that they could not make crops to feed their families. Most of them got into debt and had to be protected from arrest by the government.

In view of the question raised regarding the appointment of military captains on the Committee for the Advancement of trade, the following is conclusive evidence that the term captain, as used in this connection, had nothing to do with the command of a vessel. Council Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 17, folio 359: "Captain Randolph Brandt precept to perfect the Townes in Charles County By the Council. . .

that the several Townes appointed for Ports and places of trade within Charles County, have not been thoroughly laid out and plotted as is required in the act of Assembly for Advancement of Trade, and the additional act to the same, by reason Captain Randolph Brandt, late Deputy Surveyor of the said county was suspended before he could finish the same, much to the hindrance and prejudice of the Inhabitants of the aforesaid county who were willing to build and promote soe good a worke for the advancement of trade in the county aforesaid.

"Ordered therefore that the said Captain Randolph Brandt doe forthwith lay out plott and finish the surveying of the small Townes, ports and places of trade appointed by the aforesaid two acts of Assembly to be parts and places of trade in Charles County aforesaid, according to the directions and dimensions in the said Acts sett forth, and that he returne his proceedings therein to his Lsts Council at the City of St. Maries with all convenient speed, and for soe doeing this shall be his warrant.

"Dated at the Council Chamber at the City of St. Maries the 5th day of March in the tenth yeare of the Dominion of the Rt honble Charles, &c., Annoq Domi: 1684. Signed p order,

j Cullen, Clk assistant Consil."

"To Captain Randolph Brandt In Charles County These."

Throughout the trouble created by Josias Fendall, Captain Brandt stood the loyal friend and soldier of his Lordship. He was active in helping to quell the rebellion, and in ferreting out the guilty parties in the movement. The leaders of this rebellion threatened Captain Brandt with dire consequences if he should fail to join them, and offered him their leadership. But he remained bravely steadfast to the Proprietary.

His course of diplomacy and devotion to duty characterize Captain Randolph Brandt's career in Maryland, and mark him as one of her noblest founders of Colonial Maryland families.

BRASSEUR-BRASHEARS

Among the Protestant citizens of France who were naturalized in the Province of Maryland, none is more interesting than Benjamin Brashears, whose name is spelled so many different ways in the records of Maryland, that only thorough research has made it possible to trace his descendants for generations.

The following is recorded in Maryland Archives, volume 3, p. 465: "Denization of B. Brasseuir. Cæcilius absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Prouince of Maryland & Aualon Lord Barron of Baltemore, &c. To all persons to

whome these presents shall come Greetings In our Lord God Euerlasting Wheras Benojs Brasseuir late of Virginia and Subject of the Crowne of france having transported himeselfe and wife and Children into this Prouince here to inhabite hath besought us to grant hime the said Benojs Brasseuir leaue here to inhabite and as a free Dennizen freedome land to hime and his heires to purchase Knowe yee that wee willing to give due encouragement to the Subjects of that Crowne Doe hereby De Clare them the said Benojs Brasseuir his wife and Children as well as those already borne as those hereafter to bee borne to bee free Dennizens of this our Prouince of Maryland And doe further for us our heires & Successors straightly Enjoyne Constitute ordeine and Command that the said Benojs Brasseuir be in all things held treated reputed and esteemed as one of the faythful people of us our heires & Successors borne within this our Prouince of Maryland And likewise any lands Tenements Reuvenues Seruices and other heriditamts whatsoeuer whithin our said Prouince of Maryland may inhirite or otherwise purchase receive take have hold buy and possess and them may occupy and enjoy Giue Sell and bequeath as likewise all libertyes franchises priuledges of this our Prouince of maryland freely quietly and peaceably haue and possess occupie and enjoy as our faythful people borne or to bee borne within our said Prouince of maryland without the lett molestations unexacon trouble or Gruiuance of us or heires and Successors any Custome to the Contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. Given under the great Seale of our said Prouince of Maryland this fourth day of Decembr in the One and thirtyth yeare of Our Dominion ouer the said Prouince Annoq Domini One thowsand

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Six hundred Sixty two Well-Charles Caluert E. . Our Jof maryland.

(**...**':

Benjamin Brasseur was
vert County in the year 1661
ings, Archives, volume 3, p. 42
his widow, Mary Brasseur, of
recorded her will as a pre-mupt
Starling, her second husband, a
children of her decreased husband, a
children of her decreased husband, a
(Testamentary Proceedings Volume 1777)
1, 187), viz: Resert, Paulanton,
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is in correct on with the second seur's what as the letters of Samp on Warring on behalf some of Report Brasseur, Srubad been granted to Tovey, i January 13, 1605, Sampson Warring on Benjamin Preservy we conne of Benjamin Preservy we caused (Testaments yet folio a Armapolis).

Through the efforts of the sec

COLONIAL HEIRLOOMS OF THE HISTORIC KEY AND STEELE FAMILIES

Owned by Mrs. Jesse Habersham, Annapolis. Especially photographed for the Author's collection, through the courtesy of Mrs. Habersham Six hundred Sixty two Wittnes our deare Sonn and heire Charles Caluert Esqr Our Leiuetennt of Our Said Prouince of maryland.

(Signed) "CHARLES CALUERT."

Benjamin Brasseur was commissioned Justice for Calvert County in the year 1661 (Maryland Council Proceedings, Archives, volume 3, p. 424). He died intestate, but his widow, Mary Brasseur, of the Clifts, Calvert County, recorded her will as a pre-nuptial contract with Thomas Starling, her second husband, in which she names the children of her deceased husband, Benjamin Brasseur (Testamentary Proceedings, volume 1, folio 126, and Wills 1, 187), viz: Robert, Benjamin, John, Mary, Susanna, Martha and Elizabeth.

Benjamin Brasseur had a brother, Robert Brasseur, whose will is recorded in Liber 1, folio 240, Annapolis Wills. In this he devises his estate to Marke Clare and others.

One of the interesting corrections in the Colonial records is in connection with the settlement of this Robert Brasseur's estate, as the letters of administration showed that "Sampson Warring on behalf of Robert Brasseur, Jr., sonne of Robert Brasseur, Sr.," claimed the right which had been granted to Tovey, Frost and Smith, but on January 15, 1665, Sampson Warring had the administration amended and Robert Brasseur, Jr., recorded properly as "sonne of Benjamin Brasseur, brother of Robert Brasseur, deceased (Testamentary Proceedings, Division F, folio 40, Annapolis).

Through the efforts of the author, Benjamin Brasseur

has been recognized by the Huguenot Society of America as an eligible claim to membership by his descendants.

The Brashears dropped the French spelling of the name in the fourth generation in Maryland. The family was distinguished, and socially prominent and intermarried with other families of importance.

BROWNE FAMILIES OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Several Branches Clearly Established

Because of the confusion which has for a long time existed regarding the various Browne families having their several beginnings in Anne Arundel County, the author has decided to present the proofs establishing the descent of Captain Samuel Brown and Lieutenant John Riggs Brown from Thomas Browne, who came to Maryland in the year 1651, and not from Abel Browne, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, nor from Samuel Browne, Naval Officer, as claimed by others.

It will be seen from the following records that the two families of Thomas Browne and Abel Browne, are quite distinct and separate, as the descent of their lands clearly proves.

As will be shown in regular order, the official records specify the Benjamin of the Woodstock Brown family as "son of Joshua," and the descent of his lands has established beyond question the correctness of the lines of ancestry as herein set forth.

John Browne and John Clarke patented their earliest tracts together, the record of this being in Liber 2, folio 278, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland. In this Cæcilius, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of Maryland, on January

27, 1650, granted to John Browne and John Clarke a tract of six hundred and sixty acres of land called Brownton. The survey for this land was made October 28, 1652, and is so recorded in Lord Baltimore's Rent Roll, No. 1, for Anne Arundel County, folio 21.

On page 96 of the same Rent Roll we find that one hundred acres of land called Brownston were surveyed for Thomas Browne on October 20, 1659. But in Liber No. 4, folios 266, 452, Land Office, there is a grant of patent in which Thomas Browne is stated to have come in the year 1651, and fulfilled the conditions regarding the bringing in of settlers, his grant of one hundred and fifty acres proving that he had brought two others in with him. The land warranted was surveyed and patented to him by the name of Brownley on February 28, 1659. Others patented by Thomas Browne descended in the family, making the identification of the ancestral line very clear, which would otherwise have been a most difficult matter in view of the several Browne families in the county at the same time.

The records are as silent regarding the death of Thomas Browne as they are barren of information that would lend interest to his life, and it is to a deed from his son and heir that we have proof of the line of succession. According to this it is shown that he left to succeed him and to perpetuate his name, Thomas Browne, the second, who made the following acknowledgment on March 9, 1674: Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber I H, No. 1, folio 216: "Know all men by these presents that I, Thomas Browne, of the River and the County of Anne Arundell, Inhabitant, son and heir unto Thomas Browne, of the river and county aforesaid, deceased, have remised, released and

forever quit-claimed by these presents, etc., for me, my heirs, etc., unto my father-in-law, William Hopkins, his heirs and assigns all manner of Lienes, Demands or claims from or to my part or parcell of my father's estate, both real and personal and Doe acknowledge myself to be fully satisfied with a valuable consideration in the same. Doe acquit and discharge the said Hopkins, his heirs," etc.

(Signed) "THOMAS BROWNE."

From this deed we learn not only that Thomas Browne the second was the son of the Virginia settler of the same name, but the fact that William Hopkins married the widow of Thomas Browne the first, and thus became the "father-in-law" in the seventeenth century term, but really the step-father of Thomas Browne the second, as the will of William Hopkins proves (see Colonial Wills, Liber 11, folio 212, 1702, in which William Hopkins of Anne Arundel County calls "my wife's oldest son Thomas Browne," etc.).

John Browne, the brother of Thomas Browne, first, one of the prominent figures in the battle of the Severn, made his nephew Thomas Browne heir to his lands. Annapolis Wills, Land Office, Liber 1, folio 320: John Browne, of Anne Arundel County, will dated March 30, 1668, no date of probate; testator devised: "To my wife Mary Browne my plantation and all my cattle and all that is called mine within doors and without doors, for long as she remains a widow. Should my wife marry, then the estate shall be delivered into the hands of William Hopkins, the said Hopkins to look after the same for the use of my daughter's son, Wm. Greene, only my wife to have her thirds and the remainder to be delivered to

William Greene when he becomes to the age of twentyone years. Reversion to my brother's children female of all personalty, and the land to my cousin (nephew), Thomas Browne."

It is interesting to read between the lines of the ancient land records the story of friendship and affection existing between William Hopkins and his wife's son, Thomas Browne. The significant name which reflected his character was given to the first patent of land granted to Thomas Browne, second. This was Browne's Peace, surveyed for him on June 22, 1676, and recorded in Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Anne Arundel County, No. 1, folio 111.

Friendship, a tract of 100 acres, was surveyed for Thomas Browne and William Hopkins, jointly, on May 24, 1681 (Anne Arundel County Rent Rolls, Liber No. 1, folio 111).

Other grants patented to Thomas Browne were:

Increase, 100 acres, surveyed for Matthew Howard in the year 1669, possessed by Thomas Browne (Anne Arundel County Rent Rolls, folio 56).

Browne's Folly, 270 acres, surveyed July 9, 1679, for Thomas Browne (Ibid., folio 82).

Browne's Chance, 98 acres, surveyed on March 29, 1687, for Thomas Browne, on the south side of the Severn River (Ibid., folio 64).

Addition, 400 acres, surveyed September 16, 1707, for Thomas Browne, "at head branches of the Patuxent west side of ye north branch of said river" (Baltimore County Rent Rolls, folio 250).

Browne's Adventure, 1000 acres, surveyed October 10,

1694, for Thomas Browne on the north side of the Patapsco (Ibid., folio 187).

Diamond, 200 acres, surveyed September 28, 1681, for Thomas Browne (Anne Arundel County Rent Rolls, folio 84).

Browne's Forest, 387 acres, surveyed 1695, for Thomas Browne, north branch of the Patuxent (Ibid., folio 82).

Browne's Increase, 250 acres, surveyed June 14, 1669, for William Hopkins (Anne Arundel County Rent Rolls, No. 6, folio 50).

Ranter's Ridge, 415 acres, surveyed May 7, 1703, for Thomas Browne, on the main falls of the Patapsco (Baltimore County Rent Rolls, folio 221).

Clink, 100 acres, surveyed August 27, 1659, for William Galloway. Possessed by Thomas Browne (Anne Arundel County Rent Rolls, folio 47).

Thomas Browne, second, was in 1692 appointed by the council of Sir Lionel Copley, first Royal Governor of Maryland, as Ranger in Anne Arundel County "from Mr. Snowden's Plantation down the rest of the county" (Maryland Archives, volume 3, folio 339).

That he continued in his Majesty's King William III Colonial service is shown in the Maryland Archives, volume 20, folio 541, where Thomas Browne signed, as one of the military officers of Anne Arundel County, a letter to King William, dated May 10, 1696, congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

Thomas Browne lived at his plantation on the Severn. Here he died in the year 1715. His will, dated March 22, 1714–15, and proved June 4, 1715, is recorded in Liber W B, No. 6, folio 54, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.

In it he calls himself Thomas Browne, Sr., of Anne Arundel County.

Thomas Browne, the eldest son and heir, inherited over 1000 acres of land from his father.

To son John Browne he left the home plantation Clink. To son Valentine Browne he gave the Patuxent plantation, Browne's Forest.

To son Joshua Browne the lower part of Ranter's Ridge, 400 acres.

The lands which were inherited by Thomas Browne, the son and heir of Thomas Browne, who died in 1715, included those granted the first Thomas Browne and also those patented by his son. The following deed is given to establish this point. Provincial Court Records, Annapolis, Maryland, Liber T P, No. 4, folio 339, October 4, 1715: Thomas Browne, of Anne Arundel County, planter, son and heir-at-law to Thomas Browne, late of the said county, deceased, of the one part, and John Browne, brother to the said Thomas Browne, party to the second part. Thomas Browne conveys to his brother, John Browne, several tracts or parcels of land, viz: Addition, lying in Baltimore County, on the head branches of the Patuxent River, containing 400 acres; also land called Browne's Increase, on the south side of Anne Arundel River, containing 250 acres; also land called Browne's Forest, in Anne Arundel County, on the west side of the north branch of the Patuxent River, and 387 acres called Browne's Chance, and Captain Dorsey's Friend, lying in Baltimore County, on the west side of Middle River, containing 574 acres; also land in Anne Arundel County near the Bay, containing 100 acres; also Increase, containing 150 acres; also Browne's Folly, in Anne Arundel County, containing 270 acres; also Browne's Peace, in Anne Arundel County, containing 52 acres, in all 2283 acres.

Liber T P, No. 4, folio 389, Provincial Court Records, Land Office, Annapolis: John Browne mortgaged all the above named lands to Amos Garrett, merchant of Annapolis, August 8, 1716.

Joshua Browne, the youngest son of Thomas Browne, the Ranger and military officer of Anne Arundel County, the principal in the following deed, is of vital interest in this memoir: Baltimore County Land Records, Liber TR, No. RA, folio 479: "November 19, 1718. Joshua Browne, of Baltimore County, planter, of the one part, and Amos Garrett, of the City of Annapolis, merchant of the other part.

"Whereas, Thomas Brown by his last will and testament bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1715, amongst other bequests to his other sons did give and bequeath unto the aforesaid Joshua Brown, his third surviving son, the lower part and half of a tract of land called Ranter's Ridge, which will is lodged in the Prerogative Court, and proved by a certain indenture made the 17th day of February, 1713, between Thomas Brown, father of the said Joshua Brown, of Anne Arundell County, planter, of the one part, and the aforesaid Amos Garrett, remaining upon record in the Provincial Land Records, Liber T P, No. 1, folio 205, for the consideration therein mentioned did give grant bargain and sell to the said Amos Garrett, the aforesaid lower part or half of a tract called Ranter's Ridge, with other lying in Baltimore County and this county as therein specified under certain conditions, provisions, etc., which were unsatisfied in the whole or part

by Thomas Brown, or the heir-at-law, Thomas Brown, who by a deed the 4th day of October, 1715, acknowledged and recorded in the Provincial Land Records of Maryland, Liber T P, folio 339, for the consideration therein mentioned did therein alienate and make over and sell to his next brother, John Brown, all his right, title, etc., in the estate of his father, Thomas Brown, deceased, and the said John Brown, second son, having bought his said Elder brother and heir-at-law's rights as aforesaid by a certain deed made the 8th of August, 1716, between the said John Brown, of Anne Arundel County, planter, and the aforesaid Amos Garrett, recorded in the Provincial Court Records, Liber T P, folio 389, therein selling to Garrett all the tracts mentioned by Thomas Brown, deceased, in his deed to the said Garrett. Now this indenture further witnesseth that the said Joshua Brown in consideration that in case the several tracts of land made over were duly valued so as the whole might bear the sum due to Amos Garrett the proportion thereof that the moiety of Ranter's Ridge, bequeathed to him should pay therefor, the said Joshua Brown for and in consideration of besides or over and above the just sum of fifteen pounds current money to the aforesaid Joshua Brown in hand paid by Amos Garrett, the said Joshua Brown quitclaimed all his interests in the land given him in his father, Thomas Brown's will of the lower part or half 207 acres) of land called Ranter's Ridge. This was a mortgage, cancelled later.

Joshua Brown acquired 100 acres of Good Fellowship, granted to Christopher Randall in the year 1719. His name is entered in the Debt Books of Anne Arundel County from 1750 to 1754 as paying the Lord Baltimore

quit-rent on 100 acres of Good Fellowship, 100 acres of Ranter's Ridge, 100 acres of Whole Gammon, and 40 acres of Browne's Addition, but that he owned Good Fellowship much earlier than is indicated the following record shows, regarding a boundary question many years later, Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber N H, No. 4, folio 361, July 18, 1789; A. A. Co. Sct. "The following deposition: In the year 1741 I run that part of Good Fellowship belonging to Mr. Joshua Brown, Senior, and at the end of the eight perch course of that land I ended at a Spanish Oak. I saw Mr. Joshua Brown mark the oak," etc. (Signed) "Robert Davis, Sr."

The final "e" was dropped in the spelling of the Browne name in the records relating to Joshua Browne, as record clerks are responsible for many changes in spelling. From this time on, however, the name appears without the original ending. We learn the name of Joshua Brown's sons in the Debt Books of Lord Baltimore, where, after 1750, they appear as paying the quit-rent on the lands which were the property of Joshua Brown, and it is to this fact that the positive identification of Benjamin Brown, the owner of Good Fellowship, could be made.

Joshua Brown and Roger Randall sold 100 acres of Good Fellowship to Benjamin Brown in the year 1751, as the following proves: Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber R B, No. 3, p. 391, July 17, 1751: "Joshua Brown, Sr., of Anne Arundell County, planter, and Benjamin Brown, of Anne Arundell County, planter of the other part, witnesseth that the said Joshua Brown, Sr., and Roger Randall for and in consideration of 10 pounds sterling, paid them by Benjamin Brown, sell unto said Ben-

jamin Brown all that part or parcel of land called Good Fellowship, lying on the South side of the main falls of the Patapsco River in County of Anne Arundell, etc.

(Signed)

JOSHUA BROWN, SR., ROGER RANDALL."

On May 4, 1751, Joshua Brown, Sr., had sold to another of his sons, Joshua, Jr., for ten pounds sterling the tract known as Whole Gammon, as recorded in the same liber, page 374.

Joshua Brown, Jr., died in 1753 (see Annapolis Wills Liber D D, No. 7. p. 444). Will dated March 12, 1753, proved March 22, 1753. In this he devises "To Sister Anne Brown land called John's Loss, and Dorsey's Gain," etc. "To Sister Hannah Brown two negroes." To my Cousin Ruth Randall, daughter of Aquilla Randall and Margaret his wife, a negro boy." "To Margaret Barnes a negro man." "Sister Anne Brown executrix."

In Administration Accounts, Liber 39, p. 48, Land Office, Annapolis, March 1, 1756, we find the account of Ann Brown, executrix of Joshua Brown, deceased, in which she makes the following payments: "One negro girl left by the deceased to his sister Johannah, paid to Charles Hipsley; legacy left to Ruth Randall and delivered to her father, Aquilla Randall; legacy left to Margaret Barnes," etc.

In Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls of Anne Arundel County we find that Benjamin Brown, to whom Joshua Brown sold 100 acres of Good Fellowship, was his son, as in the entries of the rent paid to Lord Baltimore the fact is stated that "Benjamin Brown is son of Joshua" (Anne Arundel County Debt Book, 1754, p. 76).

Joshua Brown, Sr., outlived his son Benjamin, and in his will mentions but one son, John, but his bequest to his daughter Johannah Hipsley has, in connection with the land bequeathed, proven his identity as the father of Joshua Brown, Jr., and of "Benjamin Brown of Good Fellowship (Wills No. 39, p. 819, proved June 9, 1774, Annapolis, Maryland)

Although Benjamin Brown received Good Fellowship from his father and Roger Randall in the year 1751 it is evident that his father paid the quit-rent on it until 1754, in which year it is entered under Benjamin's own name, as per the following certified copy from the Lord Baltimore's Debt Book:

[Copies]

Debt Books for Anne Arundel County

| | • | •••• | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|------|-----|---------------|---|----|
| | To pt Whole Gammon | 75 | 3 | | 3 | |
| | Mrs. Anne Brown | | D | r. | | |
| Folio | 8 | | | | | |
| | Browns Addition . | 40 | 1 | 71/2 | ð | 71 |
| | 9 | | | 71 | • | 71 |
| AIUX | To Ranters Ridge | 100 | 4 | •• | | |
| | Mr. Joshua Brown | | D | r | | |
| Folio | 8 | | | | | |
| | To pt Whole Gammon | 75 | 3 | | 3 | |
| | Mr. Joshua Brown Jun'r | | D | T. | _ | |
| Folio | | | _ | | | |
| | | | | -, | | -3 |
| | Browns Addition | 40 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 24 |
| | pt Good Fellowship | 100 | 4 | | | |
| | To Ranters Ridge | 100 | 4 | | | |
| 1753 | Mr. Joshua Brown | | Dr. | | | |
| Folio | 8 | | | | | |

| Folio | 76 Mr. Benj'n Brown (son of Joshua) To pt Good Fellowship | 100 |) | D 4 | r. | | 4 | |
|-------|---|-----|--------------|--------|----|---|---|---|
| Folio | 2 | | | | | • | | |
| 1757 | Benjamin Brown (son of Joshua) | | I | r. | | | | |
| | To pt Good Fellowship | 100 |) | | 4 | | 4 | 0 |
| Folio | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | Joshua Brown | | | D | r. | | | |
| | To Ranters Ridge | 100 | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | To Browns Addition | 40 | 0 | 1 | 71 | | 5 | 7 |
| Folio | 2 | | . | | | | | |
| 1760 | Benjamin Brown (son of Joshua) | Dr. | | | | | | |
| | To part of Good Fellowship | 100 | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| | To part of Oldmans Folly | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 |

"Land Office of Maryland, Sct:

"I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true Copy of the Entries as made in the Debt Books for Anne Arundel County, said Books are on file in this office.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the Land Office of Maryland, this sixth day of July, Nineteen hundred and ten.

[Seal] Thomas A. Smith, Commissioner of the Land Office."

From this point on the line is clear enough, as the wills and descent of lands leave no question.

The will of Benjamin Brown, of Anne Arundel County, dated June 9, 1768, was probated July 12, 1768. It is recorded in Liber W D, No. 1, folio 476, Annapolis Wills, Land Office, and devises as follows: "To my wife, Susannah Brown, all my lands during her widowhood and after

her decease to my son, Samuel Brown. To my son, Benjamin Brown, full share of all the crops this ensuing year. To my two daughters, Rachel Todd and Ruth Todd, twenty shillings each. I give to my children as follows: Joshua, Vachel, Susannah, Richard, Charles, Ephraim, Rebecca and Benjamin Brown all my personal estate equally divided among them. Wife, Susannah, and son, Samuel Brown, executors. Witnesses: Nathan Dorsey, Aquilla Randall, and John Frost."

Annapolis Records, Land Office, Balance Book No. 5, folio 358, April 18, 1770. Susannah Brown and Samuel Brown, executors of Benjamin Brown, of Anne Arundel County, late deceased. Personally amounted to £242, distributed, according to law and the will, to the widow of the deceased and the following children: to sons Benjamin Brown, Ephraim Brown, Joshua Brown, Vachel Brown, Richard Brown, Charles Brown, to daughters Rachel Todd, Ruth Todd, Susannah Brown, Rebecca Brown.

Lord Baltimore's Debt Book for Anne Arundel County, 1769, p. 2, and for succeeding years, the fact that "Susannah Brown, widow of Benjamin Brown," is entered as paying quit-rent shows that the will of the deceased is being strictly carried out.

The record proves that the widow is paying on land formerly credited to her husband, viz: Good Fellowship, 100 acres.

Susannah Brown died February 5, 1804, in the seventyeighth year of her age, according to the old Bible owned by her eldest son, Samuel Brown.

Captain Samuel Brown, eldest son of Benjamin Brown and Susannah his wife, according to his own family Bible,

which has descended to his great-grandson, was born July 9, 1747, and married Achsah Riggs on March 30, 1773.

He served his country as an officer in the Revolutionary army, his first commission as second lieutenant in Captain Charles Hammond's Company of the Elk Ridge Battalion of Militia in Anne Arundel County, being recorded in the Journal of Correspondence, Maryland Archives, volume 16, folio 525. The Commission was issued March 2, 1778.

The children of Samuel Brown and his wife, Achsah Riggs, are recorded in the family Bible which has descended from his eldest son. They are: Elisha Brown, born 16 October, 1774, died 19 January, 1832, married 1 January, 1805, Ann Ray; John Riggs Brown, born 27 October, 1775, died 3 October, 1814, married 14 December, 1797, Sarah Gassaway; Mary Brown, born 6 April, 1777; Susanna Brown, born 17 July, 1781, died 6 February, 1804; Samuel Brown, born 12 April, 1783, died 4 January, 1847; Vachel Brown, born 26 October, 1784, died 9 January, 1834, married 25 October, 1821, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Berry; Joseph Brown, born 25 February, 1786; Achsah Brown, born 13 October, 1787, died September, 1817, married 28 October, 1806, Thomas Beale Dorsey (b. 1761, d. 1828).

John Riggs Brown, the second son of the Revolutionary patriot, Captain Samuel Brown, was an officer in the war of 1812–14, during which occurred the attack on Fort McHenry, the inspiring incident that gave birth to our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," September 14, 1814. The following orders give his rank as lieutenant in Major Charles Sterrett Ridgely's Third Regiment of the Cavalry Division of Maryland Militia, taken from headquarters:

"General Orders.

"Annapolis, July 5th, 1814.

"Sir:-

"The enemy yet remaining in the Patuxent, and having evinced a disposition to carry on a predatory war, it may be necessary to increase our forces on the waters of the Chesapeake. You will, therefore, order your Squadron of Cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice ready for service.

I am sir,

(Signed)

LEV. WINDER.

To Major Charles Sterrett Ridgely."

"Squadron Orders,

Capt. S. Hammond,

"Sir:--

"In obedience to the above order from his Excellency The Commander in Chief you are ordered to hold the Troop under your command in readiness to take the field in every respect prepared for service. You will charge your commissioned and non-commissioned officers to give me notice to be ready to march at a moment's warning.

"A return of the strength of your troop fit for duty is forthwith required.

(Signed)

CHARLES STERRETT RIDGELY, Major 3rd. Reg. Cav. Div."

M.M.

"Oakland, July 5th, 1814.

"In the absence of Captain Hammond, Lieutenant Brown is charged with the execution of the above order.

(Signed) CHARLES STERRETT RIDGELY,

Major 3rd. Reg. Cav. Div.

M.M."

"Lieutenant John R. Brown and Cornet Anthony Smith are ordered to notify, or caused to be notified, by non-commissioned officers, all the members in upper part of the district of the aforegoing orders and make an immediate return to me of all you notify or cause to be notified so that I may be able to comply with the Squadron orders. It will be necessary to give a copy of the aforegoing orders to any non-commissioned officer you may charge with the execution of these orders—so they may have an opportunity of reading them to the members. I would have sent on orders, or copies, but you living so near, thought this would answer every purpose.

SAMUEL BROWN, JR., Lieut."

"P. S. Order the non-commissioned officers to make a return to you of all members they notify. You can send them on with those you may notify.

JAMES RIGGS."

By order of the Major—likewise must be notified.

Lieutenant John R. Brown and Cornet Anthony Smith. "Politeness of Mr. S. Brown."

The marriage of John Riggs Brown and Sarah Gassaway is recorded in Maryland Marriages, page 128, as having occurred on December 14, 1797. Sarah Gassaway was the daughter of Lieutenant Brice John Gassaway of the Revolutionary army, for details of which see the Gassaway sketch.

Lieutenant John Riggs Brown died three weeks after the battle of North Point, probably of injuries received in the service. His youngest son and namesake was of posthumous birth. Following are his children: Louisa Warfield Brown, born 10 March, 1799, died 23 July, 1868, married 9 March, 1819, Caleb Davis; Mary Ann Brown, born 18 October, 1800, married Anthony Smith; Henry C. Brown, born 31 March, 1803, married Anne Frost; Eliza Brown, born 4 April, 1805, married William Frost; Achsah R. Brown, born 8 February, 1807, married Samuel Ridgely; Elizabeth A. Brown, born 29 October, 1808, married Peter Gorman; Samuel Brown, born 18 October, 1810; Kitty A. Brown, born 30 June, 1812, married 1st, Faithful, 2d, Henry Hood; John Riggs Brown, born 20 May, 1815, married Mary Forrest.

Louisa Warfield Brown, the eldest child of John Riggs Brown and Sarah Gassaway, his wife, was, according to the family Bible, born March 10, 1799. She was born at Good Fellowship, which had descended to her father. Her marriage to Caleb Davis is recorded in the family Bible, and also in the Baltimore County Marriage Licenses, as taking place on March 9, 1819, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Mr. Linthicum.

Mr. Vachel Jeremiah Brown is the eldest living representative of the name of this prominent Browne family in Maryland, the same from which Honorable Henry Gassaway Davis, the late Senator Arthur P. Gorman, and others of note descend maternally.

So far as any records show, this English Browne family was not related to that of Abel Browne, or to Samuel Browne, nephew of Abel Browne.

ABELL BROWNE

Abell Browne, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County during the exciting period at the close of the Protestant Revolution and the early years of the Royal Government

THOMAS STONE, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

After Peale Portrait in the State House, Annapolis, Maryland.

From the Author's Collection

| Sec. 12. June 1 | 1 | 10. die 1/25 inch 1868 and Alleria, Islands and Carlot Amy Ann Brown See that days down the strong Smith, Here's the front I to A Many married Anne Prist Sazar St. Jon, Lovie, A. Apra, a St. Special Waltiam Ress. Andrew Color of the State of the Sandra Market Sandra Free Prince of the Prince of the Williams Control of October 1808 mark readed to the second of and Brown Lorn 18 October, 1-10, May at L. John Blogs Brown, born 20 May and the second of the second of

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in Maryland, found it impossible to make collections of the levies for county expenses, and petitioned the Council for an extension of his term of office, that he might recoup himself, having used his personal means to meet public expenses (Maryland Archives, volume 13, p. 226).

The Council, however, desired his services as one of the Justices of Anne Arundel County, and making provision that his successor should refund to Abell Browne the monies he had advanced for the public service, appointed him to the important office of Justice (Ibid., volume 7, p. 324; Ibid., volume 20, p. 107).

Sir Francis Nicholson, the Royal Governor under King William III and Queen Mary of England, renewed the Commission through his Council in the year 1694, the same in which he removed the Capitol from the little "Citie of St. Mary's," to Providence, on the Severn River, now Annapolis.

Abell Browne's name appears in Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls of Baltimore County, page 234, in the year 1684, when, on July 15, it is recorded that Abell's lot, a tract of 300 acres, was surveyed for him on the west side of Bynum's Branch.

That he acquired other estates is shown by the bequests in his will. The exact date of Abell Browne's arrival in the Province is not on record, but a reference to him in the will of the Rev. Ambrose Sanderson two years prior to the first survey herein given, is evidence of his presence here earlier.

In his will Ambrose Sanderson calls Abell Browne his brother-in-law. The fact that Abell Browne was buried on February 25, 1701-2, is recorded in All Hallows Parish Register. His will, dated in the year 1698 (no month

given), bequeathes to only son Robert, ex. and sole legatee of estate, real and personal, including 150 acres, Harwood on Road R. and Abell's Lot Manor, Bush River, Baltimore County. In event of death of said son under age or without issue, estate to pass to Samuel and James, sons of brother James of the Island of Bermuda. Witnesses: William Cother, Robert Ward, James Parnell.

Robert Browne, the only son of Justice and High Sheriff Abell Browne, of Anne Arundel County, was a minor at the date of his father's will, which was executed in the year 1698, but he had evidently attained his majority prior to his father's death, as Robert Browne's marriage is recorded as occurring several months earlier than the probate of Abell Browne's will, which was on September 7, 1702 (Wills, T. B., folio 215, Annapolis, Maryland).

The marriage of Robert Browne is to be found in All Hallows' Parish Register, page 58, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland, and is entered as follows: "June 18, 1702, were married Robert Brown and Katherine Parnell by lycence, widd. James Parnell." In the same Register, page 57, the maiden name of Katherine is disclosed in the record of her marriage to her first husband: "Ther 1, 1701, were married James Parnell and Katherine Cheney by Banns published." It is therefore clearly proven that Robert Browne's wife was Katherine Cheney, and further research establishes the fact that "Katherine Cheney, the daughter of Richard Cheney and Elliner his wife, was born 12 March, 1679, in the Parish of All Hallows," South River (see All Hallows' Register, p. 5).

The young widow, Katherine Cheney Parnell, had two young daughters at the time of her marriage to Robert Browne, and as did many other Colonial dames, married

her second husband before the first year of mourning was over. Indeed seven months of sorrow were sufficient to assuage the grief of this charming widow, as the records prove, James Parnell's will having been probated on November 27, 1701.

The births and baptisms of the children of Robert Browne and his wife, Katherine Cheney, are recorded as follows in All Hallows' Parish Register:

Page 67.—"Abel son of Robert Browne and Katherine his wife was born June 20th, 1704."

Page 68.—"Robert son of above, b. May 4th, 1707."

Page 81.—"Priscilla, daughter of above bap. June 2, 1709."

Page 87.—"Comfort, daughter of Robert and Katherine Browne B. July 3, 1710."

Page 87.—"Hester, daughter of Robert and Katherine born April 21, 1712."

Page 275.—"Robert, son of Robert and Catherine his wife was baptized December 18, 1716."

The subdivision of parishes, and the changing of county lines, account for the entries of the following children of Robert Browne and Katherine his wife in the Register of Queen Caroline, Anne Arundel, now Howard County:

"Benjamin, son of Robert and Katherine Brown, his wife, was born February 12, 1722."

"Sarah, daughter of above was born April 9, 1725."

"William, son of the above was born July 5, 1727."

"Rebecca, daughter of the above was born September 3, 1729."

"James, son of the above, was born March 2, 1731."

"Samuel, son of the above was born July 1, 1737."

The public records throw little light on the career of

Robert Browne, who evidently preferred the life of a country gentleman on his broad acres, to the official life in which his father had served with such prominence and ability.

Robert Browne sold the tract known as Abell's Lot, originally patented to his father, as the transfer appears as follows:

Baltimore County Land Records, Liber T R, No. A, folio 365, Deed, November 24, 1715: "Robert Brown, of Anne Arundel County Gent., of the one part, and Wm. Bond and John Bond, both of Baltimore County of the other part."

Browne sells to the Bonds for 8000 pounds of tobacco all that parcel and tract of land, called Abell's Lot, lying in Baltimore County, on the head of Bush River, 300 acres. Witnesses: Robert Smith, Samuel Smith. Catherine Browne, wife of Robert Browne, acknowledged the conveyance according to law.

The deed for Abell's Lot from Robert Browne and Catherine his wife establishes that this Robert Browne was the son of Abel Browne, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

Again in Liber I B, No. 2 (1712–1718), p. 211, Anne Arundel County Deeds, on April 2, 1715, we find Robert Browne, of Anne Arundel County, sold to John Budd, of Philadelphia, the land called Harwood, containing 250 acres.

As the births of their children show, Robert Browne and Catherine his wife were living long after Robert Browne "of Wrighton," was dead, as will be shown later.

Robert Browne, son of Abel, died in the year 1769, as the following attests: Annapolis Wills, Liber W D, No. 2, p. 6, Robert Browne of Anne Arundel County, will dated June 30, 1765; proved March 2, 1769, "Being well stricken in years," etc., names children: Abel Browne, Benjamin, William, James; daughters, Priscilla Crafts, Comfort Lanham, Rebecca Harrison; grandson Frederick Browne, to whom he left plantation Rocky Ridge, and Browne's Enlargement, Elijah Brown, son of William, also a grandson.

There are many descendants of Abell Browne in Western Maryland, and among them not a few of the most representative people.

ROBERT BROWNE "OF WRIGHTON"

Contemporary with Robert Browne, son of Abel, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, was Robert Brown "of Wrighton," Anne Arundel County, who according to St. James' Parish Register, Anne Arundel County, married Mary Tindall on January 27, 1700.

The birth of their children follow, and by comparing these with the record of the births of the children of Robert Browne and Catherine Cheney, recorded in All Hallow's Parish Register, given in the preceding sketch, it will be clear that there were two Robert Brownes living in Anne Arundel County from 1700 to 1728, in which year Robert Browne "of Wrighton" died.

St. James' Parish Register, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, copied at Maryland Historical Society.

Page 314.—"Robert Brown and Mary Tindall were married January 27, 1700."

Page 319.—"Mariah, daughter of Robert and Mary Brown was B. September 12, 1702."

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Page 330.—"John, son of Robert and Mary Brown his wife B. September 20, 1705."

Page 334.—"Thomas, son of Robert Brown and Mary his wife, B. May 9, 1708."

Page 351.—"Robert Brown, son of Robert Brown and Mary his wife, B. April 16, 1712."

The following deeds throw light on the identity of Robert Brown and Mary, his wife: Anne Arundel County, Deeds I B, No. 2, p. 248, October 21, 1715, Robert Browne of Anne Arundel County, planter, and Mary, his wife, daughter and heir apparent of Thomas Tindale, late of the said County, deceased, for £36 sterling sold to Dr. William Lock of the same County a tract of land called Dinah Fords Beverdam, lying on Herring Creek. Witnessed by Charles Carroll, William Holland; Signed by Robert Brown and Mary Brown.

Liber C W, No. 1, 1719–1722, Anne Arundel County Deeds, September 25, 1719. Robert Brown of Anne Arundel County, bought from Jeremiah Chapman a tract of land called Wrighton, surveyed for Ishmael Wright Witnessed by William Lock, Samuel Chambers, Jeremiah Belt.

The will of Robert Brown, husband of Mary Tindall is recorded in Wills, Liber C C 2, folio 536, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.

Robert Brown of Anne Arundel County, will dated July 26, 1727, proved May 22, 1728. Witnesses: Samuel Chew of Maidstone, Mary Osborn, Thomas Owen, Devised: "I give to my wife, Mary Brown all my part of the tract of land whereon I now live for life, land called Righton and at her death the land to descend to my five sons, viz: John, Robert, Joseph, Abel and Benjamin

Brown, to them and their heirs forever with the Proviso that the brothers shall not sell the land except to each other." All personal estate given to wife Mary Brown, to her and heirs forever. Wife Mary sole executrix.

The above shows that Robert Brown "of Wrighton" died in the year 1728, while Robert, the son of Abel, with Catherine, his wife, were living in the year 1737, as shown by the birth of one of their children; also his will, proved in 1769, naming the same children, then married, proves absclutely, that there were two men of the same name, with different wives and children, figuring in Anne Arundel County.

From the data herein set forth it is now possible to differentiate the several Browne lines in Anne Arundel County, but as both of these Robert Brownes had sons named Abel Browne, it is quite possible for the amateur to fall into error in the later lines of descent, unless great care is taken. A full knowledge of all records, however, will keep the lines well defined, now that the tangles of their beginnings have been unravelled.

COVINGTON

Nehemiah Covington is entered on the Land Records of Maryland (Warrants, Liber 7, folio 562), as having immigrated to the Province in the year 1662, with his wife Mary and six children, Nehemiah, John, Joan, Katherine, Margaret and Sarah. His wife died five years later, and was buried at Manning, the estate of her husband.

Nehemiah Covington, the son of the immigrant, is recorded as having married Rebecca Denwood on November 15, 1679, Captain David Browne having officiated. His Quaker faith no doubt explains his non-official career,

as his social position made him one of the privileged class.

His will proves him to have been a man of large means, and allied with the other representative families of his community. It is recorded in Wills, Liber 13, folio 549, Annapolis, and dated 14th February 1710. "I, Nehemiah Covington of Somerset County in Maryland. To loving wife Rebecca two plantations called Covingtons Vyneyard and Covingtons Comfort during life to my son Levin Covington after death of my said wife my now dwelling plantation containing 480 acres and to his heirs forever. son Levin Covington, my land in Dorchester County called Covingtons Chance—laid out for 512 acres. To daughter Elizabeth Wailes my land called Collins To dau. Priscilla Covington Adventure 420 500 acres called same, if either daughter die without heirs to go to the other. . . . It is my will that my tract of land called Snow Hill 200 acres be sold by my executors and the money put in the hands of Major-General Edward Lloyd to be laid out in plate or a negro for his son Philemon Lloyd, Jr. . . I give to my son Levin Covington to Elizabeth Wailes a negro a negro girl . . . to Priscilla Covington 2 negro girls To grandson Phil. Lloyd, Jr., a negro girl . The rest of the personal estate to wife, Rebecca, for her use in life, and after her death divided into four parts between "Levin Covington, Sarah Lloyd, Elizabeth Wailes, and Priscilla Covington." "If any disagreement about estate to be settled by my brother Levin Denwood Thomas Hicks and my cousin George Gale—and my friend Samuel Worthington, or the major part of the survivors," wife Rebecca and son Levin executors, "14 day Feby.—1710."

The Covington family in all parts of the State can be traced to the original Nehemiah Covington, one of whose descendants is now representing Maryland in the United States Congress.

DENWOOD

Seated first in Virginia, Levyne Denwood was one of the important men of his community, as the following from the Northampton Records proves, Liber 7 and 8, p. 19. "Court Held at Accomac May, 1655: According to order of the Grand Assembly held at James City anno 1654 Mr. Levyne Denwood was received into the Commission for Northampton County and ye oath was administered to him for ye execution of justice in ye place & office of a Commissioner."

He had arrived in the county before 1640, in which year he was granted 550 acres of land for the transportation of himself, his wife and others into Virginia (Northampton County Records, Liber 1, folio 160).

After the division of Northampton County and the erecting of the present Accomac County in the year 1662 Levyne Denwood was of the latter county. The children of Levyne Denwood of Accomac County, Virginia, removed to Maryland, some in the year 1665, and others in 1667, all having come with their brother-in-law, Colonel Roger Woolford (Land Office, Maryland, Liber 8, folio 486; Liber 11, folio 20; Liber 12, folio 359).

The Denwoods were Quakers, and as such showed no inclination for office, the name of Levin Denwood being

among those at the Herring Creek Meeting who, in 1688, signed a letter of thanks to Lord Baltimore for allowing the Friends to affirm.

Levin Denwood, son of Levyne Denwood and Mary, of Accomac, Virginia, brought his wife Priscilla into Maryland in the year 1670, and a year later claimed land for bringing his son John out of Virginia (Liber 16, folio 302, Land Warrants, Annapolis).

The sisters of this Levin Denwood, first in Maryland, became the wives of men prominent in the social and official life of Somerset County. Of these Mary married Colonel Roger Woolford, progenitor of influential families in Somerset and Dorchester Counties. Elizabeth Denwood married Henry Hooper July 4, 1669—by Captain William Thorne (D. B., I. K. L., Land Records). Rebecca Denwood married Nehemiah Covington, November 15, 1679. Sarah Denwood became the wife of Thomas Hicks; Susannah the wife of Thomas Browne, of Virginia.

In the next generation Arthur Denwood married Esther Robins, daughter of Major John Robins, of Northampton County, as proven by the latter's will, proved 1709.

Elizabeth Denwood, sister of Arthur, became the second wife of Colonel George Gale, whose first wife was Mildred Warner, widow of Colonel Lawrence Washington and grandmother of General George Washington (proofs in the author's possession).

From the Denwoods descend many leading Eastern Shore families, including the Lloyds of Wye; Gales and Covingtons of Somerset, Talbot, etc.; Hills of Anne Arundel; Woolfords of Somerset and Dorchester; and others.

FAIRFAX OF CHARLES COUNTY

John Fairfax, the earliest of the Charles County family was living in the Province as a man of substance many years before the ancestors of the present Lord Fairfax became identified with Maryland.

The first official mention of John Fairfax is in Liber B, No. 2, p. 487, Charles County Records, Annapolis, Maryland. In this, under date of June, 1708, we find "Whereas John Barrell late of Charles County planter, was attached to answer unto John Fairfax of a plea of trespass upon the case etc., the said action was here in Court acknowledged to be agreed."

In Liber D, No. 2, p. 2, the same records, John Fairfax Jr., and Catherine Fairfax registered their cattle mark in the year 1711.

According to the will of Henry Norris it is proven that John Fairfax married his daughter (Annapolis Wills, Liber W B, No. 5, p. 637). Henry Norris, of Charles County, will dated January 5, 1712, proved January 25, 1713, devised, "to my son-in-law John Fairfax all ye parcell of land in Charles County called Kitt's Chance and all my personal estate both real and personal to him and his son Fairfax, my grandchild after ye decease of his father, and I constitute and appoint my said son-in-law my executor." The witnesses to the will were Robert Saint Clar. Peter Cartwright, and John Slye.

At the bottom of the inventory (recorded in Inventories and Accounts, Liber 35, A, p. 360, Land Office, Annapolis, dated April 1, 1714). John Fairfax signed a statement approving of the inventory, and said "there is no relations but what is in their minority, belonging to me."

That John Fairfax was a man of means is proven by the fact that he became surety on the bond of prominent men of the time—as in the case of Matthew Compton's Administration bond on the estate of John Compton. The sureties were, "John Fairfax, and John Biscoe" for forty pounds sterling, March 5, 1718 (Prerogative Court, volume 23, p. 332).

He was surety with Hudson Walthen for Margaret Philpot, as executrix of the estate of Edward Philpot, February 12, 1725 (Prerogative Court, volume 27, p. 243). This time the obligation was two hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

John Fairfax, the Charles County gentleman, on August 9, 1724, presented his servant, John Waters, to be adjudged of his runaway time; he "made oath on the Holy Evangelist that the said servant had unlawfully absented himself from his services thirteen days, and that he has expended two hundred pounds of tobacco in taking him up. Thereupon it is considered the said Waters serve his said master tenn days for every one of the runaway time, and sixty days for the expense aft. exclusive of his time of service now due, by the Court here adjudged" (Liber N, Charles County Court Records, p. 350, Annapolis, Maryland).

The above items are given to show that the first of the elder branch of the old English Fairfax family in Colonial Maryland was the possessor of pounds sterling, cattle, lands and indentured servants.

His son, John Fairfax, with wife Mary, sold a tract of land in Baltimore County patented to Edward Scott in the year 1695 (Baltimore County Rent Rolls). As this land never passed by deed, it was evidently in John Fair-

fax's possession by marriage with Mary Scott, daughter of Edward.

In the absence of parish registers, or complete early Charles County records the exact relationship to the Latimers, Comptons, and other Charles County families has not been proven; but the fact that John Fairfax, 2d, who died in 1735, left his minor children, Ann and William to live with James Latimer, and the close tie shown in the records to have existed between these families, implies kinship...

Late in life William Fairfax removed to Prince William County, Virginia, where, prior to October 4, 1793, he bought 1000 acres of land from Rodman Blanchett and Jane, his wife, which on October 7, 1794, was confirmed to William Fairfax's sons, William, John and Hezekiah (Liber Y, p. 442, Prince William County, Virginia Record Office).

William Fairfax of Charles County, Maryland, married twice, and by his first wife Benedicta had among other children Jonathan Fairfax, his eldest son who served his country in the Revolutionary war as a member of Captain Francis Martin's Company of Militia, Charles County, said Company being in the 26th Battalion, commanded by Samuel Smallwood, Charles County.

Hezekiah Fairfax, brother of Jonathan Fairfax, married Margaret Calvert; his sisters were Anne, Eada and Benedicta. William Fairfax upon the death of his wife Benedicta married Elizabeth Buckner of Virginia, and had John Fairfax and Catherine Fairfax, who married James Garner.

John Fairfax, third son of William Fairfax, while still living in Charles County, Maryland, with his father, be-

fore the latter's removal to Virginia in 1791, had been chosen by George Washington to be the manager of "Mt. Vernon" in 1783, the very year in which his old friend Lord Fairfax had died. While there is no claim of descent from the Lord Fairfax of Cameron line by the Charles County Fairfax family, from the evident friendship between Washington and the Charles County Fairfax family, one of whom he chose to have near to him in a confidential relation, lends strength to the family tradition that Washington gave as his reason for sending to Maryland for young John Fairfax when but twenty years of age, was in recognition of his friendship for Lord Fairfax. The Charles County family know, from the letters of General Washington to John Fairfax, that he was in a position of trust and responsibility at Mt. Vernon.

This young associate of Washington later became eminent as Colonel John Fairfax, of Preston County, Vir-He was for years in the Lower House, and also in the Senate of Virginia. His son, General Buckner Fairfax, was even more distinguished than his father, and was in the Virginia Senate for several terms. General Buckner Fairfax, who died only a few years ago, is the authority for the statement received from Colonel John Fairfax that General Washington had told him that he knew that his ancestors were of the same old Fairfax family in England that Lord Fairfax's had sprung from. There is no doubt about the truth of this, as there are many branches of the old Yorkshire Fairfax family not identified in the English pedigrees so far published. The author is much interested in this Charles County family, and will be glad to receive any items of interest regarding marriages from family Bibles or other records.

GASSAWAY

Colonel Nicholas Gassaway according to his own statement when assigning his original land patent, came to the Province in the year 1650 (see Land Warrants, Liber 5, folio 467, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, Maryland). He identified himself with the South River Settlement, and it was on his land that the famous South River Club house was built, the home of the earliest and most exclusive men's club in America, whose membership is hereditary. A descendant of Colonel Nicholas Gassaway is at present the Recorder of this ancient organization, of which Judge Alexander Hagner, of Washington, is President.

The old club house is still standing, and the punch bowl from which loyal members drank the health of the Duke of Cumberland on the occasion of his victory over the Scotch rebels, is still used to celebrate the memories of the ancestral founders and members of the club.

The estate of Colonel Nicholas Gassaway included large tracts of land, descending from father to son for successive generations according to the English custom.

Gifted with the ability to command, we find Nicholas Gassaway distinguishing himself in the Indian Wars. His first commission as Captain of the Provincial Forces in Anne Arundel County, from the third Lord Baltimore, was confirmed and issued by the Council in 1678 (Maryland Archives, volume 8, folio 97).

That he was a gallant and brave captain is evident from his promotion to the higher dignity of major, and was ere long saluted as colonel of his Lordship's Provincial Forces (Maryland Archives, volume 17, folio 242). Major Nicholas Gassaway was a member of the Quorum in 1686, his name being included among those commissioned on April 28, 1686, as Commissioner of the Peace and Trial for Causes for Anne Arundel County (Maryland Council Proceedings, Archives, volume 5, folio 462).

Colonel Nicholas Gassaway's marriage to Ann Besson, daughter of Captain Thomas Besson, one of the most prominent of Colonial officials, united two representative English families figuring in the court circles of Lord Baltimore's Palatinate.

This marriage is proven by the will of Captain Thomas Besson, Sr., of South River, dated October 15, 1677, and probated April 29, 1679, in which he calls his "son-in-law" Nicholas Gassaway (Annapolis Wills, Liber 10, folio 42, Land Commissioner's Office); also by a deed of gift from Captain Thomas Besson to his daughter, Ann, "the now wife of Colonel Nicholas Gassaway," dated October 10, 1672 (Land Records, Anne Arundel County, Liber W H, 94, folio 295).

When in 1683 London Town was made a port of Entry with the hope of rivalling the English metropolis for which it was ambitiously named, Colonel Nicholas Gassaway was one of its commissioners and was a member of the board appointed by the Proprietary to establish ports of entry in Maryland.

In 1689 the Associator's Assembly passed an Ordinance for "Regulating of Officers Military and Civil, and other Necessary affairs for the present settlement of this Province." This was on September 4, 1689. At this time the following commission was given in connection with the regulation of Military and Civil affairs in Anne Arundel County. "Mr. Nicholas Gassaway, Major of Horse"

(Maryland Archives, volume 13, folio 242). At the same time commission was issued to Major Nicholas Gassaway to be one of the "Gentlemen Justices of the Quorum."

That Colonel Nicholas Gassaway was a man versed in the graces of diplomacy, as well as in the arts of war, none can doubt who has followed his career through the varying phases of government in the Province of Maryland, in all of which he was a prominent and influential figure. He was high in favor as both a civil and military officer under the Lord Baltimore, as shown above, in 1689, but is shortly found serving under the belligerent Protestant leader John Coode, the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Forces in Maryland, with Colonel Nicholas Gassaway as one of his lieutenants.

As a reward for distinguished services, no doubt, Colonel Gassaway was commissioned one of the Committee of Twenty to govern Maryland in 1690 (Maryland Archives, volume 8, folio 196–199).

The carnal sword was sheathed in 1691, and the robes of a Gentleman Justice of Their Majesties' Provincial Court were again donned by this veteran in war. He was not destined, however, long to retain his seat upon the woolsack, as he was the same year called before the bar of the Higher Court above.

His Will, dated January 10, 1691, was probated on the 27th of the same month; witnessed by Jacob Harris, Arthur Herring, Robert Ward, and John Ramsey. It is recorded in the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, in Liber No 2, folio 228, Wills.

In his Will Colonel Nicholas Gassaway devised as follows: "To son Nicholas and heirs a plantation, unnamed, and all land in 'Love's Neck.' "To son

John and heirs three hundred acres of land called 'Charles Purchase' on the north side of the 'Gunpowder River,' also a plantation on which his sister, Hester Gross, now lives. "To son, Thomas, land unnamed and seven hundred and eighty acres in two patents on the "To daughters Ann 'Gunpowder River.' Watkins, Hester Gross, Jane and Margart Gassaway and to grandchild John Watkins, personalty. Grand child Elizabeth Gross to receive at majority certain personalty left Testator by Uncle John Collingwood, of London, and now in possession of Samuel Beaver." Executors, his children Nicholas, Thomas and John Watkins and his wife, who are to care for Jane and Margaret, their sisters, during their minority. (Signed) NICHOLAS GASSAWAY."

This will in common form was proved at a Court held at the house of Captain Nicholas Gassaway on January 27, 1691. In this it is stated that his "Sign and Seal" was misplaced.

The fact that the Court was held at the home of Captain Nicholas Gassaway, son of Colonel Nicholas Gassaway, deceased, declares the importance of this family, and the fact that the mansion must have been a commodious one to have accommodated that august body.

Captain Thomas Gassaway, High Sheriff of Anne Arundel County during the reign of Queen Anne, for the years 1711–14, was evidently a man of great ability and influence at Court, for this office was never bestowed upon any but a man of high social position in Colonial Maryland, as also in the mother country.

It is in the Vestry Book of St. Anne's Parish, Anne Arundel County, that we find the record of his service

(see copy in the Maryland Historical Society, pages 6, 7, and 17).

After the accession of King George I, the Calverts were restored to their Proprietary rights in Maryland, and the following Commission from Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, to Thomas Gassaway, bears witness to the esteem in which he was held by this member of the King's household. It is recorded in the Provincial Court, Liber P L, No. 5, folio 413, and reads as follows:

"Charles, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland & Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, Etc., to Thomas Gassaway of Anne Arundel County Greetings:

"Wee having and reposing great trust and confidence in your Fidelity Knowledge and Integrity and Circumspection Here and by these presents Do Constitute aud appoint you the said Thomas Gassaway to be one of our Coroners within our County before, in the Execution of which Office you are to take view, Inquisition on the Bodies of all——also murthered persons and other casually slayn, and return them to the Justices of Our Provincial Court, and also to Execute all such just writts and process as shall be to you directed for or against Our Sheriff of Anne. County, and all other things Relating to your Office to Act and do as fully and amply as any of our Coroners have right or ought to do—to hold the said Office with the rewards and profits thereto belonging During pleasure.

"Given at Our City of Annapolis the 23rd day of Dec. in the seventh year of the Reign of Our Lord King George in the 5th of our Dominion etc, Annoq Dni. 1722.

"Witness Our Trusty and well Beloved Charles Calvert

Esq., Captain General & Governor-in-Chief in and over our Province of Maryland.

Holland, Keeper."

Recorded Nov. 5, 1722.

According to the epitaph on his tombstone, which is still extant, Captain Thomas Gassaway was born on the 20th day of February, 1683, and died September 12, 1739.

His marriage to Susanna Hanslap is recorded in the parish register of All Hallows, Anne Arundel County, on page 249, and is entered as having taken place on the 18th of December, 1701.

In the manuscript House Journal, deposited in the Maryland Historical Society with other State Archives, there will be found, under the year 1739, that Captain Thomas Gassaway was elected to a seat in the House of Burgesses, or General Assembly of Maryland for that His death shortly after ended his earthly career, as we find his Will probated in September, 1739. It is recorded in the Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, Md., Wills, Liber D D No. 1, folio 97. Thomas Gassaway of Anne Arundel County, Will dated September 7, 1739. proved October 25, 1739. Testator devised as follows: "To my beloved wife Susanna Gassaway during her natural life the plantation I now live on beginning at two small pear trees, it being the bounds between Mr. James Nicholson's land and mine; Running from thence with a straight line to cedar post, it being the beginning of 'Hall's Inheritance,' the second boundary of the Addition. Then with the Addition to the Mill Dam Creek, then with a straight line to the first beginning. And after her decease to my son Henry Gassaway and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and if he should die without such heir, to fall to my son John Gassaway and his heirs forever.

"To my beloved son John Gassasay all the remaining part of my land adjacent to him and his heirs forever.

"To my beloved son Thomas Gassaway five hundred acres of land lying in Baltimore County whereon he now lives, to him and his heirs forever.

"To my beloved son Nicholas Gassaway, two hundred and eighty acres of land lying in the Fork of Gunpowder, joyning to Gassaway's Ridge, to him forever.

"I give to my beloved daughter Elizabeth Howard two hundred and fifty acres of land lying in Baltimore county called James Trust to her and her heirs forever.

"To my grandson John Beal Howard one lott of land lying in the City of Annapolis.

"To my beloved wife during her natural life one negro man called Bacon, one ditto called Short Jack, one ditto called James, one negro called Bess, one ditto named Phillis and one named Panoway.

"To my son Henry one negro boy named Dodo, one ditto named Peter, one ditto named Chris, one girl named Lucy, one ditto named Bip, one ditto named Margery, and one ditto named Pegg.

"Also to Son Henry, one feather bed and furniture, one half a dozen leather chairs, one large table, one small table, six dishes, two pewter basins, two pewter porringers.

"All the remaining part of my estate such as household goods to my wife for life and then that and all the remaining part of my estate after my just debts and legacies be paid, to be divided equally between my son John Gassaway, my son Thomas, my son Nicholas, my daughter Elizabeth, and my son Henry, share and share alike. I give all the debts due from my sons to me as stands on my books against them.

'To Gassaway Watkins one hundred acres of land on which he now lives. I appoint my beloved wife and loving son John Gassaway executors of my last will and testament. (Signed) "Thomas Gassaway."

"Witnesses: Ann Lux, Richard Hill. William Sanders."

Major Nicholas Gassaway was another of this line of distinguished Colonial gentlemen to serve in the royal forces in Provincial Maryland, and to fill the high office of a Justice of the Quorum, or Chief Justice in the High Provincial Court under King George, as will be found a matter of record in the Manuscript Commission Book, at the Maryland Historical Society, 1743-51.

The identity of Major Nicholas Gassaway as the son of Thomas Gassaway and Susanna Hanslap his wife, is proven, in the absence of the church record of his birth, by the will of his father as given above.

He was an extensive land owner and a man of great importance in his day when to be a "Gentleman Justice of the Quorum" was to be the highest in the social scale.

Naturally enough Major Nicholas Gassaway married the daughter of another Colonial official whose position was in no wise second to his own, as class distinctions were rigidly observed in Maryland.

The marriage of Major Nicholas Gassaway to Catherine Worthington has not been found in the parish registers, which are very incomplete, but it is equally well

proven by the Wills which follow, taken in conjunction with that of her father, Thomas Worthington, the testator of 1753, given in the Worthington record, in which he calls his daughter "Catherine Gassaway," and leaves her a tract of land called Partnership, "on which she and her husband are now living," etc. As the wills of both Major Nicholas Gassaway and his wife Catherine, bequeath this land, the identity of the daughter and son-in-law of Thomas Worthington are thus fully proven.

Nicholas Gassaway gave much property to his children during his lifetime. His Will, dated May 17, 1774, and proved May 15, 1775, is recorded in Liber W F No. 1, folio 360, Annapolis Wills, Land Commissioner's Office. He devises as follows: "To my beloved wife Catherine the whole of my personal estate that remains after my debts and legacies are paid.

"To my son and heir Thomas Gassaway what he has already had from me, except what is due to me on his bond to me. I also give to my said son Thomas the sum of five shillings sterling to be paid out of my estate.

· "To my son Henry Gassaway, what he has already received from me as also the sum of five shillings sterling to be paid out of my estate.

"To my daughter Susanna Rogers what she has already received from me and also fifty acres of land to be laid out of a tract of land that I bought of Richard Snowden called 'The Second Addition to Snowden's Manor.' The said land to be laid out at that part of the said tract adjoining the lands of John Campbell, Jacob Ryan and Phillip Hammon's lands. And it is my will that after the decease of my aforesaid daughter, that the aforesaid fifty acres of land devolve upon her son and my grandson,

Nicholas Gassaway Rogers, to his heirs and assigns forever.

"I give my son Charles Gassaway what he has already received from me, as also the sum of fifty pounds sterling to be paid out of my estate, and my reason for so doing is that I have given more of sundry other than the rest of my sons, though not my land.

"To my son Brice John Gassaway and to his heirs and assigns forever all the residue of my tract or parcel of land called 'The Second Addition to Snowden's Manor' after my son Henry's part is deeded to him and the part bequeathed to my daughter Susanna is laid out, I also give and bequeath to my said son Brice and to his heirs and assigns forever all my right and title to the tract of land I now live on called 'Partnership.'

"I give to my daughter Ann Warfield wife of Richard Warfield, what she has already received of me, as also one cow and calf and six sheep.

"I appoint my beloved wife Catherine together with my sons Thomas and Henry Gassaway to be my whole and sole Executrix and Executors in this my last will and testament. (Signed) Nicholas Gassaway."

TEST: "Azel Warfield,
"Brice Warfield,
"Nicholas Aldridge."

Catherine Gassaway executed her will May 28, 1782. It was proved in the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, May 20, 1788. In it she devises as follows:

"To my beloved son Brice John Gassaway, all my right title and interest or claim to and into a tract of land called 'Partnership' to him and his heirs and assigns forever, also one negro woman called Beck, one feather bed and furniture and five sheep.

"To my beloved daughter Susanna Rogers one negro called Liddy, one feather bed and furniture, one small oval table, six sheep, six silver teaspoons, all my earthern ware, and all my wearing apparel.

"To my beloved son Thomas Gassaway one negro man called Barnabas in case he will pay or cause to be paid unto his son Nicholas Gassaway when he arrives at the age of twenty-one years the sum of twenty pounds sterling money, otherwise the said negro Barnabas to be the property of my beloved grandson Nicholas Gassaway [son of Thomas], also to my beloved son Thomas Gassaway the sum of five shillings current money.

The Testator gave to her "beloved son Charles Gassaway one large oval table, one looking glass, ten pounds of gold currency, and six leather bottom chairs.

"To beloved granddaughter Sarah Warfield, when she arrives to the age of sixteen years or the day of marriage, which shall first happen, one negro boy called James, one young mare colt, one feather bed and furniture, and one cow and calf, four sheep, one sow and pigs, one pewter dish, six pewter plates, and ten pounds of gold currency to be applied to her education.

"I authorize and empower my beloved son Brice John Gassaway to take into his possession all of my beloved granddaughter Sarah Warfield part of my estate, and to support her with such necessaries as may be requisite until she arrives at the age of sixteen years or day of marriage, which shall first happen. It is my will and desire that if my grandchild Sarah Warfield die without issue

that all her part of my estate shall become the property of my granddaughter Catherine Rogers.

"To Grand-son Nicholas Rogers one desk. To grandson Samuel Rogers one mare called Phillis."

Testator directed her executor to sell the residue of her estate and apply the proceeds toward the payment of her debts and the legacies in her will; any balance that may remain she bequeaths to her daughter Susan Rogers.

"Beloved son Brice John Gassaway" is made Executor.
(Signed) "CATHERINE GASSAWAY."

TEST:

"Thomas Worthington of Nicholas,

"Nicholas Aldridge, Zachariah Aldridge."

Brice John Gassaway, son of Major Nicholas Gassaway and his wife Catherine Worthington, inherited the home estate Partnership in Anne Arundel County, and a part of Second Addition to Snowden's Manor near Fulton. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War, his commission as first lieutenant in Captain Charles Cox's Elk Ridge Battalion of Anne Arundel County Militia being dated March 30, 1779 (Maryland Archives, volume 21, folio 332). During the latter part of his life he lived in Montgomery County.

Lieutenant Brice John Gassaway married Dinah Warfield, the daughter of Azel Warfield and Sarah Griffith, his wife. The marriage of Dinah is proved by the old family Bible which was in the possession of the late R. R. Griffith, of Baltimore; that of her parents is found in the Register of Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish, page 187, as follows: "Azel Warfield, son of Alexander, and Sarah Griffith, daughter of Charles Griffith, were lawfully married February 26, 1751." On the same page, 187, is entered the statement that "Dinah Warfield, the daughter of Azel and Sarah Warfield, was born April 4th, 1758."

Brice John Gassaway was a devout Baptist and gave an acre of ground on which to build a Baptist Church at Brookeville, Montgomery County, in 1792. It is recorded in Deed Book P, folio 619, Montgomery County Land Records, that on May 29, 1812, Brice John Gassaway bought lots 44, 45 and 46 in the town of Brookeville from Samuel Leeke. Two years after his death his daughters sold their rights in these lots to their brother, George Gassaway (Montgomery County Land Records, Liber N, folios 284, 287, 289).

Letters of administration on the estate of Brice John Gassaway, of Montgomery County, late deceased, to his son, George Gassaway, March 5, 1816, at Rockville, Montgomery County (see Administration 1816–1818). In the distribution the first names only of the children are given. These are Sally, Nance, Henry, George, Kitty and Mary.

Sarah Gassaway became the bride of John Riggs Brown on December 14, 1797 (Maryland Marriages, folio 128, Maryland Historical Society). The license of her marriage was issued by William Gibson, Clerk of Baltimore County.

On October 17, 1818, Sally Brown sold her part in lots owned by her late father, Brice John Gassaway, in the town of Brookeville, Montgomery County (Montgomery County Land Records, Liber N. folio 290). This establishes the identity of Sarah Gassaway, wife of John Riggs Brown.

GREENBERRY

President of Their Majesties Provincial Council and Acting Governor of Maryland, Colonel Nicholas Greenberry was the most notable and distinguished official in the history of Lord Baltimore's aristocratic Palatinate after the Revolution of 1688, which brought King William III and Queen Mary to the throne of England. The supremacy of the court favorites was quickly instituted in Maryland, which now became a Royal Province, and, upon the death of Sir Lionel Copley in 1693, first of the Royal Governors, Colonel Nicholas Greenberry was chosen to fill this exalted office.

This was, however, not his first experience in holding the reins of power in the Province of Maryland, as he had more than three years prior been chosen with Colonel Nicholas Gassaway to represent Anne Arundel County as a member of the Committee of Twenty to govern Maryland.

Under date of July 11, 1690, Maryland Archives, volume 8, folio 193, there is an address to the King of special interest to this sketch. The following is an abstract which emphasizes the importance of this Committee:

"Dread Sovereign:

"Your Majestie's most gracious letter to this province of the first of February last came most acceptably to our hand the 30th of May last. The receipt whereof wee the Grand Committee (constituted by the Representatives of this Province in a Generall Convention for the Administration of publick affaires till your Majestie's knowne pleasure or the next convention) have with all humility undertaken. By which wee perceive wee are qualified and empowered to continue and maintaine the peace and administration of the laws here, pursuant to which wee have done and proceeded according also to your Majesties' most prudent directions of permitting the Lord Baltimore's Agents from thence forth to collect his Lord shipp's part of the Public Revenues etc. Signed your Majestie's most dutiful, humble loyal and obedient subjects and servants.

"NICHOLAS GREENBERRY,
"NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,"
and others.

Maryland continued to be governed by this Grand Committee until the arrival of Sir Lionel Copley, April 6, 1692, and one month after his death in the year 1693, Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, President of their Majesties' Council of the Province, became the Chief Executive of Maryland, discharging the high functions of the office for a period of nearly one year. His commission to this follows:

"Whereas by a former Proclamation beareing Date the 25th, day of September last past among other things therein contained it was made and knowe and published that that the command and charge of this their Mats. Province was by the death of the late Governor Copley and absence of Capt. Francis Nicholson Committed unto me, with full power and authority to execute and performe all and singular the powers and directions contained in their Majties Commission their Majties have been pleased to signifye their will and pleasure that in case of the death or absence of such Governor and noe other person commissioned to be Commander in Chiefe of this their

Province that then the Council of Maryland should take upon them the Administration of the Governmt and executing the said Commission and the several powers & Authorities therein contained, and that such Councillor whoe should be at the time of the death or absence of the said Governr from this Governmt residing within this their Majties Province and Dominion before any other at that time residing here, doe Preside in the said Concuill with such powers and preheminences as any former President hath used and enjoyed within the said Province or any other their Plantations in America Untill the Arrival of such Governr or this their Majties pleasure should be further knowne therein:

"And for as much as their Mats. have been pleased to Command my present Service in their Colony of Virginia, and at present their being noe other person upon this this place commissioneated to be Commander in Chiefe of this their Province & Dominion, Pursuant to their Majties Commission to me directed I doe (by advice in Councill) in their Majties Names by this Proclamation, Notifye and make knowne the Administration of the Governmt and the execution of the said Commission, and the severall Powers and Authorities therein contained (for and during my absence) or their Majties pleasure further knowne to be in the Councill of this their Majties Province and Dominion, and the HONBLE NICHOLAS GREENBERRY, ESQ. to preside therein untill my returne or further ordrs of all which I doe hereby require & Command all their Majties Officers both civill & Military within this Dominion and all other persons whatsoever to take Notice & conform themselves accordingly as they and every of them will answer the Contrary at their Utmost perills.

"Given at the City of St. Maries the third day of October Anno Dni 1693 in the ffifth yeare of the Reign of our Soveraigne Lord & Lady King William & Queen Mary.
"E. Andros.

"God save King William and Queen Mary, Proclamation Prepared by Mr. George Plater. Att Generall (Maryland Archives, volume 20, folio 31).

"Afterward was the following Test subscribed to in manner following viz.:

"At the City of St. Maries October 3rd, 1693 Wee the Subscribers doe declare that we doe believe that there is not any Transubstaniation in the Scramt of the Lords Supper, or in the Elements of bread and wine; at or after the consecration thereof by any pson whatsoever

(Signed)

"E. Andros,

"NICH. GREENBERRY."

"Char. Hutchins.

"David Browne,

"Thomas Tench,

"John Addison,

"Thos. Brooke."

Colonel Nicholas Greenberry filled practically every important office in the gift of the Lord Baltimore, the King, and of the people.

As Chancellor and Keeper of their Majesties' Broad Seal he was not second in importance to the Royal Governor himself whose office he had filled with dignity and force.

He was still President of Their Majesties' Council as the following will show: Maryland Archives, Council Proceedings, volume 20, p. 48, April 16, 1694. "The Hon. Nicholas Greenberry President of the Council at a meeting held at the Ridge in Anne Arundell County at the house of Mr. John Larkin."

On page 55, same volume as above, May 3, 1694, Colonel Nicholas Greenberry was at this date a member of the Council which was composed of his Excellency Sir Edmond Andros, knight: Sir Thomas Laurence; Thomas Tench, Esq.; Captain John Addison and Thomas Brooke, Esq.

On page 58 of the same volume as above it is recorded that "At a meeting of the Council on May 7, 1694, His excellency Sir Edmond Andros presiding Their Majesties Broad Seale of this Province delivered to the Honble Coll. Nicholas Greenberry at the Board to be keeper thereof until further Order."

Sir Thomas Laurence, Baronet, succeeded to the office of Royal Governor in Maryland in the month of May, 1694, and two months later Colonel Nicholas Greenberry was commissioned to be one of the Justices of the High Provincial Court, whose functions were analogous to those of the King's Bench in England (Maryland Archives, volume 20, folio 106, July 30, 1694).

Distinguished no less in military prowess than in the administration of the government, Colonel Greenberry had won many commissions of distinction. The first of these appointing him Captain of Foot in Anne Arundel County, September 4, 1689, recorded is in Maryland Archives, volume 13, folio 242, three years after he had received his commission as a Gentleman Justice to be one of the Commissioners of the Peace and Trial of Causes for Anne Arundell County (Maryland, Archives, Volume 5, folio 462, April 21, 1686).

The "Associators Assembly" passed an ordinance for the regulation of Officers Military and Civil and other necessary affairs for the present settlement of the Province, September 4, 1689 (Ibid., volume 13, folio 242).

This ordinance, among many others named the follow ing for regulating Civil and Military affairs in Anne Arundel County: "Mr. Nicholas Greenberry, Captain of Foote," "Mr. Nicholas Greenberry a Justice of the Quorum." He was promoted to major before August 8, 1690, as is shown by the commission naming him as one of those who shall serve on the Committee of Twenty, and he was commissioned as Colonel and appointed Commander of the Military Forces in Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties, July 7, 1694 (Ibid., volume 20, folio 108–110).

Honors were heaped upon Colonel Nicholas Greenberry in the year 1694, for we find that in addition to his other dignities he was, on October 18 of that year, commissioned by the Council to be Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the Western Shore (Ibid., volume 20, folio 161). On page 238 the following oath was subscribed to by Colonel Greenberry before entering upon the duties of the office:

"I Nicholas Greenberry do swear that as Judge of their Majesties Court of Admirality in this Province I will doe Equall Right to the Poore and to the Rich in all things that shall come before me according to the best of my power skill and knowledge and according to the Customs Uses and presidents of the said Court, I will to the utmost of my best skill and knowledge and according to power See that their Majesties Rights shall be duly Maintained and all ffynes and fforfeitures that shall

fall before me shall be duely entered and a fair record thereof made, I will not delay nor hinder justice nor take any bribe gift or reward to the Intent to delay pervert or hinder the same, but in all things to the best of my Judgmt will carry and behave my Selfe in the said Office Justly and honestly so long as I shall continue in the same &ca. "So help me God,

"NICHOLAS GREENBERRY."

Sir Francis Nicholson, the patron of learning and municipal improvements in Colonial Maryland, assumed control of the government under Royal Commission July 20, 1694, and it was during this first year of his incumbency that the capital was removed from the little City of St. Maries to Providence, or what is now known as Annapolis.

Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, still a member of the Royal Council, was the following year commissioned to a seat in the High Court of Chancery, the commission bearing date March 2, 1695, and is recorded in Chancery Proceedings, Liber P C. No. 2, folio 320, as follows:

"William ye third by ye grace of God of England, Holland, France and Ireland, King Defender of ye faith &c. to Coll. Nicholas Greenberry Knelm Cheseldyne and Ma'r Edw. Dorsey, Esqrs. Greeting.

"Whereas by a late commission granted by us and our Royal Consort Queen Mary lately decd dated ye 14th day of May last Coll. Henry Jowles Esq. was Instituted Chiefe Judge in Chancery & Keeper of our Great Seal of Maryland & Kenelm Cheseldyne & M'ar Edwd. Dorsey Esqs. joynt Commissioners & Assistant Judges in our high Court of Chancery for ye sd province and whereas

ye said Coll. Henr. Jowles Esq. being at present afflicted with ye Gout & other indispositions of body is therefore unable to attend ye sd Court of Chancery and ye causes in our said Court require a dispatch & cannot without public prejudice be delayed, KNOW YE yet WE have therefore assigned you ye sd.

"COLL. NICHO. GREENBURY

"Kenelm Cheseldyne and Ma'r Edwd. Dorsey, Esqs. Commissioners & Judges of our high Court of Chancery in our sd province of Maryland untill such time as ye above said Coll. Henr. Jowles (together with ye assistant Judges joynt in ye said Commission with him) shall be able to attend his said office to keep and cause to be kept all ordinances, rules &c. March 2–1695."

Of the personal and family history of Colonel Nicholas Greenberry the following is sufficient to this memoir.

It was on July the 9th, in the year 1674, that the staunch little ship, Constant Friendship arrived at Patuxent, Maryland. Among the passengers were Nicholas Greenberry, Mrs. Anne Greenberry, Charles and Katherine Greenberry, their children, and three servants (Land Warrants, Liber 18, folio 160, Land office, Annapolis, Maryland). On July 29, Mr. Nicholas Greenberry was granted a warrant for three hundred and fifty acres of land for bringing the above named persons into the Province on the date first named (Ibid., Liber 15, folio 837).

Among the estates owned by Governor Greenberry were White Hall, famous as the home of Governor Horatio Sharp and Greenberry Point, where he lived and died and where, on the north side of the Severn River, his remains were buried. His tomb is a shrine to which many of his notable descendants make pious pilgrimages.

On the ancient memorial stone, still in good preservation, is inscribed:

"Here lieth interred the body of Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, Esq., Who departed this life the 17th day of December, 1697, Aetatis suae Seventy."

His will, dated November 5, 1697, proved March 5, 1697, is recorded in Liber 7, folio 314, in the Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland. He devised:

"To beloved wife Ann my dwelling plantation and after her death to son Charles; in case of his death without issue the land to go to the three daughters, Katherine, Ann and Elizabeth forever."

"To son Charles my plantation 'White Hall."

"The remainder of my personal estate here and in the Kingdom of England, after my wifes third part is deducted therefrom, to be divided by equal portions to son Charles and Testator's daughters with certain provisos. Wife Ann and son Charles, executors. (Signed)

[Seal] "NICH. GREENBERRY."

The elements of leadership which so signally distinguished Colonel Nicholas Greenberry have been transmitted to a remarkable degree to his many descendants, among whom are included more men and women of national importance than can be traced to any other one personage in Colonial history. Of the daughters, Elizabeth, the youngest, married the Honorable Robert Goldsborough, progenitor of the notable Goldsborough family of Maryland.

Ann, the second daughter, became the wife of John

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RARE AUTOGRAPHS FROM PHE AUTHOR'S COLLECTION OF SOME PROMINENT COLONIAL DAMES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Margaret Brent*
Marie Brent

Elizabeth Blackiston Margaret Hatton

Mary Hampton

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*Mistress Margaret Brent was the first suffragette in America. On January 21, 1647, she demanded two votes in the Maryland Assembly, one for heiself and the other as attorney or proxy for Lord Baltimore.

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Hammond and left a long line of prominent descendants, while Katherine, the eldest daughter, became first the wife of Henry Ridgely and second of John Howard. Colonel Charles Greenberry in his Will, dated February 7, 1710, leaves legacies to the children of his sister, Katherine Ridgely (Wills, No. 13, folio 542, and Prerogative Court, volume 19, B F. 51, Annapolis Land Office Records, June 4, 1705).

Katherine Greenberry lived near to the new capital, Annapolis, when the streets were not such as to tempt the high bred dames of the period to spoil their French slippers when taking the air, and hence we find in Colonial Maryland the Sedan chair a not uncommon luxury among Colonial dames of the Court Circle there.

Elizabeth, the daughter of Katherine Greenberry and Henry Ridgely, married Thomas Worthington. St. Margarets, Westminster Parish Register of Anne Arundel County, p. 98, copied at Maryland Historical Society; "Thomas Worthington & Elizabeth Ridgely were married July 23, 1711."

GREENE

Thomas Greene, Esq., who succeeded Leonard Calvert in the year 1647 as Governor of Maryland, came from England to Maryland with the first adventurers in 1633. He took an active part in the settlement of the Province and was always one of the most prominent and influential men in public affairs until his death in 1650–51. His wife whose name was Mrs. Ann Cox, came with him (Annapolis Land Records, Liber A. B. H. f. 12). He married secondly Mrs. Winnifred Seyborn, and by this wife had four sons, viz: Thomas Greene, Leonard Greene, Robert

Greene and Francis Greene (Annapolis Land Records, Lib. A. B. H., f. 6 and 67, and Lib. 1, f. 188). Governor Greene was dead in 1651, and his widow married again, for in 1654 Winifred Greene, widow of Governor Thomas Greene, married Robert Clarke (Annapolis Land Records, Lib. A. B. H., f. 403).

Little has been written of Governor Thomas Greene and his descendants who still live in large numbers in Maryland, only a few, however, still bearing the patronymic.

Thomas Greene is interesting from the moment he appears upon the horizon of historic research. As the lord of a manor, he was possessed of the whole of Poplar Island, which contained over 1000 acres, which with the addition of 500 acres on Kent Island constituted Bobing Manor (see Liber 3, folio 100, Assignments—Land Office—Annapolis under date of February 8, 1650).

It was he who was named by Leonard Calvert on his death bed to succeed him which fact was proven in court on June 10, 1647, by the deposition of Mistress Margaret Brent, her sister, Mary Brent, Francis Anketill, and James Linsey, all making oath "that the Governor Leonard Calvert, Esq., being lying upon his death bed did by word of mouth on the ninth of this month nominate Thomas Greene, Esq., Governor of the Province of Maryland" (Maryland Archives, volume 3, folio 187).

Because of his loyalty in proclaiming Charles II King of England upon the death of Charles I, Governor Greene was deposed and William Stone was commissioned to succeed him as loyal to the Commonwealth. Omitting further reference to his important public career, which

dated from the time of his arrival until his death in 1651, as shown in the State Archives, we turn to his will found in the unindexed manuscript Land Records, Liber 1, folio 188, Annapolis, where the following makes good the omission of any testamentary account and is here given in full as an important contribution to the family history, as it is not accessible in the printed or manuscript wills of its period:

"Annapolis Land Records, Liber 1, f. 188. November 18, 1650—These present witness that I Thomas Green of St. Maries in the Province of Maryland, Esq., at the desire and request of my loveing wife Winnifred Green and out of my natural affection I bear to my Loveing children, Thomas Green, Leonard Green, Robert Green and Francis Green, with divers other reasons me thereto moveing, have assigned given and made over and Doe by these presents assign give and make over unto my Loveing friends Henry Adams and James Langworth All my whole estate in the Province of Maryland or else where as well of lands and title thereunto as of goods, servants, Cattle, Swyne, debts, or whatsoever also in any ways mine now or hereafter may be due unto me within the said Province or elsewhere to the uses and intents following, vizt:

"That my loveing wife Winifred be really possessed of all and every part and parcel of my foresaid estate for her freely to use and enjoy the same in her own person during the term of her natural life without Wast diminution or alteration thereof saving the value of one thousand weights of tobacco to be delivered to my most honored friend Thomas Copley, Esq., whenever I shall happen to die. In testimony I die a faithful Christian and desire the prayers of the holy Church, Provided also that myself

during my life and that my Loveing children, Thomas Green, Leonard Green and Robert Green and Francis Green aforesaid, and what other it shall please God to send me hereafter be sufficiently maintained and provided for out of same both for subsistence and education agreeable to their quality untill each of them respectively come to eighteen years of age And that my present true reale and proper debts be also paid with all possible conveniency, And that at the end of ten years next, following the date hereof she my Loveing wife Winnifred Green deliver or cause to be delivred unto my loving and Eldest son Thomas Green the first part of all such estate in kind as shall then and at that time be in her possession or in value as my said son shall desire for his portion appointed him by me; if he shall then be living, also It shall be Lawfull for my foresaid Dear wife Winifred Green to Convert the said fifth part to her own proper use at the expiration of the foresaid ten years without any account to the rest of my children. And that at the end of thirteen years from the date thereof she my Loving wife Winifred Green deliver or cause to be delivered unto my second son Leonard Green the fourth part of all such clear estate in kind as shall then at that time be in her possession or in value as he the said Leonard Green shall make choice of for his portion appointed him by me, If he shall then be living Else the whole Clear estate aforesaid to remain to the sole personal use and benefit (With the Provisoes aforesaid) of my Loveing wife Winifred Green untill the end of the fifteen years from the date hereof, And then deliver or caused to be delivered unto my son Robert Green the third part in kind of the whole Clear Estate aforesaid as shall then and at that time be in her possession or in value as the said Robert Green

shall then make choice of for his portion appointed him by me. If he shall then be living Else one entire half in kind &c."

The same as above was provided for his son Francis Green.

In case all the boys are dead wife Winifred Green is to have one half of the estate forever, and the other half to go "to such other issue it shall please God to send me after the date hereof for their respective portions appointed then by me If there shall be any such then living, and if not then the foresaid half wholly to accrue to my dear wife, Winifred Green her use and profit forever, Provided she be not afore invested with the half appointed by me for my son Francis Green his portion, nor with the other fifth part appointed by me for my son Thomas his portion by reason of either of their deaths as is also allowed her by me in which case the half aforesaid shall be divided by equall portions amongst the brothers then surviving And at the end of 17 years from the date hereof she my Loveing wife Winifred Green shall not be invested with either of the foresaid parts, and that I shall have any future issue then also living, That then an equal share be deducted by her my Loveing wife Winifred Green out of the half afore appointed by me for such issue and applyed to her own proper use and benefit forever. And if it should soe fall out, which God forbid, that my Dear and Loveing wife Winifred Green should happen to die afore any the several respective years above mentioned, That my several respective children's portions are to be paid them respectively out of the said Estate as aforesaid, That then it shall be good and Lawfull for her my said Dear wife Winifred Green to give and dispose at her death at her pleasure of

the one fifth part of the Whole Clear estate then remaining in her possession, If it be within the ten first years, If after the ten and within the 13 years then the fourth part, If after the 13 and within the 15 years then the third part to be at her disposal as before, And after the 15 and within the 17 years then the one half of what she shall be then possessed of at her disposal as afore. Giving further power by these presents in the case aforesaid to my Loveing friends Henry Adams and James Langworth or to the Survivor of them or to his assignment to Re Enter upon the remainder of the said Estate to the intents above said (that is to say) freely to possess the same in their own persons for my respective children's use and my own livelihood as is above at large expressed, allowing my Loveing friends Henry Adams and James Langworth each of them the value of six hundred pounds of Tobacco and one third of the male Cattle Increase between them for their pains and care they shall be at in manageing the said Estate to my respective Children's use profit and advantage at the several days of payment above expressed of their several respective portions, And if it should soe please God as that at the end of the seventeen years aforesaid at any time afore there should be neither wife nor children of mine then living that then the whole estate aforesaid be disposed of as followeth:

First that three parts thereof be delivered by my Loveing friends Henry Adams and James Langworth or the survivors of them or his assigns as aforesaid unto my honored friend Thomas Copley, Esq., or his survivors, to be employed by him or them to such Charitable uses as he or they in their discretion shall think most tending to the honour and glory of Almighty God either in this Province or elsewhere, My own decent livelihood during my life being herein always Comprehended, Then that the other fourth part remain to the sole benefit of my Loving friends Henry Adams and James Langworth or to their survivors of them, or to his assignee as afore forever. In Wittness of all which I have hereunto sett my hand and seal the 18th of November 1650.

Signed
Tho. Greene."

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of RICHARD WILLAN,
ALICE SMITH.

Leonard Greene, second son of the Governor, died in the year 1688, his will being recorded in Annapolis Wills, No. 4, f 313. In this he bequeaths a part of Greene's Rest and Greene's Inheritance patented by testator and two brothers Francis and Robert. His wife Ann and son Thomas are also mentioned.

Francis Greene, the son of the Governor, died in 1707, (see Wills, No. 12, f. 132 Annapolis). He leaves son Leonard 800 acres of Greene's Inheritance lying between main road of Piscataway, to brother Robert Greene Rolling Road.

Robert Greene lived to be seventy-four years old and died intestate, no record of the settlement of his estate having been found. His children are proven by a suit in court in the year 1721, (Charles County Court Records, Liber K, No. 2, f. 149) in which Thomas Greene, eldest son and heir of Robert Greene was sued by his sister Sarah, wife of Patrick Maggatee, who was also a party to the suit. Descendants of Thomas Greene, the Governor, and

of his grand-daughter, Sarah Maggatee, still live in various Western Shore Counties, in Baltimore and in distant States.

HAMMOND OF SOMERSET COUNTY

Edward Hammond, the progenitor of the Hammond family in Somerset County, whose descendants have spread into Worcester and other counties, appears first on the Maryland Records in the Annapolis Land Records, Liber 15 B, folio 575, when, on April 23, 1677, he proved his right to "five hundred acres of land for transporting himself, Ann his wife, John, Edward, Mark and Mary, his children, George Stinton, William Thomas, Larance Gibson and Ann Meers into this Province to inhabit. Before me William Stevens. June 22, 1677." Warrant then granted to Edward Hammond, of Somerset County, for five hundred acres of land.

That Edward Hammond patented many large and valuable tracts of land in old Somerset, appears as a matter of record in the Rent Rolls of Lord Baltimore for that county, as follows:

Somerset County Rent Rolls, Pocomoke hundred, Somerset County: Four hundred acres, Ravenston, surveyed March 17, 1680, for William Stevens, and assigned to William Bradshaw, a little to the Northward of Acquintia. The land possessed lies in Quaparnee Neck and was surveyed by Matthew Scarborough. Possessed by Captain Edward Hammond (p. 70).

Seven hundred acres, Shaftsbury, surveyed October 1, 1681, for Edward Hammond. Lies on the Pocomock in Poquedenorton hundred. Possessed by Edward Hammond (p. 74).

Two hundred acres, Landown, surveyed August 30, 1676, for Henry Morgan. Possessed by Edward Hammond (p. 105).

Four hundred acres, Sherborn, surveyed (no time stated) for John White and assigned unto Matthew Scarborough near the head of Pocomoke River in Repunque. Possessed by Captain Edward Hammond (p. 105).

Five hundred acres, Beyond Expectation, surveyed April 29, 1695, and assigned to John Duncan, lying near the Seaboard Side. Possessed by Captain Edward Hammond (p. 162).

From the foregoing it will be seen that Edward Hammond was recorded as "Captain" in all of these entries.

That his title was a military one is proven in the absence of his commission, by his signature as one of the military officers of Somerset County, in an address testifying loyalty to King William of England in the year 1696, recorded in Maryland Council Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 20, p. 554.

That he was a Defender of the Faith as well as of the Province is shown in the Archives of Maryland, Council Proceedings, volume 23, folio 23, where his name appears in the following connection, in the year 1696. "Vestrymen for Snow Hill Parish, consisting of Bogettenorton and Mattapany Hundreds were as follows: Mr. Matthew Scarborough, Mr. Wm. Round, Mr. John Franklin, Mr. Thomas Pointer, Mr. Thomas Selby, Mr. Edward Hammond."

The following transfer of land shows 1,250 acres additional owned by Captain Edward Hammond, making his Somerset estate aggregate 4,000 acres of land, a princely holding even in that day.

Somerset County Land Records, Liber W W, folio 455, May 23, 1679: Thomas Selby, of Somerset County, planter, of the one part, and Edward Hammond, planter, of the other part. Selby sells to Hammond land called Simpleton, 1250 acres, in Somerset County, at Pocodenorton, for 15,000 pounds tobacco.

Ibid. Liber M A No. 3, folio 606, November 12, 1681; Edward Hammond of the one part and John Bishop of the other part. Hammond sold to Bishop land called Simpleton, 1250 acres, lying at Pocodenorton, for 12,200 pounds of tobacco.

Other land transfers of interest found on the Somerset County Records include the following. Ibid., Liber G I No. 13, folio 62, March 31, 1703: John Webb and Collabay, his wife, of Somerset County, sell to Edward Hammond land called Land Downe on South side of Pocomoke River.

Ibid., Liber C D No. 14, March 5, 1707-8: Edward Hammond, Gent., of Somerset County, for ye love and affection, yt. I ye sd. Edward Hammond, do bear unto Ann Griffin, daughter of Jane Griffin of Somerset County, I the said Edward Hammond have given the said Ann Griffin, 2500 acres of land on the North side of the Pocomoke River, one lott in Snow Hill town, 3 negroes, 6 cows and calves, 4 heifers, 10 ewes and a ram, 2 feather beds, rugs, blankets, sheets, curtains and vallons, a silver tankard silver spoons and saltsellers, pewter dishes, furniture, etc.

Ibid, Liber C D No. 14, folio 685, January 25, 1711: Captain Edward Hammond, of Somerset County, planter, sells to Nicholas Roach a lot in Snow Hill town; signed "Edward Hammond, Elizabeth Hammond."

Ibid, page 838, same book, March 4, 1712: Edward

Hammond, Sr., Esq., of Somerset County of the one part, and Thomas Purnell of same County of the other part. Hammond sold Purnell land that was granted to Matthew Scarborough, land called Revenstone, South side of Pocomoke River, 400 acres; and land granted said Scarborough called Sherborne in Somerset County, South side of Pocomoke River, 400 acres. The said Scarborough and Hannah, his wife, for 12,000 pounds of tobacco sold this land to Edward Hammond, August 19, 1684. Hammond sold these lands to Purnell for 30,000 pounds of tocabbo and 3000 pounds of pork.

Ibid, Liber I K L No. 12, folio 91, June 8, 1713: Edward Hammond, Sr., of Somerset County, Gent., for love and affection he bore to Oliver Griffin, Ann Griffin, Ammie Griffin, son and daughters of Jane Griffin, late deceased of Somerset County. "To Oliver Griffin, one gray mare, 4 cows and calves, 4 ewes and lambs, feather beds and 2 guns." "I give to Ann Griffin a horse mill to be in my son Edward Hammond's custody until she come of age." "To Ammie Griffin, cattle, a horse, feather beds, furniture, etc., silver cup and spoons," etc.

Captain Edward Hammond died in the year 1718, when he was evidently quite an old man with grown grandchildren. His will and inventory follow:

Annapolis Wills, Liber W B No. 6, folio 674, Edward Hammond, Senior, of Somerset County, Gent. Will dated July 17, 1781, proved September 4, 1718. Witnesses: John Truitt, John Jones, Benj. Burton. "Devised:

"To Hester Dioll, daughter of Catherine Dioll, four cows, their calves, and four sheep; also one feather bed

and furniture. Also give her and Oliver Griffin three mares.

"Also to Hester Dioll, my negro woman called Grase. "I give to Ann Griffin my servant woman called Peggy and my sorrel horse.

"To Catherine Dioll, my riding horse called Pigg.

"To Oliver Griffin my two guns.

"To my grandsons John Hammon and Edward Hammon, sons of Edward Hammon, all my wearing clothes.

"I give to my daughter, Mary Bowen, one shilling in money and no more.

"I give to my grandson, Wm. Bowen, my silver headed cane.

"I give to Hannah Dioll, daughter of Donis Dioll, one heifer.

"All the remainder of my Estate, goods and chattels, to Ann Griffin and Oliver Griffin.

"Dennis Driskell and Anne Griffin my executors."

To this instrument Edward Hammond made his mark. When he executed his Will he was a very old man, and, more than likely, was too sick and feeble to write his name, as he did when deeding his property.

Annapolis Records, Prerogative Court, September, 1725, Somerset County: "Edward Hammond, his Inventory, 184 lbs. 9sh. 11d. returned by Moses Driskell, Administrator of Winifrid Driskill, the Executor of Dennis Driskill, who was Executor of the said Edward Hammond. Also the Inventory of the said Dennis Driskill, 9 lb. 6 sh. 3d, returned by the said Moses Driskill, Administrator aforesaid."

Edward Hammond, the son of Captain Edward Ham-

mond, was the heir at law to his father and inherited his lands.

He married for his first wife Leah Smith, who was the mother of his eldest son William Hammond, and of three daughters. The latter received from their uncle, John Smith, legacies of personal estate, as the following abstract of his Will discloses.

John Smith of Somerset County, Will probated June 6, 1733, made 1732, Recorded C C, No. 3, folio 690, Land Commissioner's Office, Maryland. Leaves to "my sister Leah Hammond's children (wife of Edward Hammond) Martha, Leah and Betty Hammond, one heifer and her increase."

There is little of value on the record relating the career of Edward Hammond, the second of his line in Maryland.

As, however, the eldest son and heir of Captain Edward Hammond, called Esquire in the records, he naturally enjoyed the life of a Colonial gentleman of the upper class, and was identified with the social rather than the political life of his community.

Just how he was related to Madam Mary Hampton, daughter of Major Robert King, does not appear, but the fact that she transferred to Edward Hammond as a deed of gift seventy-four acres of land, indicates close kinship.

Somerset County Land Records, Liber E I, folio 206, August 16, 1737: Madam Mary Hampton of Somerset County conveys to Edward Hammond of said County, planter, 74 acres of land called Jasmine, granted her by Lord Baltimore. Consideration was five shillings current money of the Province.

Twenty years later the following is found. Worcester County Land Records, Liber D, folio 184, June 3, 1757: Edward Hammond, Sr., gives to his son, Edward Hammond, 74 acres of land, it being part of land Jasmine, but now called Hammond's Addition, in Worcester County above Quaponque.

The following land transfer proves that Edward Hammond, Sr., resided in that part of Somerset County, which in the year 1742 was erected into Worcester County, Worcester County Land Records, Liber G, folio 67, March 6, 1767: Edward Hammond, Sen., of Worcester County, sells to Ezekiel Porter for 54 lbs., 62 acres of land being part of two tracts of land, the one called "Tuxberry" and the other called Newberry lying on the Seaboard Side.

Worcester County Land Records, Liber H, folio 373, August 8, 1770: Edward Morris of Worcester County sells to Edward Hammond of same County for 50 lbs., a part of a tract of land called Jesiman, which said part, of said land is now called Morrises Purchase, devised to him by dead of gift from his father, Joseph Morris.

In the year 1770, when old and not equal to the responsibilities entailed by landed estates, we find Edward Hammond Sr., giving his property to his children. Worcester County Land Records, Liber H, folio 455, December 11, 1770: Edward Hammond of Worcester County gives his son, William Hammond, a tract of land called Hammond's Adventure, 100 acres according to the grant of patent. Also 100 acres of land that I purchased of Matthew Purnell being part of a tract called Shirbin, this gift was to son William for his natural life and then to his two sons Edward Hammond and Zedekiah Ham-

mond, to be equally divided between them, their heirs and assigns forever.

Worcester County Land Records, Liber H, folio 464, December 14, 1770: "Edward Hammond of Worcester County, Province of Maryland, of the one part, and Edward Hammond, Jr. (son of the said Edward), of the other part, Witnesseth: "That the said Edward Hammond, for and in consideration of the said Edward Hammond, Jr., his maintaining and supporting the said Edward, during their natural life, and also for the sum of 5 shillings, the said Edward Hammond sells unto said Edward Hammond, Jr., the following property, viz: 2 negroes, 4 cows, 2 steers, 3 yearlings, 2 feather beds, 12 grown hogs, 15 shoats, 7 sheep, 3 iron pots, pewter plates and dishes, one maple table, one copper still head and worm and one corn handmill."

Worcester County Land Records, Liber H, folio 463, December 14, 1770: Edward Hammond, Sen., of Worcester County, for natural love to his grandchildren, Charles Hammond, John Hammond, Martha Hammond and Mary Hammond, children of Edward Hammond, Jr., gives them one negro girl named Hannah and one negro girl named Sall.

The above deeds identify William Hammond as the son of Edward Hammond, Sr., and names Zedekiah Hammond as the son of William, who is to receive half Hammond's Adventure and Shirbin at the death of his father.

Zedekiah died long before his father, and in his Will bequeathed these two tracts between his infant child Mary, and his phosthumous child, Nellie Hammond, who, as the records prove, became the wife of John Jackson.

Worcester County Wills, Liber J W, No. 13, folio 124: Zedekiah Hammond of Worcester County. Will dated September 12, 1787, proved November 2, 1787. Witnesses: Jesse Fooks, Edward Hammond, Daniel Game. "Devised:

Worcester County Adm. Bonds, Liber L H, folio 147, December 12, 1794: William Hammond and Joshua Hammond of Worcester County bond to Mary and Eleanor Hammond, orphans of Zedekiah Hammond, deceased, in the sum of 300 pounds.

"Whereas, the said Wm. Hammond appeared and prayed the Court to be appointed Guardian to Mary and Eleanor Hammond, orphans of Zedekiah Hammond, deceased, as yet under the ages of fourteen years, until they shall attain the age of fourteen years. The Court appointed him," etc.

Worcester County Land Records, Liber A B, folio 86, January 27, 1810: "John Williams of Samuel and Molly, his wife, and John Jackson and Eleanor, his wife, of the one part, and William Hammond of William of the other part, Witnesseth: that the Williams and the Jacksons for the sum of \$902.00 sell to William Hammond their right, title and estate of and in tract of land called Hammond's Adventure in Worcester County."

The following will of Elenor Hammond, widow of

William Hammond, confirms the identity of Eleanor Jackson and her children, John and Eleanor Jackson, as stated:

Somerset County Wills, Liber E B, No. 23, folio 228. Elenor Hammond of Somerset County, Will dated October 4, 1814, proved June 20, 1815. Witnesses: Benj. Vincent, Jr., Thos. Hitch, Wm. Reed.

"Devised:

"To my daughter Mary Smith my third part of a negro man.

"My negro man Jacob is to serve my two grandsons, viz: John Jackson and John Williams for four years and then be free.

"To my granddaughter Elenor Jackson, furniture.

"To granddaughter Mary Hammond, a black silk gown and shawl.

"To granddaughter Elizabeth Hammond, and grand-daughter Molly Williams, personalty.

"Grandson, John Jackson," made sole executor.

The will of William Hammond, Sr., who died two years before his wife Elenor, does not mention his granddaughter, Elenor Jackson, one of the heiresses of lands from their great-grandfather, Edward Hammond the second.

It is given, however, to prove the identity of his widow Elenor Hammond, who does leave personalty to Elenor and John Jackson.

Worcester County Wills, Liber M H No. 10, folio 18, William Hammond, Sen., of Worcester County, Will dated January 27, 1800, proved September 7, 1813. Witnesses: Chas. Hammond, Rila Bowen, Wm. Jones.

"Devised:

"To son, Joshua Hammond, 30 acres of land, part of land called 'Hammond's Adventure.'

"To my son Wm. Hammond the remainder of 'Hammond's Adventure,' also 15 acres of land I bought from Benjamin Purnell, called 'Purnell's Adventure,' likewise the land I had of Jethro and James Bowen.

"To my daughter Mary Smith, one negro, provided she will pay my daughter Martha Davis 20 lbs."

Wife, Eleanor Hammond, and son, William Hammond, Executors." Signed by Testator.

The Marriage License of John Jackson and Nelly Hammond is on record in the Clerk's Office, Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, and bears date of December 18, 1805. For their descendants, see the Jackson family record.

HANSLAP

Captain Henry Hanslap is first mentioned in the records of Maryland in the Old Chancery Court Proceedings, Liber C D, No. 1, folio 182, where, under date of June 18, 1678, is entered the fact that Henry Hanslap was on that day commissioned Coroner of Anne Arundel County, an office of much importance in the Province.

This was an honor conferred by Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore and second Proprietary of the Province of Maryland, a few years after he had succeeded to his father's title and estates. At this period Lord Baltimore maintained as his official residence the Palace of St. John's at the City of St. Mary's, then the capital of Maryland.

In the Rent Rolls of his Lordship, in which all grants and patents of lands were recorded, there appear the following: "Three hundred acres, 'Hanslap's Range,' surveyed August 20, 1680, for Henry Hanslap, on the north side of South River (Anne Arundel County Rent Rolls,

p. 83). Again, on page 41 in the same Rent Roll, is recorded: "Four hundred acres called 'Ayno,' surveyed September 3, 1682, for Henry Hanslap, on ye East Side of the North Branch of Patuxent River."

In addition to these early surveys, Captain Hanslap acquired numerous other tracts of fertile land, which at the time of his death aggregated about two thousand acres. Much of this was in the vicinity of New London, the famous old Quaker settlement on South River, where the survival of ancient mansions attest the luxury in which the early settlers of importance lived.

The important office of High Sheriff, corresponding to Lord High Sheriff of England, was bestowed on Henry Hanslap by the Proprietary in the year 1685 (Maryland Archives, volume 17, folio 379), and, as an endorsement of his services, his commission was renewed for two years at the expiration of the first term (Ibid., volume 5, folio 545, and volume 8, folio 21).

The Protestant Revolution was beginning to be actively felt in Maryland before the second term of his office had expired, and the enemies of Lord Baltimore, an ardent Catholic, had begun a contest for control of his Province by raising the false cry that Catholics were plotting with the Indians to murder all Protestants.

This was an opportunity for men who had been honored with high offices by the Calverts to rally to the support of the third Lord Baltimore, who had gone to England to look after his interests there.

While many in Maryland, who should have remembered past favors, joined with the Rebels, it is interesting to note that this distinguished official was loyal to the Proprietary, who gave evidence of his appreciation of his

stability of character by issuing to him a commission in his Military force.

Henry Hanslap was commissioned "Captain of the Foote" of Anne Arundell County, September 4, 1689 (Maryland Archives, volume 12, folio 242).

Captain Henry Hanslap, while a gallant fighter, was also a devout Christian and prominent member of the Church of England, worshipping at All Hallows Parish Church, Anne Arundel County, which makes all the more remarkable the loyalty to a Catholic Proprietary at this revolutionary period in Maryland history.

In All Hallows Parish Register, page 57, the birth of Susannah Hanslap, his youngest child, is thus recorded: "Feb. 8–1682, Susanna the daughter of Henry Hanslap and Elizabeth his wife, and the following October she was baptized by Mr. Pead, Minister." Her marriage is also a matter of record in the Old Parish Register above quoted. On page 249 is the following: "Thomas Gassaway and Susanna Hanslap were married by License December 18th, 1701."

The notice of the death of Captain Henry Hanslap is to be found on page 40 of the above Register, and is as follows: "Died 30th day of September and was buried 3 day of October at the pish Church yard of All Hallows Anno Domi 1698."

That his widow outlived him five years we find by the entry of her burial on page 59 of All Hallows Parish Register: "January 22, 1702, was buried Elizabeth Hanslap, the widow of Captain Henry Hanslap."

Elizabeth Hanslap made her Will on the birthday of her Gassaway grandchild, as she states in the document. Her

Will and that of Captain Hanslap are recorded in Annapolis, Md.

HEMSLEY

Captain William Hemsley, one of the most distinguished Colonial officials of his day in Talbot County, arrived in Maryland in the year 1658, accompanied by his wife, Judith. He received large patents of land including Chesterfields, 900 acres, Cloverfields, 770 acres, and Hemsley's Britland, 500 acres; all entered in Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Queen Anne's County, which was, at the time of William Hemsley's surveys, in Talbot County.

On May 16, 1663, he was commissioned by Lord Baltimore's Council as Sheriff of Talbot County, the most important office in the county at that time (Maryland Archives, volume 3, p. 481).

By profession Captain William Hemsley was a "chirur-geon," being so designated in Liber A, No. 1, p. 30, Talbot County Deeds.

The title of Captain was, in Colonial times, used as a military distinction, and the title of Commander, or Master, was employed to designate the Captain of a vessel. Whenever the term "Captain" was used in connection with maritime affairs, the expression would be, for example, "Captain Watts, Commander of *The Globe*," but the term "Captain," used alone, can be safely taken as an evidence of military leadership.

The commission of every military officer who was known to have served in the Provincial Militia, cannot be found in our imperfect Archives, and so while the commission of Captain William Hemsley has not yet been found, the evidence of his military service is not lacking to those familiar with his habits of life.

The office of Sheriff of a county was always bestowed upon one of the most important men in the county, and that he held this office in itself proves that he was an important and influential resident of Talbot County. The thousands of acres granted him also attest that he was a landsman. Further, at the close of a very strenuous expedition against the Nanticoke Indians, we find the name of Captain William Hemsley first in the list of those who received tobacco for services in the Indian troubles, etc., as set forth in the following record. Maryland Assembly Proceedings, October-November, 1678. Maryland Archives, volume 7, p. 87:

"Whereas There hath been Eight hundred and twenty five thousand Nyne hundred and Seventy Nyne pounds of Tobacco Expended layd out & disbursed by severall of the Inhabitants of this in the late Expedicon against the Nanticoke Indians and others the necessary Charges of this Province which hath been examined stated and allowed by the upper and lower houses of this present General Assembly etc. And be payd to the severall persons to whome the same is due as aforesaid etc. That is to say To Captain William Hemsley sixteen hundred pounds of tobacco," then follow the names of many persons, some of whom are given military titles, and many without, the latter being without doubt the men who served in the Indian fights under the officers. No one familiar with the Maryland Archives, and the records of the almost constant Indian troubles, and the rules for the military matters, can doubt that almost every able man in the Province rendered service at some time during the Indian outbreaks.

At various times in the history of the Colony, the As-

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Societies, the purpose of whose being is the perpetuation of the military and high civil offices of Colonial worthies.

Captain William Hemsley was undoubtedly a Captain of the Talbot County Militia; was Sheriff of his County, and was one of the important Commission to purchase and lay off Ports of Entry. He was not the Captain of a vessel and his military services should entitle his descendants to membership in The Colonial Wars Society, which has so far been denied them.

In 1685 the other representative citizens of Talbot County petitioned Sir Thomas Lawrence for the appointment of William Hemsley as Clerk of the County, and declared him "To be a person in whom we have great confidence." He died that year, and hence his career ended. His will is recorded in Liber 4, Annapolis Wills, p. 121. In it he named his wife Judith; sons Charles, Philemon, William, Vincent; daughter Penelope, and granddaughter Judith Clayland.

HUMPHREYS

Thomas Humphreys, the founder of the leading family of the name in Somerset County, Maryland, was early in the Province. Like many others of the founders of Somerset County, he entered Maryland from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, during the migration from that section from 1660 to 1680.

The first official reference to Thomas Humphreys in Somerset County, we find in Liber I K L, folio 107, of the Somerset County Land Records, as follows:

"Thomas Humphreys and Mary King were married by Mr. Robert Maddox, Clarke, ye 20th day of April,



After miniature in possession of Mr. J. Hemsley Johnson. Signed "R. P., 1799," evidently by Rembrandt Peale. Photographed by the Author through the courtesy of the late Mrs. Samuel Sterett when in her possession

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The most officed reference to Thomas Humphreys Some et County, we took in Liber I k L, folio is the Someset County Expel Records, as follows:

"Tho as Humphrey's and Mary King were new by Mr. Robert Madelox, "Lake, ye 20th day of



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Anno Domini, one thousand six hundred and seventy and foure."

This lady was the daughter of John King and his wife, Jane Bishop, of Hunger's Parish, Northampton County, Virginia, where, in the Eastville Court House, their marriage is duly recorded in Liber No. 7, folio 92, as follows: "John King and Jane Bishop were married October 8th, 1660."

She was of that family of Bishops of which a branch settled very early in Somerset County, and were prominent for many generations there and in Worcester County. John King removed from the Eastern Shore of Virginia about 1663, and settled upon land at Morumsco. His wife, Geane, died March 12, 1663, as can be seen by reference to Liber I K L, folio 96, Somerset County Land Records.

We find Thomas Humphreys figuring in the Land Records of Somerset County in 1675. On May 8 of that year, William Keene, of Somerset County, planter, sold to Thomas Humphreys, planter, of the same county, 300 acres of land called Keene's Lott on the "Wucomac" River. Mary, wife of Keene, joined in the deed. The consideration was 6000 pounds of tobacco (Liber M, No. 4, folio 285).

Again on March 14, 1676, Thomas Humphreys, planter, of Somerset County, bought of Thomas Gillis, planter, of the same county, 200 acres of land called Doe Bottom (Liber W W, folio 117, Somerset County Land Records).

We find in Liber M A, No. 3, folio 739, Somerset County Land Records, that William Keene, of Rockawalkin, sells to Thomas Humphreys, of Rockawalkin, Somerset County, deed dated May 2, 1685, land called Hopewell, containing three hundred acres. This same tract of land is mentioned on page 23 of Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Somerset County, as having been surveyed July 1, 1669, for John Manlove, and assigned to John Marrett, in Cuttamachico River, on the south side thereof. Thomas Humphreys sold this land to Alexander Carlisle. On page 32 of the same Rent Rolls, we find that Thomas Humphreys sold to Alexander Carlisle 50 acres of land, part of tract called Green Hill, situated on the north side of Rockawalkin River (now Wicomico River), which land was surveyed April 22, 1680, for Colonel William Stevens, and assigned to Thomas Humphreys.

On December 1, 1688, a tract of 200 acres of land, called Mary's Choice, was surveyed for Thomas Humphreys on the south side of Nanticoke River (p. 140, Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Somerset County).

In November, 1682, Thomas Humphreys, of Somerset County, was paid 40 pounds of tobacco by the Province for the public service (p. 443, Assembly Proceedings, volume 7, Maryland Archives).

Thomas Humphreys, Sr., on August 8, 1715, and Mary, his wife, gave to their daughter, the lawful wife of Richard Green, of Somerset County, two hundred acres of land (Liber A C. No. 25, folio 316, Somerset County Land Records).

Thomas Humphreys died intestate about 1724. He had the following issue by Mary King, his wife, all of whose births are found on pp. 109, 111, 113, 114, Liber I K L, Somerset County Land Records:

"Mary, ye daughter of Thomas Humphreys was born of Mary, his wife, att Werocomoco, the twentie third day of July in the year one thousand six hundred seventy and four."

- "Sarah, ye daughter of Thomas Humphreys, was born of Mary, his wife, att Werocomoco, ye ninth day of April, 1676."
- "Joane, daughter of Thomas Humphreys, was born of Mary, his wife, October 9, 1680."
- "Hannah Humphreys, daughter of Thomas Humphreys, was born of Mary, his wife, Jan. 20. 1682."
- "Thomas Humphreys, son of Thomas Humphreys, was born of Mary, his wife, Aug. 2, 1685."
- "Margery Humphreys, daughter of Thomas Humphreys and Mary, his wife, born Oct., 1, 1687."

Thomas Humphreys, second, seems to have been an active man in the affairs of his time in Somerset County. He married Mary Gillis, daughter of John Gillis and Mary, his wife, as may be found in the distribution of the estate of John Gillis, deceased, June 29, 1723, where Humphrey's receipts for his wife Mary's, portion of her father's estate (Liber E B, No. 14, Somerset County Administrator's Accounts). The other sons-in-law of John Gillis were William Hitch and Abraham Taylor.

Thomas Humphreys was evidently a man of substance and considerable prominence, as his name frequently appeared as bondsman for executors and administrators of the estates of deceased persons. He acted also in the capacity of executor and administrator of several estates himself. He died in 1734, for on March 1, 1734–5, "Thomas Humphreys his will, widow's election and testamentary bond by Mary Humphries, his executrix, with Thomas Gillis and Samuel Jackson, of Somerset County, her sure-

ties, in 500 lbs. sterling," dated as above, was filed in the Prerogative Court at Annapolis, Liber 30, folio 20.

The will is recorded in Annapolis Wills, Liber T and D. folio 304: Thomas Humphreys, of Somerset County, will dated January 17, 1734-5 proved March 7, 1734-5. Witnesses: James West, Jarrit Bashaw, Benj. Records, Saml. Jackson. Devised:

"To sons, Thomas and Joshua, my whole tract of land between them, the lower part to my son Thomas, the upper part to son Joshua.

"To my son, Eekell and my son Joseph, my land at what it contains to the seller, to be eakelly divided between them.

"I give to all my sons a tract of land on the north side of Gem Branch in Nanticoke, for the benefit of all my sons.

"To my son, Peter Owens, 100 acres of land lying upon Nonork river above George Cliftons.

"My wife, Mary, my sole executor."

Signed, "THOMAS HUMPHREYS,"

Thomas Humphreys, third, was a planter in Somerset County, possessing lands inherited from his father and also a tract which he had patented to himself. He is known in the records as Thomas Humphreys, senior, to distinguish him from his son Thomas, who like his Father, was a well known and important citizen of the County of Somerset and the Province of Maryland.

Thomas Humphreys, Sen., bought land of Nathan Coulver on June 22, 1767 (Somerset Land Records, Liber D, folio 123). This is the last time his name appears in the land records. On page 210 of the same record book, his son, Thomas Humphreys, jr., sells to James Nickcoli-

son 100 acres of land lying at the head of Wicomico river. The deed is dated December 12, 1767.

As far back as August 18, 1740, Thomas Humphreys, Sen., when his son, Thomas Humphreys, Jr., was about ten months old, conveyed to Joshua Humphreys for five shillings parts of two tracts of land, one called Keene's Lott, containing 300 acres, and the other called Green Hill, containing 50 acres, the one-half moiety of each of the aforsaid tracts. (Somerset County Land Records, Liber M F. No. Y, folio 166.)

Joshua was the brother of Thomas, Sen., and the conveyance of the land was in accordance with the provisions of the will of their father, Thomas Humphreys, second, executed and probated in 1734. It was simply a division of the land left them in the Will.

Thomas Humphreys, Sen., married Temperance Morris April 3, 1736, according to the Stepney Parish Register, Somerset County, page 77. The same Register contains the following births of the children of Thomas Humphreys and Temperance Morris, his wife: Jemima Humphreys, born July 5, 1738; Thomas Humphreys, born November 19, 1739; John Humphreys, born April 30, 1741; Jacob Humphreys, born March 1, 1743: Joseph Humphreys, born January 14, 1745; Mary Humphreys, born January 30, 1747; Rachel Humphreys, born February 3, 1749 (Manuscript copy at the Maryland Historical Society).

In 1766, Thomas Humphreys, Sen., patented land in Somerset County called Fork Branch, which land was in possession of some of his descendants to the fourth generation (Liber A H, folio 338, Somerset County Land Records).

His wife Temperance being dead, Thomas Humphreys, Sen., married secondly Phillis Byrd, widow of William Byrd, of Somerset County, in 1764, and with that lady administered on her late husband's estate, Joshua Hitch and James Hitch being sureties on his administration bond (Somerset County Administrators Accounts, Liber 4, folio 88). By his wife Phillis he had a son, William Humphreys, whom he names in his will, which follows:

Annapolis Wills, Liber W D, No. 3, folio 227: Thomas Humphris, Sr., of Somerset County: Will dated January 27, 1771, proved February 19, 1771. Witness: Jos. Hitch, Jr., Joshua Humphries, Betty Morris. Devised:

"To my son, Wm. Humphris, a tract of land in Somerset County called "Venter," also a negro girl called Rose.

"I give to my wife one negro wench called Moll and one called Jemima and one negro boy Tom.

"To son, Joseph Humphris, all my dwelling plantation and land thereto belonging. Son Joseph, executor."

February 19, 1771, Phillis Humphris, widow of Thomas Humphris, stood by this Will.

In 1772, the year after the death of Thomas Humphreys, Sen., we find that the settlement of the estate of William Byrd, deceased, was completed, for in Liber E B, No. 11, folio 13, that the money due to Phillis Byrd, daughter of William Byrd, deceased, was paid to Phillis Humphries, guardian. At the same time money due to Bayly Byrd was paid to Jessie Byrd.

It will be noticed that Thomas Humphreys, Sen., did not mention the names of six of his children by his first wife, Temperance Morris, and left the fifth child by that wife, Joseph Humphreys, his dwelling plantation and also made him executor of the will. The testator, however, took care of his minor son, William Humphreys, by his second wife. Phillis Humphreys, widow of Thomas Humphreys, Sen., and mother of Will am Humphreys, survived her husband fifteen years. Her will follows:

Somerset County, Maryland, Wills, Liber E B, No. 1, folio 242, Phillis Humphris: Will dated March 6, 1786, proved May 1, 1786. Witness: Joseph Humphris, Elijah Humphris. Devised:

"To son, William Humphris, one negro boy called Harry, also a bed, also one horse, one cow and yearling, eight hogs and farming implements.

"To daughter, Phillis Byrd, one negro, one cow, etc." Joseph Humphreys, fifth child of Thomas Humphreys, Sr., and Temperance Morris, his first wife, was born January 14, 1745, according to the Stepney Parish Register of Somerset County, at Maryland Historical Society.

Like his forebears, Joseph Humphreys was a planter and lived upon the lands inherited from his father. He was the executor of his father's Will.

In Liber H, folio 509, Somerset County Land Records, under date of August 21, 1789, Joseph Humphreys sells to Charles Winright one and one-eighth acres of land called Green Hill, which his father, Thomas Humphreys, Sen., devised to him in his last Will and Testament.

Joseph Humphries died in the year 1804, aged 59 years. His will follows: Somerset County Wills, Liber E B, No. 23, folio 85, Joseph Humphris, Sr., Will dated April 14, 1804, proved May 23, 1804. Witness: Jesse Byrd, Chas. Phillips, J. Leatherbury. Ordering several small parcels of land to be sold to pay his debts, he devises:

"To Joseph Humphris, son of Jacob, a lot of ground and houses.

"To Thomas Byrd a lot of ground and house.

"To son, Joshua Humphris, a lot of ground and house.

"To Thos. Humphris, son of Jacob, one acre of land.

"To David V. Jenkins, a lot and house.

"To Joseph Humphris, son of William.

"Joshua Humphris, Executor."

Joshua Humphris, son of Joseph, son of Thomas, Sen., and Temperance Morris, his first wife, was the executor of his father's Will. He inherited from his father part of a tract of land called Fork Branch, which land was patented to his grandfather, Thomas Humphreys, Sen., in 1766 (Liber A H, folio 338, Somerset County Land Records). He also inherited part of the land called Green Hill, one acre of which he sold to Aaron Mezick, May 15, 1811, when Elizabeth, his wife, waived her dower rights (Somerset County Land Records, Liber U, folio 81).

Like his grandfather, Joshua Humphreys was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for we find that on May 23, 1803, both he and his wife Betsy (Elizabeth) signed the canons of the church. On the same day and year, Esther Humphreys, Sarah Humphreys and Elijah Humphreys also signed the canons of the church. On July 15, 1803, Joshua Humphreys and Elijah Humphreys were confirmed at Green Hill church (Stepney Parish Register, pp. 226, 231, 235, 236, Somerset County). This old Parish Register contains records of the births of the Humphreys descendants of Thomas Humphreys, the emigrant, from 1738.

Joshua Humphreys died in 1832. On December 11 of that year, Josephus Humphreys, administrator of Joshua Humphreys, late of Somerset County, deceased, filed the inventory of his personalty, which amounted to \$558.17

(Somerset County Inventories, Liber J P, No. 11, folio 209, 210).

On February 24, 1833, an account of sales of personal estate of Joshua Humphreys, of Somerset County, late deceased, was filed by Josephus Humphreys, administrator, amounting to \$616.78 (Liber J P, No. 11, folio 220, 221).

Joshua Humphreys and Elizabeth McBryde, his wife, had the following issue, so far as the public records disclose: Joseph Humphreys; Josephus Humphreys, who married Ann W. Johnson: Charles W. Humphreys, who married Amelia A. Mitchell; Margaret W. Humphreys, who married her cousin, Archelaus Humphreys; Sarah McBryde Humphreys, who married Hugh Jackson.

For proof of these marriages, see abstracts of the Somerset County Records and Marriage Licenses. For decendants of Hugh Jackson, see Jackson family.

The following deed reveals some of the children of Joshua Humphreys and their descent from Thomas Humphreys, the emigrant.

Somerset County Land Records, Liber G. H, No. 8, folio 110, Sept. 22, 1835:

Archelaus R. Humphreys and Margarett W. Humphreys, his wife, Charles W. Humphris and Amelia A. Humphris, his wife, and Sarah McBryde Humphris, of Somerset County, of the one part, and Josephus Humphreys of the other part.

The parties of the first part, for the sum of \$1,100 sell to Josephus Humphris, all the right and title of them to the following tracts or part of tracts of land, viz.: Part of Keene's Lot, part of Green Hill, containing 195 acres, which land descended to them by the death of their father,

Joshua Humphreys, late of Somerset County, deceased.

Further to show and confirm the descent and marriage of the children of Joshua Humphreys and Elizabeth Mc-Bryde, his wife, the following record is submitted.

Somerset County Land Records, Liber A. H, folio 358, June 15, 1842:

"Know all men by these presents that we, Josephus Humphreys, Charles Humphreys, Archelaus Humphreys and Peggy, his wife, Hugh Jackson and Sally, his wife, all of Somerset County and State of Maryland, for and in consideration of five dollars current money to us in hand paid by Purnell Toadvine, Josiah Ellingworth and John Slemons, as tenants in common, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell all our right and estate in and to all that tract of land called "Fork Branch," containing nine acres of land more or less, of which Joshua Humphreys died, seized, having inherited it through a certain Thomas Humphreys, Senior, to whom it was patented, or granted, on the sixth day March, 1766, reference thereto being had. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, etc.

Signed.

"Josephus Humphries,

"CHARLES W. HUMPHRIS,

"Hugh Jackson,

"SARAH McB. JACKSON,

"ARCHELAUS HUMPHRIS,

"MARGARET W. HUMPHRIS."

In the Marriage License Record of Somerset County,

preserved in the County Clerk's Office at Princess Anne, are the following records of the aforegoing children of Joshua Humphreys:

"Archelaus Humphreys to Margaret Humphreys, Dec. 1, 1829." (Archelaus Humphreys was the son of Joshua Humphreys, seventh child of Joshua Humphreys and Esther Nailor Neal, this Joshua being son of Thomas Humphreys the second, and Mary Gillis, his wife, who was son of Thomas, the emigrant, and Mary King, his wife.)

"Charles W. Humphries to Amelia A. Mitchell, Sept. 2, 1834."

"Josephus Humphreys to Ann W. Johnson, April 3, 1835."

"Hugh Jackson to Sarah McBryde Humphreys, Sept. 29, 1835."

(She was the daughter of Eliabeth McBryde, who married Joshua Humphreys, son of Joseph, son of Thomas, Senior.)

Collateral Branches

Joseph Humphreys was the son of Thomas Humphreys, second, and Mary Gillis, his wife. He married Anne—? He died intestate in 1757. Thomas Humphreys, Senior, brother of the deceased, administered on the estate. The distribution of the personalty was made May 14, 1757, as follows: To the widow of deceased, Anne Humphreys, one-third; the other two-thirds to Betty Humphreys, daughter of the deceased.

Ezekiel Humphreys, son of Thomas Humphreys, second, and Mary Gillis, his wife, inherited from his father one half of a tract of land called Belain, part of which, three and one half acres, he and his brother, Joseph Humphreys, sold to Abraham Dean, February 3, 1753. This land was willed to them by their father, Thomas Humphreys. The whole tract called Belain contained 600 acres (Somerset County Land Records, Liber A, folio 284).

Ezekiel Humphreys was a Private in Captain Thomas Gillis' Company of Colonial Militia, to fight the Indians in 1748 (Colonial Maryland Muster Rolls at Maryland Historical Society).

Ezekiel died in 1794, and Elijah Humphreys filed his account as administrator on January 4 of that year (Somerset County Administration Accounts, Liber E B, No. 16).

Joshua Humphreys, son of Thomas Humphreys, second, and Mary Gillis, married Esther Neal, August 8, 1755, according to the Somerset County Stepney Parish Register, page 113. On November 16, 1779, he bought of Ezekiel Jackson, of Sussex County, Delaware, for ten pounds, the upper 100 acres of a tract of land in Somerset County, Maryland (Land not named in deed), containing in all 500 acres (Somerset County Land Records, Liber G, folio 215).

Joshua Humphreys was a private in Captain John Handy's Company of Militia to fight the Indians in 1749 (Colonial Muster Rolls of Maryland preserved by the Maryland Historical Society). He was dead in 1789, for on March 7 of that year his widow, Esther Humphreys, administratrix of Joshua Humphreys, deceased, makes the final distribution of his estate as follows:

To the Accountant (the widow Esther Humphreys) one-third part.

To the children of the deceased, viz.: Sarah Green,

Elijah Humphreys, Rachel Green, Betsy Humphreys, Ezekiel Humphreys, John Humphreys and Joshua Humphreys. Ezekiel Green receipts to the Administratrix for his wife's part.

Elijah Humphreys, son of Joshua Humphreys and Esther Neal, his wife, sold to Kirk Gunby, February 26, 1805, all their right, title, etc., to their part of a tract of land which Joshua Humphreys bought of William Humphreys on the east side of Wicomico river, Sarah Humphreys, wife of Elijah, signed off her dower rights (Somerset County Land Records, Liber P, folio 429). This land was called "Hoggs Down" and contained in all 450 acres. The aforesaid William Humphreys sold his right and title in it to Joshua Humphreys, March 28, 1786 (Somerset County Land Records, Liber H, folio 125).

The following births of the children of Elijah and Sarah Humphreys are recorded in the Stepney Parish Register of Somerset County:

"John Venables Humphreys, son of Elijah and Sarah Humphreys, was born March 13, 1805" (p. 197).

"Archelaus Humphreys, son of Elijah and Sarah Humphreys, was born April 23, 1807" (p. 206).

John Venables Humphreys, son of Elijah Humphreys and Sarah Venables, his wife, married Margaret Humphreys (written Peggy in the Marriage Record) July 10, 1826. He died intestate, and his widow, Margaret Humphreys, administratrix on his estate, made the following distribution of his estate, September 10, 1850;

"To his widow, the accountant.

"To his children as follows: Martha A Johnson, Azariah J. Humphreys, Robert G. Humphreys, Reeta E. Humphreys, Thomas W. Humphreys, Fountain B. Humph-

reys, Virginia E. H. Humphreys (Somerset County Administration Accounts, Liber S W, No. 2, folio 244).

JACKSON

It was in the year 1666 that Lord Baltimore erected a County on the lower peninsula of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which he decreed should be named "in honor of our dear Sister, The Lady Mary Somerset."

Five years before this, Samuel Jackson, the founder of his line, arrived in the Province of Maryland, in company with others from Virginia, and in a few years after the creation of the county, and the issuing of grants there, we find Samuel Jackson, the progenitor of Governor Elihu Emory Jackson and Honorable William H. Jackson, the possessor of 1200 acres of Somerset's fertile soil.

The earliest of these lands patented to Samuel Jackson were on the south side of the Nanticoke River, in a creek called in his honor, Jackson's Creek. That he was a man of prominence in financial matters, his landed possessions give evidence, and that he was educated beyond many of his compatriots, the signing of his name to documents bears witness.

In Liber No. 11, Patents and Certificates, Land Commissioner's Office, folio 462, is the first record of Samuel Jackson as acquiring land. Under date of July 13, 1668, is the following: "Surveyed for Samuel Jackson (according to warrant), of the County of Somerset, planter, land called 'Long Hill' in the County aforesaid on the south side of Nanticoke River in a creek called Wotapquen Creek on the eastern side of said creek, beginning at a small creek called Jackson's Creek, &c., containing 200 acres, more or less."

LOR-ARMS, OF SOMERSET COUNTY

urtesy of Senator William P. Jackson. From the Anthor's Collection

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In Liber No. 12, folio 124, under date of August 10, 1668, this land was granted to Samuel Jackson by Cæcilius Calvert.

Following the above first patent, issued in pursuance of a grant for the same from Cæcilius, second Lord Baltimore and first Proprietary of Maryland, there are several others aggregating the 1200 acres mentioned.

A special grant of land to Samuel Jackson is recorded among the Land Warrants of Annapolis and reads as follows:

"Lay out for Samuel Jackson, of Somerset County, three hundred acres of land granted him by special order from his Lpp. upon a patent for ye same quantity granted him the first day of August, 1673; as appears upon record, in any part of this Province not already taken up nor reserved for his Lpp's use, and return your Certificate of Survey thereof, into the land office of ye City of St. Maries by the third day of November next, &c. Given under the lesser seal of this Province the third day of August, 1682, signed by order and appointment of the Right Honorable, the Lord Proprietary.

"JOHN LEWELLIN, Regr."

The following items of interest are taken from the Somerset County Rent Rolls of Lord Baltimore, at the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland:

Longhill—300 acres—Surveyed July 23, 1668, for Samuel Jackson, on the south side of Nanticoke River, on the east side of Westopkin Creek, in posession of Captain James Dashiell (p. 76).

Danbury—300 acres—Surveyed February 4, 1672, for Samuel Jackson, on the north side of Rokiawakin River, near a creek called Cottingham (p. 195).

Runsell—100 acres—Surveyed November 2, 1671, for Samuel Jackson, on the north side of Tipkewant Creek, in Nanticoke River, possessed by William Bonds (p. 77).

The Small Lott—100 acres—Surveyed October 21, 1676, for Samuel Jackson, on south side of Quantico, near the land of Roger Phillip, Jonathan Jackson, son and heir of Samuel Jackson, in possession (p. 83).

Abergaveney—100 acres—Surveyed for Roger Phillips, on south side of Nanticoke River, and on south side of Quantico Creek, possessed by Jonathan Jackson (p. 80).

Venture—300 acres—Surveyed November 2, 1683, for Samuel Jackson, on north side of Chickawant Branch or Creek, possessed by Jonathan Jackson (p. 89).

The early generations of this Colonial family did not incline to public office, as the later have done, both Samuel and his son Jonathan being evidently typical English gentlemen contented with the leisurely life of their class.

It is a matter of record, that Lord Baltimore kept an armed militia in Maryland; it is, therefore, not improbable that both these men did patriotic duty in helping to suppress Indian outbreaks, although there are no muster rolls of that early period extant whereby to prove it.

As early as 1669 Samuel Jackson was associated with the defense of the Province, for in that year the General Assembly paid him tobacco, then the only currency in use, for "quartering soldiers" (Maryland Archives, volume 2, p 232).

Again, in 1682, Samuel Jackson was paid tobacco for "public charges" (Maryland Archives, volume 7, p. 443).

Samuel Jackson died at his estate, Abergaveney, in the year 1688, and, like many another Colonial dame, Ann

Jackson exhibited his will for probate as the wife of his successor. The following record is clear, and shows how promptly the young widow accepted the protection and consolation of a second husband in those lonely days of the early settlements on large estates where danger from the Indians was great.

Annapolis Wills, Liber H, Book C, folio 38, Samuel Jackson, of Somerset County; will dated March 11, 1687-8, proved October 30, 1688. Witnesses: Lawrence Conner, Manases Morris, Wm. Mallett. Devised:

To eldest son Jonathan Jackson, 200 acres of land "I now live on called 'Abergaveney' and ye other hundred called 'Small Lott' to him and his heirs forever.

"Tis my will that my wife, Ann Jackson, shall have her whole life upon the said land called 'Abergaveney' provided she keeps unmarried.

"To my younger sons, Samuel and Daniel Jackson, all the land that can be proved Samuel Jackson's late deceased, lying on the north side of Chicemore branch, near the wading place, to them and their heirs forever, but in case either Samuel or Daniel shall die, the survivor shall enjoy the other's part of the said land. Likewise, it is my will that my sons, Samuel and Daniel, shall be at age when they attain to the age of seventeen.

"To my son Jonathan personalty."

He gives other live stock to his wife and three sons and daughter Mary, and the residue of personal estate to his wife, who is also made sole executrix, with Captain John Winder and his son, Thomas Winder, as overseers.

Jonathan Jackson, eldest son of Samuel Jackson and Anne Clarke, his wife, we see inherited Abergaveney and Small Lott from his father. That he desired yet greater estates, we find in his purchase of Warwick and Warington, in Somerset County.

In his will he bequeaths Warwick and part of Warington to his son, Joshua, from whom descends the family of this sketch.

Prerogative Court Records, Annapolis, Liber 31, folio 276: In January, 1742, Jonathan Jackson's last will and testament and testamentary bond were exhibited by Joshua Jackson, his executor, with Willson Rider and Finch Jones, of Somerset County, as his surety in 300 pounds sterling.

Annapolis Wills, Liber D D No. 1, p. 445: Jonathan Jackson, of Somerset County: Will dated August 22, 1739, proved December 24, 1741. Witnesses: James Goslee, Willson Rider, Finch Jones. Devised:

To son Joshua Jackson, who made was executor of this Will, a parcel of land called "Warwick," containing 100 acres, a part of a tract called "Warington."

To son Samuel Jackson, the land the house is on, the west side of "Warington."

To son Thomas Jackson, one shilling.

(Signed) "Jonathan Jackson"

Joshua Jackson, executor of his father, Jonathan Jackson, was the eldest son, as was his father before him. That he was a patriot who saw service in the French and Indian Wars is proved by the original muster roll of Captain Handy's Troop of Horse, bearing date March 20, 1749 (Maryland State papers at the Historical Society).

His brothers, Thomas, Daniel and Isaac Jackson, were in the service of their country also, their names appearing as members of Captain Scott Day's Company in 1748. Joshua Jackson, one of King George's Colonial Cavalrymen in 1749, was the father of Elihu Jackson, first, of Somerset County; the latter being great-grandson of the immigrant Samuel Jackson, of Jackson's Creek, from whom the young generation of the Jackson family of Salisbury, Wicomico County, are lineal descendants, being the ninth generation from Samuel Jackson, first.

The will of Joshua Jackson, dated February 14, 1764, was proved April 2, the same year, and is recorded in Liber E B No. 14, folio 109, Somerset County Wills, Princess Anne, Md. In it Joshua Jackson bequeaths personalty to daughter, Rachel Donoho, brother, Samuel Jackson, and son, John Jackson, and divides the remainder of his estate equally between Sarah Jackson, his wife, and his children, John, Sofiah, George, Elihu and William Jackson. His wife, Sarah, was made executrix. The will was signed by Joshua Jackson, and witnessed by William Ellingsworth and James Beard.

The Jacksons intermarried with the other families of social importance and wealth in their community, and their wills and other legal transactions add many facts of interest to the family history.

Elihu Jackson, first, went South with the large immigration in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and lived for some years away from the ancestral environment; but before the close of his career returned to Somerset County, where his will is on record.

As it would be impossible to give a complete history of the distinguished careers of his descendants, it is sufficient to simply recall that among his great-grandsons were the late Governor Elihu Emory Jackson, for many years the most influential Democrat on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and Honorable William H. Jackson, the equal influential Republican leader in the same county, whose son, William P. Jackson, was a member of the National Republican Committee.

At the date of the revison of this volume, United States Senator William P. Jackson, appointed by Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough to succeed Senator Isador Rayner, is ably representing his party in national legislation.

KNOTT

James Knott, founder of the family of this name in Maryland and Virginia, came out of England about seventeen years before Leonard Calvert planted his first settlement in Maryland in 1634. In "Hotten's Lists of Persons of Quality who Emigrated to Virginia" is the following:

"Mr. James Knott, age 23, came from England to Virginia in the ship George and settled in Accomac County on the Eastern Shore in 1617." The word Accomack was in that day used to designate the whole of that fertile strip of Virginia between the Atlantic ocean and the Chesapeake Bay, beginning at the southern line of what was afterwards Somerset (since 1742 Worcester) County, Maryland, to the tip end of Cape Charles. one will look in vain for traces of James Knott in the records of the present Accomac County, for it was not cut off from Northampton County, where the ancient records are kept (dating from 1632), until about 1660-62. As James Knott's interests on the Eastern Shore were in Northampton County, it is there we find him, in Liber No. 1, folio 10, of these old records, as owner of land in 1632, situated "on the other side of King's Creek."

is also referred to on page 2 of the same book, in 1632, as having an apprentice named Phario Winen, the son of Jane Winen. Again we find mention of James Knott and his wife, Elinor, June 11, 1634, in Court Order Book No. 1, folio 37, Northampton County Records. After this he appears to have removed to Nansemond County, Virginia, for he is recorded as a land owner in that county in 1635, in volume 3, p. 188, of the Virginia Magazine. Also in volume 2, of the same magazine, p. 308, it is stated that James Knott, of Accomack, was granted 50 acres of land in Virginia City County, March 12, 1632.

Mr. Knott appears to have been a close friend of Governor Leonard Calvert, of Maryland. In this connection the following quaint document, executed by Giles Brent, October 10, 1642, speaks for itself:

"These prts witness that I Giles Brent of Kent ffort in the Isle of Kent have conveyed & sold & doe hereby convey and sell unto my sister Mrs. Margaret Brent of St. Maries in Maryland all my lands goods debts due to me in the Province aforesaid for the consideration hereafter expresst, viz.: for satisfaction and payment of £73 English money wch I doe owe to herselfe, also of about £40 English money or between that and £30 wch I owe to Mr. Richard Reed, also 1400 pounds of tob and cask I owe to Mr. Wm. Blunt and of 900 lbs. tob. & cask for 8000 of it to certain assignes of Mr. John Lewger also of 400 lbs. of tob. & cask I owe to Mr. Purfrey of Virg. of 1200 lbs. tob. & cask I have assumed to pay to Mr. Knott of Virginia for Mr. Leonard Calvert, Governor of Maryland" &c. Signed—Giles Brent (Testamentary Business Prov. Court., Vol. 4, pp. 132, 133, Maryland Archives).

Kilty mentions the fact that Governor Leonard Calvert

admonishes the people not to encroach upon the lands of "my friend Mr. Knott." As there is no record of James Knott having been granted lands in Maryland at the period contemplated, it may be that the following will explain it: Court at St. Maries, 1652.

"James Knott, defendant; John Abbington, plaintiff; on petition for relief from act of Knott who cleared 100 acres of land that Abbington claimed as his own. Knott claimed to have had a verbal grant of land from Governor Leonard Calvert prior to the claim of Abbington" (Liber B, volume 10, p. 220, Provincial Court Proceedings, Maryland Archives).

James Knott was evidently a man of restless activity, and is a very interesting personality to the delver in our ancient records. While he is known to have been an extensive land owner in Nansemond County, Virginia, he demands and receives 200 acres of land in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1651, for transporting himself and his minor son, Nathaniel, into the Province (Liber A B H, folio 237, Annapolis Land Records).

In Liber No. 1, folio 402, Annapolis Land Records, Thomas Warr in 1651, sells to James Knott, Gent., of Virginia, 200 acres of land which he describes as "the equal half of my plantation which I now live upon at Mattapony, . . . St. Mary's County.' Consideration, 1390 pounds of tobacco.

Following is his will, in which, however, he does not mention all his sons.

Liber No. 1, folio 51, Annapolis Wills; James Knott, of Nansemond, in Virginia: will dated September 4, 1651, proved May 13, 1653. Witness: George White, Devises:—To my threes sonnes Bernard Knott, Nathaniel

Knott and William Knott, four cowes (mentions Bernard as his eldest son and stipulates that the "cowes" shall be kept together until he comes to the full age of 20 years); to my dau. Mary 6 cowes to be delivered by 25th of Dec. next, also a negro man to dau. Mary, to be delivered her in Oct. 1654; to son Bernard Knott 600 acres of land, "plantation whereon I now live, with reversion to his other children;" to sons Nathaniel & William Knott 600 acres of land, equally divided between them, "being the upper part of this division now in my possession, with reversion in case of death of either;" "I give to my sister E. M. Colins, Anna Young or any of her children 2 cowes that shall come here to demand them: I give to my dau. Elizabeth Thomas, one cowe;" balance of estate divided into five parts, viz.: "one part to my wife & four parts to my four children, Bernard, Nathaniel, William and Mary Knott; my loving wife and my son Bernard Knott to be my joint exces; my loving son-in-law Thomas Thomas and my loving friend John Ascumb to be overseers of this my last will and testament."

Ellinor Knott, the late wife of James Knott, deceased, made oath that the will was that of her late husband, James Knott, May 13, 1653. On January 22, 1653, Thomas Cornwallis, Esq., filed a caveat to the will as the greatest creditor of James Knott, deceased.

"Daughter Elizabeth Thomas" was the wife of Thomas Thomas, of Calvert County, Maryland: "John Ascumb," overseer in the will, was John Ashcom, of Patuxent River, Calvert County, Maryland.

The lands of James Knott in St. Mary's County were conveyed to his son Francis, who conveyed some of them while living, and devised them in his will, proved in St.

Mary's County, May 14, 1705, in his old age (Liber T B No. 2, folio 500, Annapolis Wills).

The lineal descendant of James Knott, Gent., General A. Leo Knott, has reflected honor on the name as one of Maryland's most distinguished legal lights.

MC ATEE—ORIGINALLY MACKETEE

Among the Colonial families of Maryland from Ireland, were many of high social standing. To one of these belonged Patrick Maggatee, whose wife Sarah was the grand-daughter of Governoer Thomas Greene, Lord of Bobing Manor, Governor of the Province, and one of the first adventurers. He was the son of Patrick Macketee, and Rosamond, his wife, of Charles County. The name was written Macketee by the first Patrick, who was evidently the original immigrant from Ireland. His will was dated February 24, 1716 and probated March 26, 1717, and is recorded in Liber 14, folio 235, Annapolis Wills. His "trusty friend, Mr. Antho. Neale, is to be wife Rosamond's adviser."

Rosamond Macketee dated her will on March 3, 1716, her will also being probated on March 26, 1717. She names seven children as follows:—Edmond, Patrick, James Macketee, Esther Golshaw, Mary Boswell, Elinor Clements and Rosamond Clements.

Patrick Macketee, 2nd, son of the above, married Sarah Greene, daughter of Robert Greene, son of Governor Thomas Greene, (see Charles Co. Court Records Liber K, No. 2, folio 149) in which, in the year 1721 Patrick Maggatee and Sarah, his wife, sued Thomas Greene, eldest son and heir of Robert Greene, "Sarah Maggatee lately called Sarah Greene." Complaint alleged that Thomas Greene on Nov. 6th, 1718 was indebted to his

sister Sarah, etc." Patrick McAtee 2d died in 1749 and left among other sons John McAtee Sr. who as the patriot, John McAtee, served his country in the Revolutionary War, being a member of Captain William McPherson's company of Charles County. His son, Thomas McAtee, removed to Frederick County and located in that part which later was incorporated in Washington County. The marriage licenses of Frederick County prove that Thomas McAtee and Jane Brady were licensed to marry on October 17, 1795. After Washington County was cut from Frederick, Thomas McAtee was of that county, and in the year 1832 purchased from Marmaduke Boyd and Rebecca, his wife, of Washington County land in Cave Town—that county, and elsewhere in the county.

William Brady McAtee, oldest son of Thomas McAtee and Jane Brady, was according to the family Bible, born in the year 1800. The Public Records of Washington County prove him to be have been a man of affairs, and estate.

On October 2, 1827, license was issued to William B. McAtee and Anna A. Boyd, as recorded in the Clerk's office, Hagerstown, Md.

Anna A. Boyd was the daughter of Walter Boyd, and great-grand-daughter of John Boyd and Elinor Fitz-Redmond, niece of Charles Carroll, Attorney General of Maryland, progenitor of the Carrolls of Carrollton.

At the time of his death, William Brady McAtee was a man of large means, as his will indicates. This is recorded in Washington County wills, Liber S. folio 131, etc., as follows:

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"I William B. McAtee of Washington County and

State of Maryland, being in health of body, and of a sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, and desirous to dispose of all my worldly estate, do make, publish and declare this as my testament and last Will.

"After the payment of my funeral expenses and all my just debts, I will, bequeath and devise as follows:

"To my beloved wife, Anna A. McAtee, I give and bequeath all my household and kitchen furniture, live stock, farm utensils, and other personal chattels (except what is hereinafter bequeathed to others) to be hers absolutely, also all the rents, issues and profits of my lands, until the said lands shall have been sold as hereinafter provided.

"My Gold Watch and whatever is attached to it, I give and bequeath to my son John Lind AcAtee, all the proceeds of my bonds, notes, claims, choses in action and accounts, and all my Bank Stocks and State Bonds I will to my wife Anna A. and my four children Agnes Jane McAtee, Walter McAtee, William A. McAtee and John L. McAtee, to be equally divided among them share and share alike; the said Bank Stocks and State Bonds to be divided in kind, and in such manner to produce equality in value in the division.

"And as to all my real estate situated in Washington County, Maryland, or elsewhere in Said State or out of it, I will, direct and devise that the Same shall be sold by my Executors hereinafter mentioned, or the Survivor of them, within two years after my decease, or as soon thereafter as the same can be advantageously done, and the proceeds of Said Sales I hereby bequeath to my said Wife Anna A., and to my Said four named Children, to be equally divided among them, share and share alike.

"And as I have an interest in certain lands or real estate in the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois, and also in Cook County in Said State and have the title deeds in my name, but hold the same for myself and others in trust agreeably to articles of agreements between us, defining our respective rights and benefits with powers in me to sell the same &c, I do hereby direct, devise and appoint that my said Executors shall exercise all the rights and powers which I may lawfully do under said deeds and agreements, in the management, sale and disposition of said lands, and the proceeds of sale thereof, accounting with these entitled for their respective share, and distributing the avails of my interest in said lands and the benefits of said contracts, among my said Wife and my said four named children, equally share and share alike, in the same manner as I have already devised the proceeds of sales of my real estate to be divided.

"I most affectionately recommend and commit to the care of my said Wife and children, my beloved Sister Susan McAtee, to be supported and provided for by them in the same kind and affectionate manner in which she has always been cared for by myself.

"And I hereby constitute and appoint my sons Walter B. McAtee, and John L. McAtee Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all others heretofore made by me, and declaring this to be my only last Will and Testament.

"In witness whereof I the said William B. McAtee, do hereunto set my hand and affix my seal this 13" day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty One.

"WILLIAM B. McAtee (Seal)."

That the McAtee men were patriots is clearly shown in the following:

Manuscript Revolutionary Muster Rolls of Charles County Militia at Maryland Historical Society.

1777. George McAtee, sergeant in Captain William McPherson's Company of Charles County Militia,—also James McAtee, William McAtee, Henry McAtee and John McAtee.

1777. Edmond McAtee a private in Captain William Winter's Company 26th Batt. Charles County Militia.

1777. Henry McAtee of James, private in Captain Samuel Smallwood's Company 26th Battalion Charles County Militia.

Manuscript Revolutionary Muster Rolls of Montgomery County Militia at Maryland Historical Society.

1780. In the Militia of Montgomery County commanded by Colonel John Murdoch in the returns made July 15, 1780, we find:

Samuel McAtee and Charles McAtee privates in the 1st Company commanded by Captain William Bailey.

Joseph McAtee private in the 6th Company commanded by Captain Aaron Harris.

Montgomery County Militia Rolls at Maryland Historical Society July 15, 1780 (commanded by Colonel John Murdoch).

Samuel Mackettee, in class 4, private in Captain William Baily's Company in the Lower Battalion, Montgomery County Militia.

Charles Mackettee, in class 8, private in Captain William Baily's Company in the Lower Battalion Montgomery County Militia.

Joseph Mackettee, in class 8, private in Captain Aaron Harris's Company in the Lower Battalion, Montgomery County Militia.

An Exact List of Free Male Inhabitants of Montgomery County from the age of 16 to 50 years—distributed into Companies and Battalions of the Regular Militia. Manuscript at Maryland Historical Society.

Returns made by Charles Griffith, Esq., Lieutenant of Montgomery County, September 2, 1777.

Charles Mackettee in the 4th Company. James Mackettee in the 8th Company.

MADDOX OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND

Alexander Maddox, the progenitor of the families of this name of the Eastern Shore of Virginia and the counties once embraced in old Somerset County, Maryland, came to Virginia in 1635 in the ship *Abraham*, of London. His age was stated at twenty-two years in the passenger list. This information is to be found on page 138, "Hotten's Lists."

The first really authentic trace we get of him after his arrival is in the records of Northampton County, Virginia, where, in March, 1651-2, he signed the "Engagement to be true to the Commonwealth of England." A convenient reference to this fact may be found in the "Virginia Carolorum," page 221.

In Northampton County, February 28, 1652, Book 4, p. 160 Court Order: "Certificate was this day granted to Alexander Madox for 300 acres of land due by the rights of six people he brought into Virginia."

The Virginia Land Records at Richmond, in Book

No. 3, p. 12, show that on June 10, 1654, "Alexander Madocks and James Jones were granted 516 acres of land lying in Northampton County at the head of Nassawaddocks Creek, the said land being due unto the said Alexander Madocks and James Jones by and for the transportation of ten persons into this Colony."

The will of Alexander Mattocks, of Northampton County, Virginia, was found in Book 7, p. 64, Northampton County, Virginia, Records, as follows: Alexander Mattocks, of Northampton County: Will dated January 10, 1659, proved February 28, 1659. Witnesses: Nicholas Lawrence, Richard Teage. Devises as follows:

"To my lawful wife Elinor Mattocks the third part of all my whole estate of moveable goods and two thirds of all my land during her widowhood or until my eldest son shall be of age—and for ye residue of my goods, cattle and chattels are to be equally divided amongst my children, viz.: Thomas Mattocks my eldest son, Alexander Mattocks, my second son, Lazarus Mattocks, my third son, and Elizabeth Fisher, wife unto Philip Fisher, my eldest daughter, and that part that shall fall to Elizabeth Fisher of my estate by proportion I do give unto her, and if she shall die without issue then the property to be returned to be equally divided among my other children—also my daughter Ann Mattocks, my second daughter.

"To my sons Thomas Mattocks and Alexander Mattocks the plantation I now live upon containing 300 acres and ye half moiety of one patent containing 516 acres that is betwixt me and James Jones.

"I appoint my beloved wife guardian to my son Lazarus and to have his estate in her possession as one having most right unto him.

"I appoint and it is my will that my sons shall be of age at eighteen years old and to be possessed of their estates at that age."

Son Thomas Mattocks sole executor. Richard Bayly and Arthur Upshur overseers of the Will.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER MATTOCKS."

The identity of Elinor, wife of Alexander Maddox is not definitely known, the few marriage records extant of that early period, and wills and deeds of record failing to positively fix her. The weight of evidence is that she was the daughter of Lewis White, of Northampton County, who died in 1656 (Northampton County Wills, volume 5, p. 122). Lewis White was an old man. He leaves Lazarus Maddox, son of Alexander Maddox, and Mr. Risden's children joint heirs in personalty.

Elinor, wife of Alexander Maddocks, is called "aunt" by Blandina, the daughter of Philip Risden, of Northampton County, Virginia, in her receipt for a legacy left her by this Elinor 1692, who (Elinor), was the widow of her third husband, James Cain, of Somerset County, Maryland. Elinor calls Blandina her "cousin" (niece really), cousin being anciently used to designate niece and nephew.

Liber E B No. 5, folio 131, Somerset County, Maryland, Wills; Ellen (Elinor) Cain, will dated May 29 1692: "To my only son Lazarus Maddox all my estate real and personal, except my wearing apparel, which I give to my cousin Blandina Bosman." In the administration of this estate, Blandina Bozman receipts for the legacy left her by "my aunt" Elinor Cain.

Lazarus Maddox was a young lad when his step-father,

William Bosman and his mother, Elinor Bosman, took him with the Bosman children by his first wife, to Somerset County, Maryland, in 1663. Young Maddox grew up in Somerset County and became a prominent citizen. The Somerset County Rent Rolls show him to be in possession of the following lands about the period of 1700:

Mattox Hope, 100 acres (p. 4).
Bozman's Choice, 300 acres (p. 19).
Cain's Close, 300 acres (p. 58).
Mattox Adventure, 150 acres (page 45).
Mattox Inclosure, 100 acres (p. 45).
Mattox Inclosure, 250 acres (p. 164).

Lazarus Maddox represented Somerset County in the Maryland Assembly in 1692 (Maryland Assembly Proceedings, Maryland Archives volume 13, p. 327).

Somerset County was represented in the Maryland Assembly, in 1693, by Mr. Lazarus Maddox, Mr. John Bozman, Mr. Roger Woolford and Captain William Whittington. At this time Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, was Proprietary and Sir Edmund Andros was Governor (Assembly Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 19, p. 3).

In 1689 Lazarus Maddox and John Moore signed the address from Somerset County, Maryland, to the King and Queen of England, assuring the throne of their profession of faith in the Protestant religion, November 28, 1689 (Council Proceedings, Maryland Archives, volume 8, p. 141).

In volume 23, p. 536, Maryland Archives, Lazarus Maddox signed the petition to the King against Lord Baltimore.

Thomas Maddox, eldest son of Alexander Maddox, married Sarah, daughter of John Michael, Sr., of Northampton County. She was a descendant of the prominent Thorogood family of Virginia. Sarah married, first, Cap. tain Argall Yeardley, grandson of Governor Sir George Yeardley, of Virginia; secondly, James Watt; and thirdly, Thomas Maddox.

Her will, dated March 29, 1694–5, proved December 29, 1697 (Northampton County, Virginia, Records, volume 13, folios 419, 420, 421), gives 1000 acres of land given her by her deceased husband, Argall Yeardley, Gent., to her three daughters, Elizabeth, the wife of George Harmanson, and Frances and Sarah Yeardley; also to daughter, Frances Yeardley, 500 acres known as Long Point; to daughter Elizabeth, all Harmon's 500 acres, and one neck of land formerly leased to Walter Price, deceased; to daughter Sarah, 500 acres of land and also another tract of 150 acres.

The younger brother, Lazarus Maddox, who was married before 1679, died in Somerset County, leaving a large family, as his will shows. Somerset County Wills, Liber E B No. 9, folio 62; Lazarus Maddox, of Somerset County; Will dated January 18, 1716, proved March 19, 1715. Witnesses: Francis Lord, James Wills, Wm. Henderson, Marcy Fountaine. Testator devises as follows:

"To my three sons Thomas Maddox, Lazarus Maddox and Daniel Maddox all my land on the south side of Manokin River, containing 900 acres to be divided between them.

"To my sons Alexander Maddox and William Maddox land called Whitefield containing 700 acres.

"To my loving wife my dwelling plantation during her

widowhood, two negroes, beds, furniture, etc., one silver tankard and silver spoons.

"To son Thomas Maddox, one negro, some silver spoons and other personalty.

"To son Lazarus Maddox, a negro boy and other personalty.

"To son Alexander Maddox, a negro boy and personalty.

"To son Daniel Maddox, a negro and furniture.

"To son William Maddox, a negro boy and furniture.

"To daughter Mary, a negro.

"To daughter Sarah, a negro.

"To daughter Eleanor, a negro.

"To daughter Elizabeth, the offspring of a certain negro woman when it is born.

To each of his daughters a silver spoon.

Liber E B No. 14, Somerset County Administration Accounts, p. 479 (in 1717), gives the inventory of the goods and chattels of Lazarus Maddox, late of Somerset County, deceased. Among the many items we note the following: 1 silver tankard; 12 silver spoons; 11 negroes, several chests of drawers; 12 Russia leather chairs; one oval table; one chafing dish; 83 pounds pewter ware; several brass kettles.

Somerset County Administration Accounts, Old Book, 1685 to 1723, Account of Sarah Maddox (widow), wife of Lazarus Maddox, late of Somerset County, deceased. Date, 1717. Children of the deceased mentioned as follows: Daughters Sarah, wife of Thomas Walker; Mary, wife of John Cottman; Ellenor, wife of Robert Scott; sons, Lazarus, William, Daniel and Alexander Maddox.

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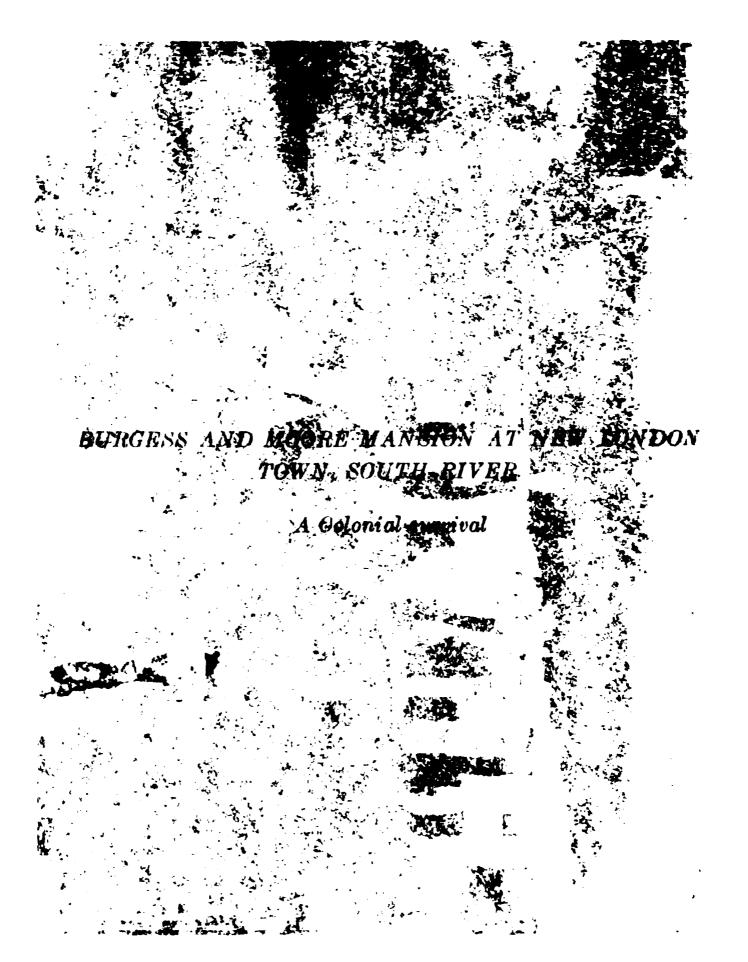
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MOORE

Dr. Mordecai Moore was one of the wealthiest and most influential of that interesting and important coterie of Quakers seated on South River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in the seventeenth century, from whom descend many of the most distinguished men in the annals of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Here, at or near London Town, was formed the "South River Club," the oldest and most exclusive social organization in America. The earliest records have been lost, so we cannot positively state that Dr. Mordecai Moore was one of its founders or earliest members, but as the earliest known list included his grandsons, Richard Moore and Dr. Samuel Preston Moore, it is more than probable that could a still earlier record be unearthed, the name of Dr. Mordecai Moore would be found enrolled, for membership has always been hereditary, and still is.

London Town, a flourishing Port of Entry in 1683, was later almost entirely owned by Dr. Mordecai Moore and his descendants, one of its principal streets being called "Moore Street."

This town, named for the English metropolis, was expected to rival its namesake, but is now only identified by the fine old Colonial survivals in the mansions that attest the importance and wealth of its early inhabitants; by the little Club House; and by the ancient tombstones of some of the Colonial officials who dwelt there.

The site for London Town was given by Colonel William Burgess, whose widow became the first wife of Dr. Mordecai Moore.

The first of Dr. Mordecai Moore in Maryland records,

ursula, in settlement of Colonel Burgess' estate. The following interesting record, is quoted from Liber C, No. 3 (Patents), folios 179–180, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, Maryland, April 7, 1689.

"Charles Absolute etc.:

"Know ye that for and in consideration that Mordecai Moore of Anne Arundell County in our said Province of Maryland hath due unto him thirteen hundred and sixtyeight acres of land within our said Province being due unto him by virtue of a Warrant for 1,721 acres granted unto him the 7th day of April, 1689, as appears upon record and upon such conditions and terms as are expressed in the conditions of plantations of this our province, bearing date the 5th day of April, 1684, and remaining upon record in our said province of Maryland, We do therefore grant unto the said Mordecai Moore all that tract or parcel of land called Moore's Morning Choice lying in Anne Arundell County at Elkridge containing and now laid out for 1,368 acres of land more or less, according to the Certificate of Survey thereof taken and returned into our Land Office dated May 5, 1689, and there remaining, together with all Rights, Profits, Benefits and Privileges thereunto belonging, Royal Mines excepted, To have and to hold the same unto the said Mordecai Moore, his heirs and assigns forever to be holden of us and our Heirs as of our Manor of Anne Arundell in free and Common Soccage by fealty only for all manner of services yielding and paying therefor yearly unto us and our Heirs at our Receipt at the City of Saint Maries at the two most usual feasts of the year, viz. the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary,

and Saint Michael the Arch Angel, by even and equal portions of the Rent of Two pounds Fourteen shillings Sterling Silver or Gold and for a fine upon every alienation of the said land or any part or Parcel thereof one whole year's rent in silver or Gold or the full value thereof in such Commodities as we and our Heirs or such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed by us or our Heirs from time to time to collect and receive the same shall accept in discharge thereof at the Choice of us and our Heirs such Officer or Officers as aforesaid Provided that if the said sum for a fine for alienation shall not be paid unto us and our Heirs or such Officer or Officers aforesaid before such alienation and the said alienation entered upon Record either in the Provincial Court or in the County Court where the said Parcel of Land lieth within one Month next after such alienation the said Alienation shall be void and of no effect.

"Given at Annapolis under our greater Seale at Arms the 10th day of November, 1695.

"Witness our trusty and well beloved Col. Henry Darnall, Keeper of our said greater Seale in our said Province of Maryland."

Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore and Anne Arundel County: Three hundred and forty acres, "West Puddington," surveyed December 18, 1658, for Geo. Puddington on the south side of South River, Poss. 229 acres Dr. Mordy Moore, 113 acres Richard Jones for Watkins Orphans (p. 28).

"Scroton," surveyed October 18, 1658, for Geo. Wastell on ye south side South River, Poss. Dr. Mordy Moore 700 acres; London Town 100 acres (p. 29).

One thousand two hundred and sixty acres, "Beard's

Habitation," surveyed January 4, 1660, for Richard Beard, south side South River joining to West Puddington. Poss. 667 acres Dr. Mordy Moore, 333 a. Richard Jones for Watkins Orphans, 145 for Wm. Jones, 115 acres James Sanders (p. 30).

Sixty-six acres, "The Security," surveyed April, 1662, for John Brewer, south side South River, Poss. 33 acres Dr. Mordy Moore (p. 32).

Fifty-seven acres, "Security," surveyed 1706 for Geo. Ogg, who sold it to Mordecai Moore (p. 94).

Baltimore County:—1368 acres, "Moore's Morning Choice," surveyed May 5, 1689, for Dr. Mordy Moore on Elk Ridge at a Bod. Siccamore Tree (p. 197).

Cecil County:—2700 acres, "Timber Ridge," surveyed in 1683 for Colonel Vincent Lowe on the main branch of Sassafras Creek. 1000 acres poss. by Edward Diggs. 1000 acres by Dr. Mordy Moore. 700 acres by Colonel Wm. Coursey (p. 97).

Prince George's County:—750 acres, "Brough," surveyed August 30, 1670, for Robt. Tyler west side Patuxent River. Resurveyed 1703. 200 acres poss. Doc. Moore (p. 3).

Four hundred fifty-five acres, "Beale's Reserve," surveyed July 25, 1684, for Colonel Ninian Beale on north branch Patuxent River, poss. Doctor Morde Moore (p. 116).

Five hundred acres, "Fortune," surveyed April 2, 1685, for John Munn; poss. Doctor Mordy Moore (p. 128).

That he was a Quaker the following gives evidence: Maryland Archives, volume 25, pp. 213, 214. "Att a Councill held at Annapolis the 16th day of July in the sixth year of her Majesty's Reigne etc., Annoq Dni 1707, His Excellency John Seymour, Esq. Capt. Genll and Governor in Chief of this Her Majesty's Province being present in Councill.

"Mr. Richard Johns and Mr. Sam'l Chew on behalf of the people called Quakers presented to his Excellency the following address:

"To Coll. John Seymour of the Province of Maryland:

"The humble address of the peaceable people called Quakers given forth at their monthly meeting at West River in the said Province the eleventh day of the first month, 1707. In Submissive manner Showeth that they having seen a written paper which began after the following manner (viz.)—Friend Seymour etc., and by an Ill Imitation of the words of 'thee' or 'thou' or would seem to faine the person or Stile of a Quaker which said paper and the hidden Author thereof we utterly disowne and deny and are fully assured in our own minds that notwithstanding the fained Imitation of a Quaker in Some words, the Author thereof neither is or ever was of our Society or owned by us as such, for it hath not in it the image of that Innocent Harmless and peaceable truth of our Lord Jesus Christ which we profess and believe in. But is rather a Scurrilous Libell-tending to Affront Authority a practice as remote from our principall and practice as the East is from the West, and we have reason to believe that hidden Author of the said Libell is some evil minded person that endeavors by ill practice to render us the peaceable people called Quakers obnoxious to his Civill and Moderate Government from whom we freely and readily acknowledge wee have and do receive obligatory kindness, particularly in its protecting of us in the peaceable enjoyment of our Conscientious Liberty in Relation to the Worship of Almighty God and also in the full and free enjoyment of the Laws and Libertys of English Subjects, and we humbly take liberty to declare that that person (Clark) named in the said written paper, and now an outlaw in Rebellion abt the Government we believe is a wicked and ungodly person and all his actions which have been and are continued to be Villeanious abusive and Rebellious against the peaceable Government of this Province, and all his Confederate Aiders Assisters and abettors therein, we doe from our hearts deny disowne detest abhor and abominate, And it is altogether repugnant to the thought Intent and purpose of our hearts to concerne ourselves either on his or his Wife's account any way but truly and heartily desires that he and all his Confederates in wickedness and Rebellion may be brought to justice.

"And this we have given forth in true Sencerity for the Clearing of the truth of God which we profess from Scandalls and all Scandalous and Rebellious persons and practices.

"Signed by appointment of our Said Meeting and in behalf of the people called Quakers in the Province of Maryland.

"RICHD. JOHNS, "NEH. BIRCKHEAD, "RICHD. HARRISON, "SAMLL. GALLOWAY, "M. MOORE."

"Which being read his Exncy. received them very kindly and together with the board was pleased to declare that they had observed the said Society of people called Quakers to be very peaceable and quiet and well Affected to this

Happy Accession to the Throne and that particularly on this occasion they had Expressed themselves to the great satisfaction of his Excellency and this Board and therefore Assured them of her Majesty's Gracious protection dureing such their peaceful and dutiful behavior."

POWELL

Walter Powell became a citizen of Somerset County, Maryland, prior to the year 1671. He was a gentleman of substance and social position, and was affiliated in religion with the peaceful people called Quakers, his reason for leaving Virginia and seeking a home in the "Land of Sanctuary" being not hard to find, for the conditions of life at that period were not pleasant, for even the mildest brand of Puritans, and were especially rigorous for his coreligionists in the Colony of Virginia. In the year 1671 he disposed of his immigration land-rights, received for bringing himself and family into Maryland, as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Walter Powell, of Somerset County, in the Province of Maryland, planter, for a valuable consideration doe assign and set over unto Jeffry Minshall, of the same County and Province, planter all my rights, title, interest, claims and demand of and to one hundred and fifty acres of land due to me for transporting myself, Margaret, my wife, and Elizabeth Powell, my child, out of Virginia into this Province. To have and to hold the same, etc. July 12, 1671. Walter Powell." (Annapolis Land Record, Liber 16, p. 304).

Walter Powell's home plantation was on the Pocomoke River. Here six of his children were born, viz.: William, John, Mary, Margaret, Catherine and Sarah, their births being registered in Liber I K L of the Land Records of Somerset County. On page 210 of the same record the death of Margaret, the faithful wife of Walter Powell, is recorded as follows: "Margaret Powell (alias Beeri) (should be Berry) the wife of Walter Powell, died and was buried at his plantation in Pocomoke November 26, 1679."

That Walter Powell was a man of importance both in a material and social sense is evidenced by his extensive land holdings and the intermarriages of his children with some of the best families in Maryland and Virginia. His lands entered in the Land Records at Annapolis were:

"Powell's Inclusion," 256 acres, surveyed May 2, 1686, for Walter Powell, back from the Seaboard Side. 128 acres possessed by Hugh Tingle in his wife's right. The residue by Walter Evans, who intermarried with Powell's daughter (Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Somerset County, Liber No. 1, p. 142).

"Powell's Lott," 443 acres, surveyed May 2, 1687, for Walter Powell, lying on the Seaboard Side. 343 acres in possession of Charles Townsend for John Powell in Accomack, Va.; 100 acres claimed by William Powell. John Powell sold this land to William Holland, who owned it in 1727 (Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Somerset County, Annapolis Records, Liber No. 1, p. 142).

"Winter Quarter," 200 acres, surveyed August 6, 1679, for John Godin, assigned to Walter Powell, on the North Side of St. Martins (river) south side of Herring Creek. Possessed by Charles Townsend in the right of John Powell, of Accomack. (Rent Rolls for Somerset County, Liber No. 1, p. 75.) The Peninsula of Virginia east

of the Chesapeake Bay was generally designated in the old records at first as Acchomacke and later as Accomack and Accomac. The term covered territorially the present counties of Northampton and Accomac. The tract of land called Winter Quarter on St. Martins River, was on the Seaboard Side near the present town of Berlin. This explanation is necessary since there were several other tracts of land of the same name located in different parts of Somerset County.

"Powell's Recovery," 112 acres, surveyed May 27, 1695, for Walter Powell upon the Seaboard Side.

"Powell's Addition," 50 acres, surveyed April 2, 1683, for William Stevens on the north side of Pocomoke River. Assigned to Walter Powell. Possession of William Powell (Somerset County Rent Rolls, Annapolis, Liber No. 1, pp. 2, 187, 232).

The above 1061 acres of land were part of the estate acquired by warrant or assignment to Walter Powell. He also owned a fine plantation on the Pocomoke and much other property. He survived his wife, Margaret, sixteen years. He died in the year 1695. The following is a faithful abstract of his will recorded in Liber K, No. 7, p. 151 (1695–1698) Annapolis Wills: Walter Powell, of Somerset County, Will dated November 20, 1695, proved February 4, 1695. Witnesses: John Comish, Peter Dent, Alex. Madux, Henry Ayers, Archibald Holmes, Devised:

"To my son, William Powell, the plantation I now live on called 'Granfield' and 50 acres called 'Powell's Addition' with 100 acres of land joining the marsh of the tract of land called 'Winter Quarter' called 'Powell's Lott.'

"To my son, John Powell, my land called 'Winter Quarter' on the seaside.

"To my daughters, Elizabeth Tingle and Mary Evans one tract of land called 'Hilliars Discovery' and one tract called 'Powell's Mill Pond,' 250 acres, the said two tracts containing 390 acres, to be equally divided between them.

"To my daughter, Margaret Schoolfield, land called 'Olivins Portion,' lying at the seaside, containing 150 acres.

"To my daughter, Catherine Powell, land called 'Friends Gift,' 150 acres, lying at the seaboard side in Somerset County.

"To all my grandchildren one cow each. All the rest of my movable estate to be divided among my six children, viz.: William, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret and Catherine, and my daughter Sarah, to be equally divided.

"My three sons, viz.: William Powell, John Powell and Henry Schoolfield, my sole execs."

As may be seen by the above land records, Walter Powell's daughters married in fine old Somerset families. Elizabeth, who was born before her father came to Maryland, married Hugh Tingle; Mary Powell married Walter Evans, and Margaret Powell married Henry Schoolfield.

Without going into further details of this family history in Somerset County it is only necessary to give abstracts of the following wills of the son and grandson of Walter Powell to show that the family remained in Maryland, with the exception of John Powell, son of Walter, who removed to Virginia:

Annapolis Wills, Liber W B, No. 6, p. 254, William Powell, of Somerset: will dated April 15, 1715, proved June 22, 1715, shows him to be a Quaker. Witness: Jane Caldet, John Starrat, Sarah Peale. Devised:

"To my son, John Powell, 200 acres of land on the plan-

tation I now live on called 'Greenfield' and 50 acres more next yule and called 'Powell's Addition.'

"To my son, William Powell, my land called 'Exchange' and the rest of the land called 'Greenfield.'

"To son Levin Powell land called 'The Middle' with 112 acres of marsh at ye seaside called Powell's Recovery.

"To my daughter, Margaret Powell, a double portion of my movable estate and the privilege left me by my father in 'Powell's Lott' marsh.

"To my sons John and William, my land at the seaside part, 'Powell's Lott." Elizabeth Powell, sole executrix.

The will of Levin Powell, son and devisee of his father, William Powell, is herewith given in an abstract form: Annapolis Wills, Liber S B, No. 1, p. 316 (1764); Levin Powell, of Somerset County; will dated July 18, 1763, proved August 23, 1764. Witnesses: Henry Schoolfield, I. B. Schoolfield, Wm. Schoolfield. Devises:

"To wife, Rachel Powell, the plantation I now live on, together with all my negroes and all my other personal estate during her life or widowhood and likewise for liberty in my marsh on Morumsco Creek called 'Cow Quarter.'

"To my son, Levi Powell, after my wife's death or marriage the plantation I now live on and my hand mill, farming implements, beds, furniture, etc., one negro woman, called Moll, cow and calf, sow and pigs.

"To my son, Levin Powell, one piece of marsh, lying on Morumsco Creek called 'Cow Quarter' and one negro boy called Gidson and one negro girl called Hannah, and all the remaining part of my personal estate not already disposed of. "My will and desire is that my daughter, Leah Maddox, should have one negro woman called Sarah with all her issue.

"The said Levin Powell by a former agreement is to deliver the said negro woman at the end of two full years.

"My will and desire is that if my wife Rachel abides by this will then I give her one negro girl called Martha, or otherwise to my son Levin Powell." Wife Rachel made Exec.

John Powell, son of Walter Powell and Margaret Berry, his wife, of Somerset County, removed to Northampton County, Virginia, where he became a wealthy land owner and prominent in the larger affairs of the Colony. He was Sheriff and Justice in Northampton County, Virginia in 1702, and at later times, his last commission as Sheriff of that county being issued by Governor Spottswood bearing date April 28, 1714. He took the oath of office before the court in Northampton County, June 15, 1714 (see Court Order Book 14, p. 534, May 30, 1710, Court Order Book 15, p. 165, etc., and Virginia Magazine, volume 2, p. 10).

John Powell married Sarah Yeardley, second daughter of Captain Argall and Sarah (Michael) Yeardley, Sarah Yeardley was very young when her father died in 1682. He bequeathed her six cows with calves to begin life when she should attain legal age, also furniture and a negro, etc.

Northampton County Records, book 12, p. 295; deed, January 28, 1701.

"George Harmanson, John West and John Powell, all of Northampton County, Va., as intermarrying with Elizabeth, Frances and Sarah Yardley, daughters and coheiresses of Argall Yardley, late of the Co., aforesaid gent., deceased, and Sarah, his wife, and since the wife of

Thomas Maddox, of the same place, gent., which said Sarah is likewise deceased, etc."

"Whereas our mother-in-law was jointured or invested with an estate in fee simple of 1,000 acres of land, part of her said deceased husband's, Yeardley's dividend, etc., which, to avoid trouble for her daughters, she by her will ordered the division of said 1000 acres of land among her three daughters." The deed then recites the division. Sarah Yeardley, wife of Argall Yeardley, is called the daughter of John Michael, Sr., late of Northampton County, deceased, merchant.

John Powell died in the year 1718 aged about 44 years. Following is an abstract of his will:

No. 4, p. 144 (1711–1718): John Powell; Will dated June 1, 1718, proved June Court, 1718. Witnesses: Robert Sills, Esther Mapp, George Harmanson, John J. Douglas, Devises:

"To my daughter, Sarah Powell, 350 acres of land where I now live with all improvements, beginning at a place called the 'Old Landing' and running up Mattawoman Creek into the woods.

"To my daughter, Rose Powell, 350 acres of land joining her said sister Sarah's eastern bounds and so southerly into the woods, for her 350 acres.

"To my daughter, Yeardley Powell, 136 acres of land that Terrance Conner now lives on with all improvements. I further give to my said daughter Yeardley the reversion of the plantation that John Granger now lives on, containing 50 acres, of which said 50 and the 136 acres of land to my said daughter, Yeardley. I further give to my daughter, Yeardley Powell, my negro slave Daniel.

"To my daughter, Margaret Powell, my whole right, title and interest in 'Powells Lott' in Somerset County, Md., excepting what part I shall hereafter give to my daughter, Mary Powell, to my said daughter Margaret.

"I give to my daughter, Mary Powell, my plantation called 'Winter Quarter' in Somerset County, Md., and all the land that is between the two creeks called Herring Creek and Pearch Creek, it being part of 'Powells Lot' for 50 acres of land, being by computation 250 acres of land, but not to bar her sister Margaret of a privilege of the marsh down the neck.

"To my daughter Margaret my negro woman Quash.

"I give to my daughter Mary Powell my mulatto man called Will.

"Daughter Yeardley Powell is to have Sarah's 350 acres should Sarah die without lawful heirs of her body.

"I give to each of my five children, Sarah, Rose, Margaret, Mary and Yeardley Powell, four cows and four calves.

"I give to each of my daughters when they attain the age of eighteen or day of marriage one feather bed and furnishings, as also one young horse or mare.

"I give to my wife Sarah Powell all the land that I shall die possessed and plantation in Northampton County during her widowhood and if she sees fit to marry again then she only to have her life in the five hundred acres of land and plantation I now live on, always provided she or her next husband enter into bond to keep and leave the plantation in good repair at her decease, then to remain to my two children Sarah and Rose as aforesaid.

"All the rest of what debts be due to me either by bill, bond or account, I give to be equally divided amongst

my wife and five children, Sarah, Rose, Margaret, Mary and Yeardley Powell.

"All the remaining part of my estate I give to my wife Sarah Powell.

"I appoint my wife Sarah Powell the sole executrix of my will, requiring my friends, Mr. John Robins, George Harmanson and Argall Harmanson to be superintendents or overseers to my wife and children."

In about one month after the probate of the will of John Powell, his wife executed the following deed which explains itself: Northampton County Records, Deed Book No. 14, p. 156: Deed July 15, 1718: Sarah Powell after reciting that her "late husband, John Powell," had left her three daughters "certain lands but became possessed of the fear that the will might not stand, (he became possessed of the land in my right), and asked me to deed the lands to our daughters immediately after his death," Sarah then proceeded to deed "to her daughter Sarah Powell, 350 acres on Mattawoman Creek; to her daughter Rose Powell, 350 acres adjoining her sister Sarah's land: To daughter Yeardley Powell" etc. mother deeds all her right in the lands. Sarah also gave to all her daughters, Sarah, Rose, Margaret, Mary and Yeardley Powell a lot of personalty. (Note:-The lands referred to were those left by Argall Yeardley to his wife, Sarah, for life, which finally fell to her daughter.)

Sarah (Yeardley) Powell did not long survive her husband, John Powell, son of Walter Powell, of Somerset County, Maryland. Here is an abstract of her will.

Northampton County, Virginia, Deed Book No. 14, p. 160; Sarah Powell, Will dated October 11, 1718, proved November 19, 1718. Witnesses: Walter Dickson, Esther

Mapp, George Harmanson, Devises: A negro to daughter Sarah; a negro to daughter Sarah, Rose and Margaret equally; money to daughter Yeardley Powell, also furniture; to daughter Margaret, a lot of personalty; a riding horse to daughter Sarah.

The following document and the aforegoing will of John Powell, taken together with the Maryland Land Records and the will of Walter Powell, of Somerset County, Maryland, absolutely prove that the husband of Sarah Yeardley, in Northampton County, Virginia, was the son of Walter Powell, of Maryland: Northampton County, Virginia, Wills, etc. No. 15 (1717–1725), p. 166; November 17, 1722. The following is a literal copy of a record.

"The Inventory of the Estate of Margaret Powell—Given to Margaret Powell by her father's will—The right and Title of Powells Lot in Somerset County, Md., exempting what part I shall hereafter give to my daughter Mary Powell.

"Given likewise to Mary Powell, a negro woman, Quashe, and all her increase forever, four cows and four calves, five ewes, and one good feather bed and furniture, one young horse or mare, likewise to have a right to live on ye plantatation at Mattawoman, likewise a share of what debts was due to her father.

"Given to Margaret Powell by her mother's will a third part of a negro man, her mother's share of tobacco left by her husband, ten yeards of green silk lining two dishes, half dozen plates, a dozen knives and one table cloth.

"John Waggoman on oath exempted the above part of the estate of Margaret Powell, an orphan, which is admitted to record." The final division of the property of John Powell, late of Northampton County, deceased, was made at the May Court, held in Northampton County, Virginia, on May 17, 1725 (Wills and Deeds No. 17 (1725–1733), folios 3, 10). The names of the heirs follow: Sarah, Rose, Yeardley, Margaret and Mary. As there were no sons there are no descendants of the Powell name of this line.

The Powell ancestry of Levin Powell, son of William, of Somerset County, Maryland, is incorrectly stated in other publications—William Powell being called son of Cuthbert. The above records prove that he was the son of Walter Powell, of Somerset County, Maryland. In the interest of historical accuracy the two lines, here given corrected, are as follows:

First. Walter Powell married Margaret Berry and had a son, John, who removed to Virginia and married Sarah Yeardley, and had four daughters, Rose, Sarah, Yeardley and Margaret.

Second. Walter Powell and Margaret Berry had a son, William, whose will, given in the preceeding data, names a son, Levin, which Levin died in the year 1764, and named a son Levin. From this it will be seen that there is no Cuthbert in the line of Levin Powell, of Somerset County, Maryland.

NICHOLAS POWELL OF VIRGINIA

Having shown by matters of record that the John Powell who married Sarah Yeardley was a son of Walter Powell, of Somerset County, Maryland, it is now desired to show that John Powell, who married Frances Wilkins, was the son of Nicholas Powell, of Northampton County, Virginia, who died 1670.

The will of Nicholas Powell is recorded in Court Order Book No. 9, folio 82, Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia. It is dated July 1, 1669, and was proved March 18, 1670. In it he devises: "To my son John Powell my plantation which lieth at the seaboard side in Northampton County," also to son John, furniture, etc., gives John among other personalty, "my silver dramme cup;" to daughter Elizabeth Powell, personalty; to wife Agnes Powell, personalty; son John to be of age at sixteen years; wife Agnes, made executrix.

This John Powell, son of Nicholas, who inherited the plantation in the Seaboard Side, married Frances Wilkins, as shown by the following deed from her father: East-ville, Virginia, Deeds and Wills, Book No. 12, folio 214; Deed February 7, 1697-8. "Nathaniel Wilkins, of North-hampton Co.," gives to his daughter, Frances Powell, "now the wife of John Powell," several negroes for life, and after her decease to "John Powell and Nathaniel Powell, sons of the said John Powell and his now wife my said daughter."

John Powell, who married Frances Wilkins, died in the year 1702, while his children were still minors. Court Order Book No. 14, p. 123, Eastville, Northampton, Virginia.

"To my son John Powell, 200 acres of land which was my father's, being the southern part of my land.

"To my son Nathaniel Powell, 200 acres of land which Thomas Cottin now liveth upon, being the northern part of my land.

"To my two sons Nicholas Powell and John Powell, my part of Wrack Island—325 acres.

"I give to my son Nicholas Powell, all the cattle marked with the flowerdeluce on the left ear and a hole in the right ear." He wills several guns to his sons, and that his wife, Frances, "shall have sole use of all my estate both lands and chattels within doors and without, during her widowhood, except what legacies I have before left my sons. But at day of her marriage my estate shall be divided among my three sons and that they shall be at age at sixteen years old." He cuts off his sons if they attempt to break the will, and appoints wife, Frances Powell, sole executrix.

The late Mr. William M. Powell, of Baltimore, descended from this line, viz: Nicholas Powell married Agnes Stratton, widow, and had a son, John Powell, who married Frances Wilkins and had sons, John, Nathaniel and Nicholas, named in above will.

Many descendants of this line still reside in Northampton and Accomack Counties.

The above data correct the Powell line in the late Mr. Upshur's, Yeardley and Powell families in which the incorrect line of descent is as follows:

This line of descent has, by the above data, been proven absolutely incorrect, as Thomas and "Goody" Powell are not in any way shown to be related to either Walter Powell, of Somerset County, father of John Powell, husband of Sarah Yeardley, or to Nicholas Powell, of Northam-

ton County, father of the John Powell who married Frances Wilkins.

These corrections are made in justice to the descendants of these Powell families.

Old Thomas and "Goodie" Powell

The following data regarding Thomas Powell and his sons is evidence that he was not of the class to have married his sons to daughters of English gentlemen.

Thomas Powell came into the Colony of Virginia early. On page 34, "Neill's Virginia Company," we learn that he was the cook of Sir George Somers, and was married to Elizabeth Parsons, the servant of Mrs. Horton, in 1610, at Jamestown, when the Relief Expedition of that year reached the Colonists. This couple finally settled upon the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and were mistaken by Mr. Upshur for the ancestors of Powells of social position.

This Thomas Powell was known in the records as "Goodman" Powell, and his wife as "Goodie" Powell and "Goodwife" Powell.

Court Order Book No. 1, folio 31, April 13, 1635: George Hall, twenty-four years old, sworn, stated "that he was sick at Goodman Powell's house the time that Wealthy Evens and said Powells' wife fell out. Heard a great noise, went to see what was the matter and found "Goody" Powell with hair about her face and bloody lips."

On June 6, 1635, "Goodwife" Powell testified in Court that a certain Bryant milked the cows by stealth (Court Order Book No. 1, folio 37, Northampton County Records).

"Goodwife" Powell is mentioned in Court by Mrs. Elizabeth Hayney (Northampton County Records, Book No. 1, folio 31).

Mr. Obedience Robins has Thomas Powell haled before the Court as a squatter on land he had not regularly taken up (Northampton County Records).

In 1638 Thomas Powell deposed to the running away of servants to the Dutch plantation. In this deposition he mentions his son, John Powell, (unidentified) (Northampton County Records, Book No. 1, folio 115).

"Goodman" Powell's only other known son was Samuel Powell, who has the following record on page 107, Court Order Book No. 1, Northampton County, Virginia, Records: May, 1638. "It is thought fit and so ordered (by the court) that Samuel Powell for purloining a pair of breeches and other things from ye house of Capt. John Howe, deceased, shall pay four days work to Elias Taylor with all charges of Court and ye Sheriff's fees to sit in ye stocks on the next Sabbath day with a Ribbell in his hatt from the beginning of morning prayers until the end of the sermon with a pair of breeches about his neck."

There are other records touching "Goodman" Powell and "Goody" Powell and their son, Samuel, but the above would seem sufficient to differentiate them from such families as the Scarburgh, Robins, Whittingtons et al. It has been shown that John Powell, who married Sarah Yeardley was the son of Walter Powell, of Maryland—and that the John who married Frances Wilkins was the son of Nicholas Powell, who died in 1670. Both were gentlemen of high social connections. There are no evidences in the Records of Northampton County, Virginia, that reliably trace a single descendant of Thomas Powell and Eliza-

both Parsons, his wife, beyond the mention of their two sons, John and Samuel. The latter left sons who were to be put out as apprentices to men with peasant names to be taught work, and whose identity was lost in the masses. John, son of old Thomas, having either died without any estate to settle, or removed from Northampton to some other part of the colony, has left no record of descendants.

RANDALL

Christopher Randall, the first of his line in the Province of Maryland, was destined to become the progenitor of a poet and patriot—Colonel James Ryder Randall— whose "Maryland, My Maryland" has given him international fame, and whose stirring words set the hearts of every true Marylander a thrill.

Christopher Randall settled in Anne Arundel County, where, in the years 1679 and 1680 he is recorded as having several tracts of land surveyed and entered in Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls. These were Randall's Fancy, Randall's Purchase, and Randall's Range, which, with other tracts, aggregated many hundred acres. Dying intestate, in the year 1684, his estate was administered on by Mathew Howard. In the returns and distribution, his wife was shown to be named Johanna, and his sons, Christopher Randall, Jr., and Thomas Randall. A daughter also received her portion. Later, all the children of Christopher Randall were located in Baltimore County, in which Randallstown still perpetuates their name and possessions (Inventories and Accounts, volume 8, folio 372, Land Office, Annapolis Records).

On August 5, 1686, "Account was rendered by Johanna

Randall, Administratrix of Christopher Randall, deceased, as well as of the goods and chattels of said deceased" (Ibid., folio 142).

The Rent Rolls of Lord Baltimore for Anne Arundel County, folios 82 and 83, give the record of the following lands belonging to Christopher Randall, the first in Maryland.

Randall's Purchase, 103 acres, surveyed April 23, 1680, for Christopher Randall, on "Ye north side of Severn River."

Randall's Range, 100 acres, surveyed July 17, 1680, on Magothy River, and Randall's Fancy, surveyed July 8, 1679, on ye north side of Severn River.

Christopher Randall, second, one of the Colonial Justices of the Baltimore County Court, was exercising the functions of his important and dignified office as early as the year 1723, according to the court records of that county (see Liber 1723-24, pp. 307, 308, 437).

That he faithfully performed his duty in the administration of justice is evident, as he was continued in office by Governor Charles Calvert, through whose favor he was appointed. For proof of this the following record is taken from page 2, manuscript, "Commission Book,"at the Maryland Historical Society.

"March 3, 1726, By order from his honor the Governor, commission was issued to Christopher Randall as one of the Commissioners of the Peace for Baltimore County."

Christopher Randall, second, inherited Randall's Fancy from his father, and in addition acquired large tracts for himself. Of these Good Fellowship is of special interest, as this original grant from Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore, has descended for nearly two hundred years ancestrally

to Honorable Henry Gassaway Davis, its present owner. The following are full abstracts of the records of survey and patent:

Annapolis Land Records, Liber I L, No. B, folio 66, February 20, 1719: "By virtue of a Warrant Granted John Belt of Anne Arundell County granted out of his Lordship's Land Office bearing date the ninth day of November, 1719, for one thousand acres of land four hundred acres of the same land warrant was, on the 12th day of February, 1719, assigned by said John Belt unto Christopher Randall of Baltimore County as also by virtue of a warrant granted unto said Christopher Randall and William Baker of the said county from the office aforesaid bearing date the 8th day of December, 1719, for one thousand acres of land four hundred acres of the same land warrant was, on the 12th day of February, 1719, assigned by said John Belt unto Christopher Randall of Baltimore County as also by virtue of a warrant granted unto the said Christopher Randall and William Baker of the said county from the office aforesaid bearing date the 8th day of December, 1719, for three hundred acres of land, as also by virtue of a warrant granted from the office aforesaid Unto Anthony Musgrove of the said county bearing date the 5th of February, 1719, for two hundred acres of land, and by the said Anthony Musgrove on the 20th day of February, 1719, assigned unto the said Christopher Randall, as all by virtue of a warrant from the said office granted unto Thomas Hammond, Jr., of the said county bearing date the 3d day of November, 1719, for two hundred acres of land, and by the said Thomas Hammond, Jr., on the 7th day of December, 1719, assigned unto John Stinchcomb of the said county, and by the said

John Stinchcomb on the 20th day of February, 1719, assigned unto the said Christopher Randall as appears, etc.

"These are therefore to certify that I John Dorsey, Surveyor under Thomas Addison, Esqr., Surveyor General of the Western Shore of this Province have laid out for the said Christopher Randall a parcel of land called 'Good Fellowship,' lying on the South side of the Main Falls of the Patapsco River, beginning at two bounded white oaks and one hundred hickory standing near the said falls * * * and running down the said Falls east-south-east * * * containing and laid out for Five Hundred and Thirty-six Acres more or less to be holden of the Mannour of Baltimore.

(Signed) "John Dorsey, Depty Surveyor."

On page 67, same Liber as above, Christopher Randall receives a certificate for 100 acres of land called "Randall's Fancy, which land was assigned to him by Thomas Hammond, Jr., December 7, 1719.

He did not obtain a patent for this land for some years after the issue of the certificate. On page 44, same Liber as above, we find under date of March 28, 1728, that Christopher Randall was granted a patent for 100 acres of land called Randall's Fancy.

In Annapolis Land Records, Liber P L, No. 7, folio 44, is the patent of Good Fellowship.

"Charles & C. Know Ye That for and in consideration that Christopher Randall of Baltimore County hath due unto him one hundred and fifty acres of land as his part or Moyety of a warrant for three hundred acres granted him and William Baker the Eighth of December Seventeen hundred and nineteen, one hundred acres part of an assignment of four hundred acres out of a warrant for one thousand acres granted John Belt the Ninth of November Seventeen hundred and Nineteen—one hundred acres part of an assignment from Tho. Stinchcomb of two hundred acres warrant the assignee of Thomas Hammond, Jr., being a warrant for the Quantity granted the said Thomas the Third day of November Seventeen hundred and Nineteen, and one hundred and eighty-six acres of land assignment from Anthony Musgrove of a warrant for two hundred acres granted the said Musgrove the fifth of February Anno Domini Seventeen hundred and Nineteen as appears in our Land Office and upon such conditions and terms as are expressed in our Conditions of Plantations of our said Province Bearing date the fifth of April sixteen hundred and Eighty four and remaining upon Record in our Province together with such alterations as in them is made by our further Conditions Bearing Date the fourth day of December Sixteen hundred and Ninety-six Together also with the alterations made by our Instructions bearing date London the Twelfth day of September Seventeen hundred and twelve and registered in our Land Office. WE DOE therefore, hereby Grant unto him the said Christopher Randall a parcell Land Called 'Good fellowship,' lying on the south side of the Main Falls of Patapsco Beginning, etc., containing and laid out for five hundred and Thirty six acres of land more or less according to the certificates of Survey thereof taken and Returned unto our Land Office bearing date the Twentieth day of February Seventeen hundred and Nineteen and there remaining together with all Rights profits benefits and privileges thereunto belonging (Royal

mines Excepted) to have and to hold the same unto him the said Christopher Randall his heirs and assigne for Ever to be holden of us our heirs. As of our Mannor, of Baltimore in free and common Soccage by fealty only for all manner of Services Yielding and paying yearly unto us and our heir at our receipt at the City of St. Mary's at the Two most usual feasts in the year vizt. The feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel by even & Equal portions the Rent of Twenty one shillings and five pence half penny Sterling in Silver and Gold and for afine upon every alienation of said Land or any part of parcell Thereof one whole years rent in Silver or Gold or the full value thereof in such Commodities as we and our heirs or such of our Officers as shall be appointed by us and our heirs from time to time to Collect and Receive the same shall accept in Discharge thereof at the choice of us and our heirs or such officer or officers afsd. provided that if the said sum for a fine for alienation shall not be paid unto us and our heirs or such officers afsd. Before such alienation and the said alienation Entered upon Record Either in the Provincial Court or County Court where the same parcell of Land lyeth within one month Next after such alienation. Then the said alienation shall be voyd and of no effect. Given under our Great Seal at Armes this twenty-Ninth day of March, Seventeen hundred and Twenty-Eight. Witnes our Dear Brother Benedict Leonard Calvert Esqr., Governor and Commander in Chief in and over our said Province of Maryland Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal Thereof.

(Signed) "BENEDICT LEOND CALVERT
(The Great Seal of Maryland) Chanr."

Part of Good Fellowship passed into the possession of Joshua Brown, as shown in the Brown sketch, Christopher retaining two hudred and fifty-eight acres of the tract. His dwelling plantation called Stout was situated in Baltimore County, where he died, in 1735, his Will being exhibited before the Prerogative Court at Annapolis, March 29th of that year by Ann Randall, his executrix (Prerogative Court Records, Liber 30, folio 23).

Christopher Randall's will, dated September 23, 1734, was proved on March 28, 1735 (Baltimore County Wills, Liber 11, folio 206. He devised as follows:

"To my son, Roger Randall, my dwelling plantation, containing four hundred and twenty-nine acres, called 'Stout.'

"To my son, Aquila Randall, two hundred and fifty-eight acres, part of 'Good Fellowship,' and a negro.

"To my son, John Randall, one hundred acres of land called 'Randall's Fancy.'

"To each of my daughters, Johanna, Rachel and Ruth Randall, at the age of sixteen years or day of marriage, a negro girl.

"To my wife, Ann Randall, 'personal estate.' Aquila March to live with my wife till he is twenty-one years of age. My sons to be for themselves at 'eighteen.' My wife Ann executrix."

Aquila Randall, son of Christopher and Ann Randall, was born May 9, 1723, in Baltimore County, and died in 1801 in Anne Arundel County. The name of his wife does not appear upon the records. The following is an abstract of his will.

Aquila Randall, Senior, of Anne Arundel County, "aged 76 the tenth day of May last," will dated 20 January, 1800, proved 13 October, 1801 (Anne Arundel County

Wills, Liber 37, folio 195). Devised that part of "Good Felowship" which I hold, consisting of two hundred and fifty-eight acres, "to be sold and the proceeds equally divided among my five sons, viz.: Christopher, John, Aquila, Nathan and Brice Randall."

"To my son Nathan a bed and furniture; to my son Brice all my personal estate. My son Brice, executor." Witnesses: John R. Brown, Caleb Frost and Zacharia Brown.

Nathan Randall, son of Aquila, purchased the tract called Good Fellowship, which was sold under the terms of his father's will November 18, 1805. Brice Randall of Anne Arundel County, executor of Aquila Randall, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, conveys to Nathan Randall of said county two hundred and fifty-eight acres, part of Good Fellowship. Witnesses were John Cord and G. Watkins

Nathan Randall married October 21, 1790, Ruth Davis, but had no issue. The following is an abstract of his will: Nathan Randall, of Anne Arundel County, will dated March 9, 1805, proved February 11, 1806, Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber 37, folio 348. Testator devises:

"To my wife Ruth for life, my tract called "Good Fellowship," containing about two hundred and fifty acres, together with all my personal estate, and after her death to Caleb Davis, son of Sarah Davis, absolutely. Should the said Caleb die before my wife Ruth, then my whole estate, real and personal, is to be sold and the proceeds equally divided between the heirs of Ichbod Davis and of my sister Nancy, wife of Joseph Hobbs. To my sister Ruth Cramblett for life £4 annually. Witnesses: John Cord, Ichabod Davis, John R. Brown."

RICHARDSON

Among the earliest settlers of importance came the Richardsons, of England, and received thousands of acres of land for bringing colonists into the Province. The Land Warrants at Annapolis bear record that between the years 1636 and 1695, patents for many thousand acres of land were issued from that office to the various Richardsons who arrived between those years.

The fact that they not only came independently, but also paid the transportation of hundreds of less fortunate settlers, proved them to have been men of wealth and enterprise. They have left evidence of their coats-of-arms, establishing their gentle origin and ancient lineage. They at once held offices of importance, both civil and military, for as early as 1636, in the records of the earliest Assembly proceedings extant, John Richardson appears as a member of the Assembly or House of Burgesses. The year following he is a Judge of the Provincial Court, held at "Ye Citie of St. Maries" then the capital of the Province.

In the year 1669 the following commission was issued to another of the name:

"Charles Calvert, Esq., to Capt. George Richardson, of Talbot County, Greeting, According to the power to me by His Lordship Cæcilius Committed, and upon the special trust and confidence I have in your fidelity, circumspection, courage and good conduct, I hereby ordaine, constitute and appoint you Captain under me of all that troop of horse that shall march out of Choptank and St. Michaels River, Talbot County." Several prominent families of the name were seated in Talbot County.

RICHARDSON COAT OF ARMS, CREST FROM ORIGINAL SEAL OF COLONEL WILLIAM RICHARDSON OF "THE MARYLAND LINE"

From the Author's Collection

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Richardson.

A little later, Major Thomas Richardson, of Baltimore County, distinguished himself in the Indian Wars, while William Richardson, of Anne Arundel County, was serving his county as member of the House of Burgesses—the chosen bearer of messages from the English Parliament from the Lower to the Upper House of the Assembly.

William Richardson, the distinguished Burgess, and Colonial official of West River, Anne Arundel County, was appointed on many important committees in the affairs of the Province. Among these were "The Committee for the Security and Defense of the Province," and "For Making Laws for the Province," 1678.

In the Assembly Proceedings of the same year we find Mr. William Richardson, Mr. Richard Hall and Mr. Homewood were sent to the Upper House with instructions from Parliament touching intestate, etc. Again, in 1683 Assembly Proceedings, he was one of the "Committee appointed to attend to the erection and building of a House for the Convenience of holding Courts and Assemblies and for keeping the Secretaries and Land Office in this Province." The men appointed included William Richardson, Edward Darcy, Colonel Nicholas Gassaway and others of importance.

William Richardson married Elizabeth Ewen, the daughter of Major Richard Ewen, one of the Commissioners to govern Maryland under Oliver Cromwell. She was the widow of Richard Talbot, of Anne Arundel County. Major Richard Ewen, father-in-law of William Richardson, was one of the Council of War after the battle of the Severn, which condemned Governor Stone and others to die.

The proof of the marriage of Elizabeth Ewen to Richard Talbot is found in Annapolis Land Records, Liber 4, folio 66, where it is recorded that on August 4, 1659. "Major Richard Ewen assigneth the Right of 50 acres of land to his son-in-law Richard Talbot." That William Richardson married Elizabeth, the executrix of Richard Talbot, of Anne Arundel County, prior to 1677, is shown in Annapolis Records, Liber 19, folio 615.

William Richardson was a prominent Quaker, and Proud, in his History of Pennsylvania, tells of a visit to him by William Penn, The Lord and Lady Baltimore, who, with their retinue, visited William Richardson in his home at West River, from whence they went across the Bay to attend a Yearly Meeting at Tred Haven, Talbot County. Proud took his facts from the Journal of John Richardson, printed at London in 1700.

The lands of William Richardson, of Anne Arundel County, amounted to over 4000 acres, and his household goods, his silver and seals, engraved with the family crest, which have descended in the family, all attest the elegance in which he lived.

His will, dated December 21, 1691, was proved May 28, 1698 (Annapolis Wills, No. 7, page 388). In this he bequeaths "to sons Daniel and Joseph" equally, six hundred acres called 'Hickory Hills' and 'Franklin's Enlargement.' To wife Elizabeth, 'Watkin's Hope,' "to son William, at twenty-one years of age, part of 'Watkin's Hope' adjoining plantation of William Cole," which testator gave him and his heirs. To "daughter Sophia, 'Diligent Search,' at sixteen," young son Joseph, grandson William Richardson, Margaret, wife of William Richardson, Jr., all received personalty, as did also "John and

Sarah Talbot and their daughter Elizabeth and the three children of Edward Talbot" (the children of his wife by her marriage to Richard Talbot). The executors were, "wife Elizabeth, and son William;" overseers, "Richard Jones, Richard Harrison, John Talbot, William Coleson."

Daniel Richardson, the son of William Richardson and Elizabeth (Ewen) Talbot, married Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of Major John Welsh, of Anne Arundel County, and after her death removed to Talbot County, Maryland; which fact is proven by a record in Liber T, No. 1, Annapolis Land Office, May 29, 1730. "Joseph Richardson, of Anne Arundell County, quit claimed unto William Richardson, son of Daniel Richardson, of Talbot County. that part of a tract of land called 'Hickory Hills,'" etc. This was the final settlement of the estate of William Richardson, Sr., by his grandson, Joseph, son of William, Jr.

The children of Daniel Richardson and Elizabeth Welsh were William, who became the father of the distinguished Revolutionary colonel, William Richardson, of Caroline County, and two daughters, Elizabeth, who, according to the Quaker records of Talbot County, married William Harrison in the year 1721, and Sophia, who became the wife of Charles Dickinson in 1725.

After he removed to Talbot County, Daniel Richardson, son of William, Sr., of Anne Arundel County, married for his second wife, Ruth Ball Leeds, the widow of John Leeds, by whom he had sons, Daniel and Benjamin. From these three sons descend many Eastern Shore families of Talbot, Dorchester and Caroline Counties.

Of the many members of the Talbot-Dorchester family of Richardsons who have filled, with honor, civil and military posts of trust from earliest times to the present, none have been more illustrious than Colonel William Richardson, of the Eastern Shore Battalion of the Flying Camp, of the Maryland Line in the Revolutionary War. He assisted in giving the British their first taste of American bayonets at Harlem, New York, driving them from the field.

In 1776 this distinguished officer was a member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, and in 1788 a member of the Convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States. From 1789 to 1793 he was Presidential Elector in the colleges that elected George Washington President.

Colonel William Richardson was born in Talbot County in the year 1735. As a young man he removed to Dorchester County, where he owned large tracts of land in the upper part of the county. For many years he was Treasurer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In the year 1773, Caroline County was cut off Dorchester, after which the Colonel found himself a resident of the new county.

Colonel William Richardson lived to be ninety years old. In his will, proved July 5, 1825, he says: "I, William Richardson, of Caroline County, was born in Talbot County on the seventeenth of August, 1735."

Captain Peter Richardson, brother of Colonel William Richardson, was also a distinguished officer in the Revolution. He also died in Caroline County.

Another branch of the Richardsons who owned considerable land in Dorchester County and who were registered as gentlemen of London, settled first in Talbot County about 1725. These men, Anthony and Thomas

OLD ENGLISH MANTEE, CLOCK, AND SILVER DRINKING CUPS, MARKED WITH RICHARDSON CREST, BELONG-ING TO, COLONEL WILLIAM RICHARDSON OF THE MARYLAND LINE

Inherited by his great-great-grand-daughter Mrs. Charles Steele Henry of Cambridge and Easton, Maryland, through whose courtesy they are shown. Photographed by the Author for her collection

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Richardson, were uncles of Sir Anthony Bacon, of Glamorganshire, Wales, who lived in Talbot County and acted as guardian to Anthony Richardson's sons, Anthony, Jr., and Thomas Dickinson Richardson, students at Oxford, England.

After Anthony Bacon, of Talbot County, returned to England, he was knighted and resided in Wales until his death. He left to his niece, the daughter of Thomas Bacon, of Talbot County, £10,000. This niece married Watkins Price, of Brecon, Wales.

Thomas Richardson was one of his Lordship's Justices of the Talbot County Court in 1726, in company with Daniel Sherwood, Robert Goldsborough, Nicholas Goldsborough, Mr. Clayton, and George Robinson. On August 2, 1726, Charles Calvert addressed a letter to these gentlemen approving their decision in a certain case and of their conduct at all times.

Attorney-General, George Richardson, of the Western Shore, was a descendent of William Richardson, the first of Anne Arundel County, who has left a long array of distinguished descendants in the South and West, in addition to the many who have served with honor on the field and in the legislative halls of their native State. Among these were Governor John Peter Richardson, of South Carolina, General Richard Richardson, of the same. A fuller history of the Richardsons, of Maryland, is now in preparation and is too voluminous to give here.

THE RIDER FAMILY OF SOMERSET COUNTY

Richard Rider, arrived in Maryland in the year 1662 in company with his kinsman, William Middleton, from London (see Annapolis Land Warrants, Liber 5, folio 127).

He was generally known in Southern Maryland as Richard Ryder, Jr., there being another gentleman of the same name figuring in the records of that time as Richard Ryder, Sr.

Richard Ryder, Jr., bought lands jointly with William Middleton. The latter died in 1665-6, having made a will in which he devised 200 acres of land to Richard Ryder (see Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 2, folio 115, Land Office Annapolis). This land was known as Poplar Hill, as the following shows: Liber B B, (1663-65). folio 543, Provincial Court Records at Annapolis; First Tuesday in November, 1665: "At a Court held for the County of St. Maries Alexander Frizzell of St. Maries County, planter, and his wife Sarah Frizzell, (Command of the Court) that they keep with Wm. Middleton and Richard Rider of Poplar Hill, planter, the covenant of 250 acres of land lying on a branch of Herring Creek called 'Bennetts Delight.'"

The Frizzells acknowledge the right of William Middleton and Richard Rider and deed the land to them for 2500 pounds of tobacco.

Richard Ryder, Jr., married Jane Lawson, daughter of John Lawson, Esq., a prominent gentlemen and official of Lord Baltimore's government, for we find the following to confirm the marriage:

Jane Ryder of Poplar Hill, widow, quit claimed to Henry Hide her interests in all bequests made to her by her father, John Lawson, deceased. Jane was married first to John Wright, and married secondly Richard Ryder, Jr., by whom she had a son Richard, of whom further. This quit claim deed was dated February 15, 1670, in St. Mary's County, and witnessed by Richard

Ryder, Sr. (Provincial Court Records, Liber C, No. 6, folio 46).

Richard Ryder, Jr., died in 1670, and his widow, Jane Lawson (Wright) Ryder, shortly afterwards married, thirdly, William Harris of St. Marys County, and he, the said Harris, appears in the records in 1671 as administrator on Ryder's estate. "Administration of all and singular," et cetera, "of Richard Rider of St. Marys County, intestate, deceased, was issued to William Harris of the same County" who married Jane, "the widow and relict of the said Richard Rider."

William Harris, William Whittle and Peter Carwardine became jointly bound for the said Harris' administration.

Richard Ryder, son of Richard Ryder, Jr., and Jane Lawson his wife, grew to man's estate in Southern Maryland, and finally crossed the Bay to the Eastern Shore, where he lived and died as a prominent and valued citizen of Somerset County, his relations in St. Marys, with the Hansons, having removed to Charles County. His first recorded purchase of land in Somerset County was 200 acres from Edward Wright, called Barren Quarter, lying on Barren Creek. This land came into his possession 1711-12. In the year 1714 we find him buying of John Marrell a tract of 200 acres called Venture lying on Quantico Creek. He also owned a 200-acre tract called Midfield and considerable other property, both real and per-Richard Ryder does not appear to have sought public office, but from the few glimpses of him we have in the Somerset records he was a man of weight and importance in his county. He died in 1734, and in his will, proved in Somerset County, November 2d. of that year, he leaves his land called Midfield to his eldest son, Heathly Rider, and his tract of land named Venture to his youngest son, Wilson Rider, whom he also appoints the executor of his last will and Testament. Richard Ryder's wife was Sarah Heathly.

Heathly Rider removed to Charles County, among his relatives, for in the year 1758 his son Richard Rider, of Charles County, executed a conveyance for Midfield in Somerset County to Wilson Rider. This was dated August 29, 1758, and is recorded on page 9, Liber C, Somerset County Land Records.

Wilson Rider, youngest son and executor of the will of his father, Richard Ryder, was one of the most active and interesting men of his period in Somerset County. The records of that county exhibit him as a gentleman of proved probity, sound business capacity and lofty moral character. Enjoying the highest esteem and respect of his fellow citizens, he yet seems never to have aspired to public office, but preferred the quiet enjoyment of private station and the exercise of those virtues which make for righteousness.

While he apparently never sought military command, which one of his position and influence might easily have attained, yet when duty called we find him a soldier in the ranks of Captain John Handy's company in Somerset County, March 20, 1749, enrolled to fight Indians, as may be seen in the Manuscript Original Colonial Muster Rolls, preserved by the Maryland Historical Society.

After the three-cornered fight between the Quakers, Presbyterians and Church of England people in Somerset County had grown less fierce by the practical disappearance from the county of the followers of George Fox, a new religious light appeared in Maryland. Wilson Rider

saw the light and followed it. He was a bold man in those days who dared to assume leadership in a new religious movement that menaced the supremacy of the old and long established faiths.

In Somerset County had been waged a controversial religious war that had no parallel in any other part of Maryland. There was no physical violence employed, but the many able men engaged in it and their intense and incessant activity kept the people deeply stirred for many years. As the first log church at Rehoboth in the Pocomoke River was the cradle of the Presbyterian Church in America, so was the house of Wilson Rider on Quantico Creek the sanctuary wherein was held the first Methodist meeting in Somerset County. This was honor and fame enough for one man to achieve in his lifetime, and his descendants are justly proud of it.

Thereafter until his death, Wilson Rider gave all the help in his power to the infant Methodist Church in Somerset. His house was the hospitable home for all traveling preachers, and for some time the place of worship of the people. Such famous expounders of the new faith as Asbury, Garrison and Jesse Lee were entertained by him and preached in his house. He was probably born about 1710 or 1712, and lived to see the Methodist faith spread all over his native State. He died full of years and honors, and, in his will, which was proved February 2, 1784 (Liber E B, No. 1, folio 191, Somerset County Wills), he devised a fine estate to his heirs. His will follows:

Wilson Rider, of Somerset County, will dated January 2, 1784, proved February 2, 1784. Witnesses: James Haynie, Mary Fletcher, Charles Shirman. Devises:

"To wife, Charity, all my negroes during her life with reversion to children and grandchildren, also to wife all provender, provisions, &c., and one-third of personal estate: to grandson John Moore, a negro boy called Jacob, and an old desk of walnut, his son Charles to have charge of the negro till grandson comes of age; to son Charles Rider, two tracts of land viz.: 'Trullick's Grange,' or otherwise called 'Ralph's Purchase,' containing 371 acres, and 'Westlock's Adventure,' 200 acres; residue of my personal estate not above mentioned equally divided among my son John Rider's children and George Rider's children and my daughter Sarah Moore and my daughter Mary Moore, so that John Rider's children may have one fourth part amongst them & my son George Rider's children a one fourth part & Sarah Moore one fourth part & Mary Moore the other one fourth part, and at the decease of my wife Charity, all my negroes (except Jacob) to be divided among same; son John Rider, executor."

Wilson Rider married Charity Relfe, daughter of Thomas Relfe, of Somerset County: see the will of Thomas Relfe, proved March 23, 1743, bequeathing a legacy to "my daughter Charity Rider" and appointing "my son-in-law Wilson Rider my executor" (Liber D D, No. 2, folio 405, Annapolis Wills.).

Charity Rider's will was dated November 20, 1789, and proved September 16, 1794. She devised legacies to grand-daughter Charity Moore; granddaughter Ann Moore: granddaughter Elizabeth Moore, each a negro slave; to daughter Mary Moore, six silver spoons; to grandson John Moore, household goods; to son Charles Rider, personalty; to granddaughter Rachel Rider, personalty;

wearing apparel to daughters, Sarah Moore and Mary Moore; residue of estate to my three children, Charles Rider, Sarah Moore and Mary Moore.

Many of the numerous descendants of the name of Rider were interested in the Liberia movement, and the public records show that they freed a large number of negro slaves, most of whom were sent to Liberia. This they did for conscience' sake.

Mrs. Nannie Rider Jackson, wife of the late Governor Elihu Emory Jackson of Maryland, is a representative descendant of the aristocratic Rider family of Somerset County, Maryland.

RIDGELY OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Colonel Henry Ridgely arrived in the Province of Maryland in the year 1659, and demanded land for transporting himself, his wife, Elizabeth Howard, and four servants (Land Office, Annapolis, Warrants, Liber 7, folio 461). He became a distinguished member of the Provincial government and acquired extensive estates in Anne Arundel and Prince George Counties.

Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, commissioned him Justice of Anne Arundel County in the year 1679, and he continued to fill this important office for many years (see Maryland Archives, volume 15, folios 253, 323, etc.). He was commissioned "Captain of Foote" by the Associators Assembly September 4, 1689 (Ibid., volume 13, p. 242): was promoted to Major in 1694 (Ibid., volume 20, p. 108), and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel July 30, 1694.

According to a family Bible record preserved in the

family, Colonel Henry Ridgely had a second wife named Sarah, who is entered as the mother of Henry Ridgely, Jr.

Colonel Henry Ridgely outlived his son, and his will, probated in Prince George County, July 13, 1710, names his last wife as Mary. In his will he bequeaths numerous tracts of land, aggregating over 2000 acres; to his son, Henry Ridgely's son, Henry, he left the residue of land called Waldridge. This tract of 600 acres, which was surveyed for Colonel Henry Ridgely and James Warner, on February 20, 1661, and part of which Colonel Ridgley gave to his son, Henry Ridgely, Jr., during the latter's lifetime; together with several other tracts in Anne Arundel County In the year 1706 Colonel Henry Ridgely sold to Charles Carroll, Esq., a house and lot situated in the town of Annapolis, "late in the tenure and occupation of my son, Henry Ridgely."

Henry Ridgely, Jr., married Katherine Greenberry, the daughter of Deputy-Governor Nicholas Greenberry, as shown in her brother, Charles Greenberry's will recorded in Liber 13, folio 542, Annapolis Wills.

Katherine Ridgely survived her husband, who died in March, 1699, and the following records prove that she became the wife of John Howard, of Anne Arundel County, before the settlement of Ridgely's estate, no unusual experience among the Colonial dames of Maryland In the will of Henry Ridgely, Jr., it will be noted that he named his wife, Katherine, as his executrix.

In the Prerogative Court Records, Land Commissioner's Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Liber 18, p. 47, under date of December 6, 1699, is the following: "Then came Katherine Ridgely, Executrix of Henry Ridgely,

deceased, and prayed letters testamentary, which was ordered to be granted her."

Ibid, Liber 18 B, folio 92, October 6, 1701: "Katherine Ridgely, Executrix of Henry Ridgely, to Account," etc.

Ibid., Liber 20, folio 15, December 10, 1703: John Howard, of Anne Arundel County, "Whereas Henry Ridgely, late of Anne Arundell County, deceased, did by will appoint his wife Katherine his Executrix," etc., "and did bequeath legacies to his children," etc., "and whereas Katherine did afterward intermarry with the said John Howard," etc.

Ibid, Liber 18, folio 57 June 4, 1705: "Whereas Henry Ridgely, late of Anne Arundell County, deceased, September 30, 1699, made his last will and testament and constituted his wife, Katherine, his sole Executrix, and whereas the said Katherine was possessed of said Ridgely's personal estate and being so possessed intermarried with John Howard, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, who in right of his wife became possessed thereof (and died soon after the said Katherine died), leaving the said John Howard in possession," etc.

The maiden name of Katherine Ridgely Howard, is, in the absence of the marriage record, proved by the distribution in the final account of the estate of Colonel Nicholas Greenberry (Liber T. No. 21, folio 327, Land Office, April 23, 1702, Annapolis) in which Mr. John Howard is paid a portion due to Katherine, his wife, and by the will of Colonel Charles Greenberry, dated February 10, 1711, and recorded in Annapolis Wills, No. 13, folio 542.

Henry Ridgely, Jr., died before his father, as before stated, and proven by his will, probated in the year 1700, in which he leaves his father one of his executors. This

document is recorded in Liber 6, folios, 371, 372, 373, Annapolis Wills, Land Commissioner's Office. The will is dated September 13, 1699, and witnessed by Robert Goldsborough, Thomas Reynolds and William Johnson. tator devises as follows: To wife Catherine, administratrix dwelling plantation during life and 200 acres, part of 'Warren's Ridge.' To son Henry Ridgely, dwelling plantation and 200 acres aforesaid at death of wife; also 282 acres called Ridgely's Beginning, on the north side of Rogue Harbor Branch Patuxent River. Nicholas Ridgely, another son, is given at eighteen years of age 275 acres of land called My Quarter Plantation, at head of Broad Creek and 272 acres called Ridgely's Lot, on the northeast side of the great branch of the Patuxent River. To son Charles Ridgely, money with which to buy land at twentyone years of age. To daughter Ann, one-half land called Huntington Quarter. To daughter Elizabeth, one-half of 300 acres of land at Chester, at the head of Morgan's Sons to be of age at twenty-one years and daughters at sixteen years. Overseers: Henry Ridgely and brother Charles Greenberry.

The following epitaph is taken from the tombstone of Henry Ridgely, Jr., in St. Anne's church yard, Annapolis, where it was removed from his home plantation for preservation several years ago: "Here Lyeth the body of Mr. Henry Ridgely, who was borne the 3rd day of October, 1669, and departed this life on ye 19th of March, 1699–1700."

Elizabeth Ridgely, youngest daughter of Henry Ridgely, and Katherine Greenberry, his wife, was mentioned in her father's will as inheriting 150 acres of land at Chester, at the head of Morgan's Creek. This land was in Talbot

* STEVENS FAMILY HERRIGOMS, SHOWING STEVENS, HOOPER AND SMART BILVER, ON HEPPLEWHITE SIDEBOARD

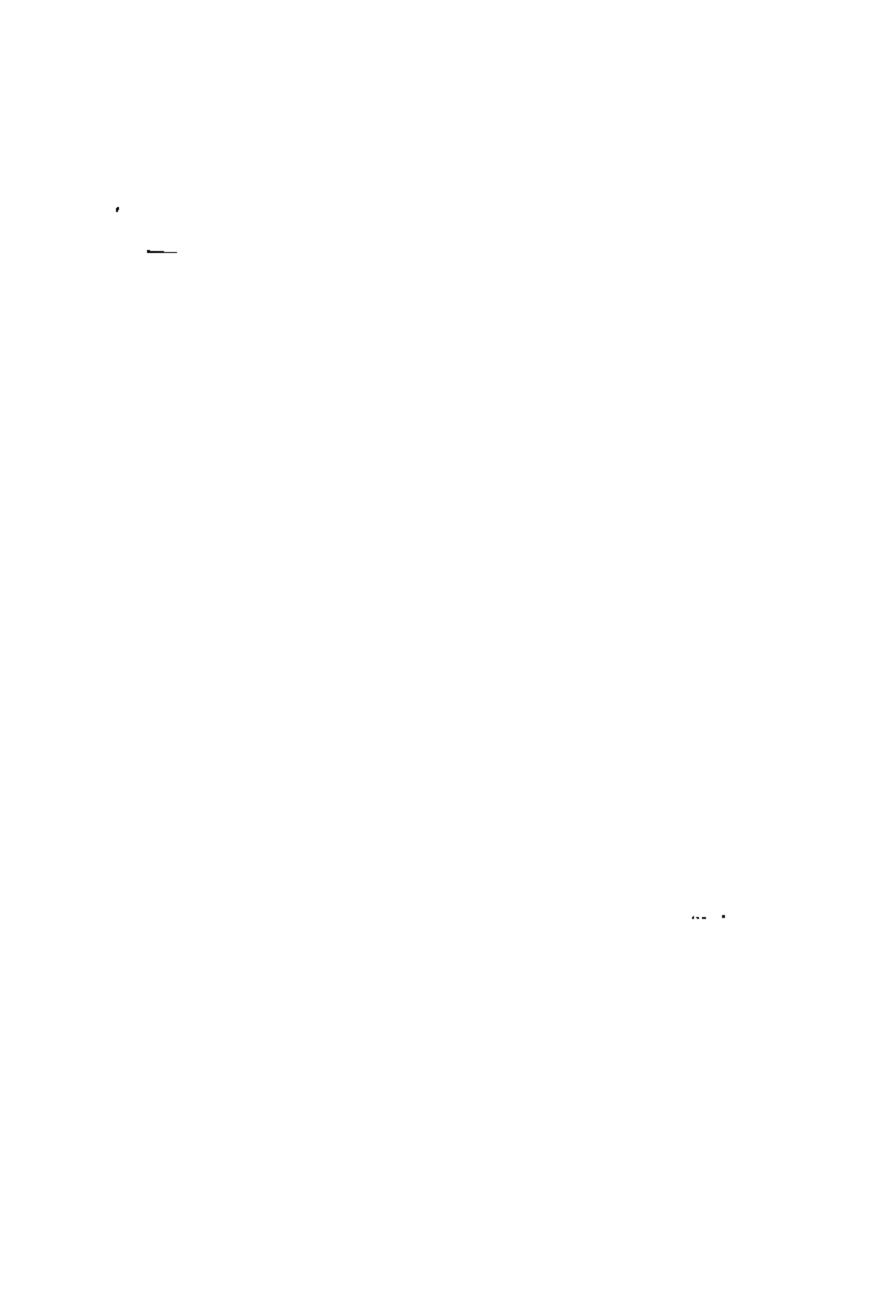
Owned by the late Mins May Stevens, of Cambridge, Md Photographed by the Author, for her collection

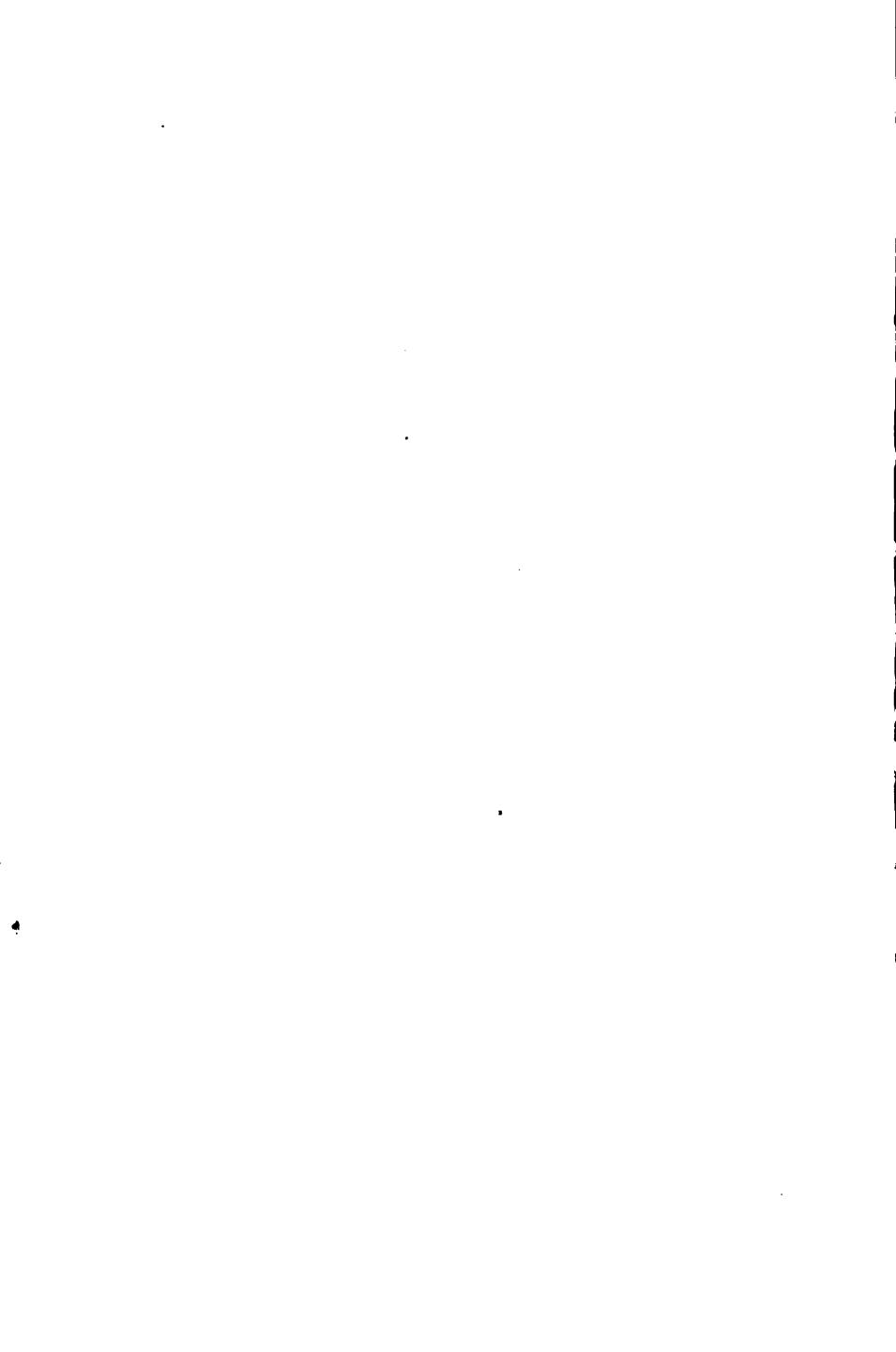
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County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Her marriage to Thomas Worthington, on July 23, 1711, is proved by record, on page 98, in St. Margarets Westminister Parish Register, copy at Maryland Historical Society. There are many Ridgely descendants of this line.

STEVENS

The Stevens family, of Dorchester County, is one of the oldest landed ones in that part of the Eastern Shore.

The first of this line there was William Stevens, who with Magdalen, his wife, lies buried in the old family graveyard on the land originally owned by him, later in the possession of the Huffington family.

The first land granted to William Stevens was in Calvert County, near the Quaker settlement. There lived Richard Preston, the "Great Quaker," who was a convert after his arrival from England, as he was an official under the Royal Government in Virginia, before settling in Maryland.

On Liber A B H, page 141, Land Office, is found William Stevens' first warrant for land.

In Liber A M, original Council Proceedings of Maryland, is the following: "Cæcilius, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland, and Avalon, Baron of Baltimore," etc., issued a commission as Justices of the Peace for Dorchester County to several leading men, two of whom were named William Stevens, one being designated as "William Stevens of Little Choptank."

John Stevens, son of William Stevens and Magdalen, his wife, married Dorothy Preston, of ancient lineage, and settled in the home of his father, while his brother, William Stevens, lived and died in Talbot County.

The children of John Stevens and Dorothy Preston intermarried with the Pryors, of Talbot, and the Edmonsons, both Quaker families of importance; while Dr. Jacob Lockerman, and James Woolford, also of high social position, won daughters of John Stevens for their wives.

The will of a William Stephens (Stevens), of Talbot County, dated October 8, 1700, was proved April 17, 1701, and is recorded in volume 2, page 97, Annapolis Wills. By this instrument William Stevens bequeaths: to son William, one-half of Catling's Plaine; to son Samuel, a and his heirss, dwelling plantation Compton and Edmondson's Lower Cove; to son John, and heirs, residue of Catlin's Plaine, Buckroe and Dawson's Fortune. To three sons, William, Samuel, and John, all land at the port of Williamstadt. If sons die without issue, lands to pass to three daughters, Mary, Sarah and Magdalene. To daughters jointly, Timerton, except a part given to son John. Wife Sarah, personalty, and life interest in son Samuel's lands. Also life interest in land on Fowling Creek, Dorchester County, bought of Thomas Taylor and devised to son John.

The home plantation, Compton, in Talbot County, descended in the line of Governor Samuel Stevens. Here he was born July 13, 1776, and after filling the highest office in the State with distinction, he died February 7, 1850, at Compton, the ancestral estate mentioned as "my home plantation called Compton," and devised by William Stevens, of Talbot County, in the year 1700.

Governor Stevens had but one son to survive him, Edwin John, who married Sarah Hooper Eccleston, from whom descend two sons and one daughter. Many interesting heirlooms descended to Miss May Stevens, of Cambridge.

THOMAS OF TALBOT COUNTY

The first land patented to Christopher Thomas, the founder of his line in Maryland, was 350 acres entered as Barbadoes Hall (Liber 7, p. 471, Annapolis Land Warrants). This land was in Talbot County on the beautiful Wye River, the home of the Colonial aristocracy of that vicinity. Christopher Thomas died intestate in the year 1670, and his widow became the bride of Captain Matthew Smith.

Tristram Thomas, son of Christopher, was a prominent young man when his father died. In the year 1679 his mother, who, no doubt was really his stepmother, conveyed to him all her interest in the landed estate left by his father. The deed, dated November 19, 1679, recorded in Talbot County Land Records, states that Elizabeth Smith conveys to her son, Tristram Thomas, son of her former husband, Christopher Thomas, land called Barbadoes Hall, containing 350 acres, on the south side of the Wye River.

Living at Courcy-on-Wye was William Coursey; therefore it is not surprising to find his sister the wife of Tristram Thomas. In Liber No. 1, p. 126, Talbot County Land Records, is recorded a deed of gift which bears testimony to the relationship, as follows:

"November 14, 1670, I, William Coursey, of Talbot County, in the Province of Maryland, etc., in consideration of the brotherly love and natural affection which I have and bear to my beloved brother-in-law, Trustram

Thomas, of the same county, Gentelman, have given, granted to the said Trustram Thomas all that land which he now lives on called Trustram in Wye River in Talbot County, near the head of the northeast branch of Back Wye, containing 400 acres."

On the Rent Rolls of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, p. 183, May 20, 1681, we find that the estate called Trustram, containing 1300 acres, was resurveyed for Tristram Thomas. These records give some idea of the great landed estate owned by the early Thomas family.

The Will of Trustram Thomas was dated blank, and proved May 22, 1686. It was recorded in Liber G, folio 226. Annapolis Wills, and witnessed by John Stevens, Thomas Gough and John Glendening. Testator devised as follows:

Wife, Anne Thomas, sole executrix during her natural life, and after her decease to testator's son, Thomas Thomas. The home plantation to wife Anne, with 300 acres adjoining, for life, also all personal estate for life. At death of wife Anne, all these bequests to revert to son Thomas Thomas. To son Christopher Thomas, the plantation where John Madbury lives after the decease of the aforesaid John and Elizabeth his wife, together with 300 acres of land thereto adjoining, and also fifty hides. To William 233 acres of land on the north side of Williams' branch, or the abode of him—the said plantation—(William to serve his mother till the age of twenty-one years, "provided she live so long") and fifty hides. To Stephen Thomas, 233 acres lying by John Glendening's on the bar, "he to serve his mother according as expressed for William." To Trustram Thomas, 233 acres on the back of Madbury's branch with bequests and provisions of like nature to those made

to William and Stephen. To each of testator's four daughters (not named) 10,000 pounds of tobacco, payable at the age of fifteen years or day of marriage. Testator gave to his son, Thomas Thomas, all his right in a plantation at Chester.

The repetition of the name of Tristram (or Trustram) in the family, and the fact that all the sons of the first Tristram had sons named for him, has created very naturally not a little confusion in the lines of descent. The following deeds prove that Thomas Thomas and Tristram Thomas, brothers above mentioned, exchanged the land bequeathed to them respectively in their father's will, and have, with the aid of chronology and the wife of Tristram the second, proven the identity of the third generation in this family as Tristram Thomas, and in establishing the Queen Anne's County branch as different from that given in "The Thomas Book."

Talbot County Land Records, Liber R F, No. 9, p. 143, dated January 9, 1702: "Thomas Thomas, of Talbot County, for brotherly love and affection and also in consideration of 233 acres of land given and bequeathed to Trustram Thomas by Trustram Thomas his deceased father, which said land he the said Trustram Thomas by a certain indenture bearing equal date with these presents for the consideration therein expressed has given and confirmed unto the said Thomas Thomas, the said Thomas Thomas by and with the consent of Elizabeth his wife testified by her being made party to these presents and signing and sealing the same, hath given granted, etc., to the said Trustram Thomas 200 acres of land in Wye River, Talbot County, called Trustram, and the other 30 acres of a tract called 'Courcy-upon-Wye.'" Signed by Thomas Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas.

Dated January 9, 1702, Trustram Thomas, of Talbot County, and his wife, Judith, sell (exchange) to his brother, Thomas Thomas, land called Trustram, in Talbot County, 233 acres, at the head of the Wye River—land bequeathed by his father (Liber R F, No. 9, p. 156, Talbot County Land Records).

Trustram Thomas, son of Trustram Thomas and Anne Coursey, his wife, married Judith Clayland, daughter of the Rev. James Clayland and Elizabeth Hemsley, his wife. See Will of William Hemsley, Sr., also will of his son, William Hemsley, uncle of Judith Clayland, who, in 1699, leaves his niece, Judith Clayland, 250 acres of land called Hog Hole at Tuckahoe (Annapolis Wills, Libers 4 and 6, pp. 121 and 273).

In the Rent Rolls of Lord Baltimore for Queen Anne's County, in the early part of the eighteenth century, we find the following entry, which, in the absence of a sale of the property, none being on record, proved that Tristram Thomas, who possessed the above mentioned land, did so by marrying Judith Clayland, who inherited by bequest of her uncle, William Hemsley. On page 191 of the Rent Rolls, Hog Hole, 260 acres, surveyed for William Hemsley, 1696, west side of Tuckahoe Creek—possessed by Tristram Thomas.

That Tristram Thomas lost his wife Judith, the mother of his oldest children, is certain, for the in the year 1738, in an original account in Queen Anne's County, is the following: "Tristram Thomas and Jane, his wife, late called Jane Smith, widow of John Smith, of Queen Anne's County, deceased, administer together on the estate of John Smith" (see Annapolis Accounts, 1738).

That Tristram Thomas had, by his wife, Judith, his

sons, Tristram, Philemon, Simon and Stephen, and daughters, Penelope and Nancy, is certain, as his second marriage to the widow Smith was too late for the births of his children, and several of the older ones were given names peculiar to the Hemsley family.

Trustram Thomas' will was dated December 30, 1745, and proved March 4, 1745 (Liber D D, No. 3, p. 380, Annapolis Wills). He devised lands to sons, Stephen Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Benjamin Thomas, and wife, Jane Thomas: to sons and daughters Trustram Thomas, Simon Thomas, Penelope Jarman, Ann Jaraman and Nancy Landman, widow, 500 pounds of tobacco each or 40 shillings current money.

Tristram Thomas, son of Tristram Thomas and Judith Clayland, his wife, outlived his father only one year. His will ,dated in Queen Anne's County, April 24, 1746, was proved May 29, 1746. It was witnessed by John Emory, Jr., Edmond Thomas and John Emory. Testator devises: To wife Ann, to sons Christopher, John, Joseph, Trustram, Edmond and Thomas Thomas; to daughters, Rachel Thomas and Elizabeth Pryor.

Elizabeth Thomas, mentioned in her father's will as Elizabeth Pryor, became the wife of William Pryor on February 5, 1735 (see Pryor Record).

This Thomas family, of Talbot and Queen Anne's counties, was one of the most distinguished and aristocratic in Maryland. Governor Philip Francis Thomas, Governor of Maryland 1854–57, United States Senator 1867, was a lineal descendant of Christopher Thomas, as was the Honorable Judge William Bond Martin, and others of Talbot County's distinguished men.

TILLMAN-TILGHMAN OF SOMERSET COUNTY

Gideon Tillman, the progenitor of the well known Tilghman family, of Somerset and Worcester Counties, came into the Province of Maryland in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. He settled in Somerset County and married there, for we find the following record of his marriage in Liber I K L. p. 260, Somerset County Land Records: "Gideon Tillman and Margaret Manen were married by Colonel William Stevens February 15, 1681."

On pages 258 and 260 of the same Liber are the following birth records: "Gideon Tillman, son of Gideon Tillman, born of Margaret, his wife, October 12, 1682." "At Manokin, Solomon Tillman, son of above, born February 13, 1685." "Eliner Tillman, daughter of above, borne at Manokin, February 13, 1686." "John Tillman, son of above, born at Manokin, September 15, 1689." "Moses Tillman, son of above, born at Manokin, June 28, 1692."

Like most of the early settlers in the Colonial period this English gentleman suffered the inconvenience of having his name written in several styles in the public records. In Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls, preserved by the Maryland Historical Society, he is variously styled Tilman, Tillman, Tilghman. These variations in his name are also observed in the Somerset County records, which spelling, however, was corrected by his sons and grandsons in their deeds and wills to "Tilghman," which has since prevailed. In the Rent Rolls, Gideon Tilman's name is connected with six tracts of land in Somerset County, aggregating about 1000 acres, which he secured

by patent and purchase from 1682 to 1720, in which year he died. These were:

Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Somerset County, Maryland, Maryland Historical Society.

Three hundred acres, Poolshope, surveyed April 15, 1667, for Thomas Pooll, at the head of Back Creek of Manokin River. Possessed by James Furnice, 100 acres; Gideon Tillman, 200 acres (p. 41).

One hundred acres, Small Hopes, surveyed 28th December (no year given), for William Stevens, and assigned to William Thompson, on the south side of the Dams at the head of Back Creek. Possessed by Gideon Tillman (p. 41).

Four hundred acres, Dale's Adventure, surveyed July 9, 1679, for David Dale, on the north side of Pocomoke River. Two hundred acres possessed by Gideon Tillman, but is cut off by an elder survey (p. 64).

Fifty acres, Tillman's Adventure, surveyed September 12, 1682, and assigned Gideon Tillman. Disclaimed by Tillman; cut off by elder survey (p. 74).

One hundred thirty-eight acres, Tillman's Care, surveyed August 11, 1720, for Gideon Tillman, in Scmerset County, on the north side of the Pocomoke River, next to land owned by Lazarus Mattox (p. 246).

One hundred acres, Gideon's Luck, surveyed August 25, 1715, for John Caldwell, who has assigned the same to Solomon Tilghman. Patented September 10, 1716 (p. 232).

Gideon Tillman seems to have devoted his time to the development and cultivation of his land and indulging in the pursuits generally of the landed gentry of his era. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, not all of

whom, however, are mentioned in his will, which was executed and proved in the year 1720.

Somerset County Wills, Liber E B, No. 9, folio 71; Gideon Tillman, Will dated May 7, 1720, proved August Witnesses: James Chalmers, Jean Pitts, Eliza-19, 1720. beth Phillips. Devised: To son John Tillman, 70 acres of land and 1 shilling of his personal estate. To youngest son, Joseph Tillman, 70 acres and one shilling personal. To son Aaron Tillman, the remaining part of 200 acres called Thompson's Adventure, with one shilling personalty. To sons Moses and Solomon Tillman, 100 acres (no name), with one shilling personalty. To son Gideon, 200 acres north of the Pocomoke River called Dale's Adventure. To wife, who is made executrix, land called Sider Neck, on Delaware Bay, together with his personal estate, for life, reversion to Elliner and Elizabeth Tillman.

In the year 1734-38 Gideon Tillman, second, appears among the men who gave depositions regarding the boundaries between Pennsylvania, at which time he deposes as aged fifty-seven years (Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, vol. 16, pp. 181-184).

Possessed of wealth and social position, Gideon Tillman's children intermarried with other leading families of their native county, including Colebourne, Beauchamp, Adams, Marshall, and others whose names are associated with the making of Somerset County. The Tilghmans, of Somerset County, do not claim blood affinity with any other family of the name in Maryland, and, so far as can be ascertained from the public records, their traditions seem to be founded on facts. The sons of the immigrant were all important men in their county; they

played their parts in life in such manner as to maintain the highest esteem of their neighbors and the respect of the public, and, dying, left handsome estates.

Joseph Tilghman, youngest son of Gideon Tillman, spelled his name with the "gh" as have the family since Colonial days. Following is his will as spelled in the record:

Somerset County Wills, Liber E B, No. 4, folio 125; Joseph Tilghman, will dated September 9, 1763, proved April 27, 1767. Witnesses: Levin Wilson, James Furniss, Alex. Porter. Devised: To eldest son, Josiah Tilghman, two tracts of land, the one called "Bean's Hall," 100 acres, the other called "Amity," 196 acres. "As I have given to my daughter Margaret, the wife of James Hayman, one negro boy and household goods, I do now confirm the gift." "To my daughter Elizabeth Tilghman, one negro man and a negro girl." "I give my daughter Mary Tilghman, one negro woman." "To my daughter Sarah Tilghman, one negro girl."

"To my son Joseph Tilghman, my home plantation called Thompson's Adventure," 50 acres, also a tract of land called Joseph's Folly," 66 acres—also my still head and worm and one negro; in case Joseph dies without heirs of his body, this property to go to my son William Tilghman."

"To my son William Tilghman, two tracts of land called Matthew's Ridge,' 60 acres, and 'Sapling Ridge,' 19 acres, with an addition of land to be made by special resurvey, also one negro boy. If William dies before attaining his majority then the property to go to my son Joseph Tilghman.

"The remaining part of my personal estate I give and

bequeath unto my children to be equally divided among them, viz.: Josiah, Joseph and William Tilghman, Margaret Hayman, wife of James Hayman, Elizabeth Tilghman, Mary Tilghman and Sarah Tilghman." Son Josiah Tilghman, executor.

Isiah Tillman was commissioned as one of the Justices for Somerset County by Lord Baltimore on September 17, 1763.

On March 20, 1775, he was again honored with important judicial office (Commission Book, Maryland Historical Society, pp. 152, 206). In this his name was written "Isiah Tilghman."

The Tilghmans intermarried with the Beauchamps, Adams, Marshalls, Colebourns, Shipleys and Toadvins. Judge E. Standley Toadvin also having won his bride among the daughters of this honored old Somerset County name.

The following will of Aaron Tilghman is given to illustrate the use of the word "cousin" for brother's children, as late as the Revolutionary period in Maryland and England.

Somerset County Wills, Liber E B, No. 1, folio 126; Aaron Tilghman, will dated February 13, 1775, proved June 8, 1779. Witnesses: Isaih Tilghman, Thomas Gibbon, Jr., Mary Tilghman. Devised: "To my cousin Mary Beauchamp, daughter of Wm. Beauchamp, one negro man.

"As my brother Elijah Tilghman, owes me £8 I hereby give him this money.

"I will that all my property, both real and personal, be sold and the proceeds divided among Mary Beauchamp, Elijah Beauch(amp), Nancy Beauchamp and Sarah Beauchamp, children of my sister Anne, wife of Wm. Beauchamp; Thomas Addams and David Addams, children of my sister Peggy, the wife of David Adams; Solomon Coulebourn, Aaron Coulebourn, Nancy Coulebourn, Sarah Coulebourn and Elijah Coulebourn, children of my sister Betty Coulebourn, wife of Benj. Coulebourn; Martha, Jean, Catherine and Thomas Marshall, children of my sister Sarah, the wife of Isaac Marshall.

"All the land I am entitled to in Dobs County, North Caroline, I give to be equally divided between my brother Elisha and John Tilghman.

"I constitute by brothers-in-law Isaac Marshall and David Addams, my execs."

Mrs. E. Standley Toadvin, nee Katherine Tilghman, wife of Judge Toadvin, of Salisbury, Maryland, is a descendant of Gideon Tillman, whose grandsons, in 1763, always spelled their name Tilghman.

TOADVIN

The country below the Nanticoke River, now comprising the three counties of Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset, was originally embraced in the limits of the latter county. This territory is fortunate in still possessing many men bearing the fine old surnames brought there in the latter half of the seventeenth century by original immigrants directly from Great Britian to the Palatinate, or by migrations from the Crown Colony of Virginia. Among the men who came early from England was Nicholas Toadvine, who was in Somerset County as early as 1675. In that year his marriage to the mother of his race in Maryland is recorded in Liber DBIKL, p. 257, of the Land records of Somerset County, as follows:

"Nicholas Toadvine and Sarah Lowry married by Mr. William Brereton one of his Lordships Justices of ye County of Somersett ye fifteenth day of November Annoy Domj one thousand six hundred and seventy-five."

Then follow the records in the same Land Record on pages 257, 258 and 259 of the births of four of his children, viz.:

"Ann Toadvine ye daughter of Nicholas Toadvine was born of Sarah his wife at Wicomoco ye third day of February Annoq Dominj one thousand six hundred and seventy-six."

"Nicholas ye son of Nicholas Toadvine was born of Sarah his wife at Wicomico ye seventeenth day of January Annoq Dominj one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight."

"Mary Toadvine the daughter of Nicholas Toadvine was born of Sarah his wife ye 12th day of January one thousand six hundred and eighty-one."

"Isaac Toadvine son of Nicholas Toadvine, born of Sarah his wife the 13th day of March, one thousand six hundred and eight-five."

Nicholas Toadvine, like all other gentlemen of his period, engaged in agricultural pursuits, finally settling upon 250 acres of fine land not far from the present city of Salisbury, which place, by the way, assumed the full dignity of a town in the year 1732, the natal year of the "Father of his Country."

Mr. Toadvine became a considerable land holder, his home plantation being composed of two patents to himself, as follows:

Lord Baltimore's Rent Rolls for Somerset County, at Maryland History Society: 150 acres, Guernsey, Sur. March 2, 1681, for William Stevens and assigned to Nicholas Toadvine between the head of Wiccocomico and Rokiawakin. Poss. by said Nicholas Toadvine (p. 33).

One hundred acres, Jersey, Sur. May 14, 1698, for Nicholas Toadvine back from the south side of the Rokia-wakin, Poss. by said Nicholas Toadvine (p. 146).

These lands were in Wicomico Hundred and very well located with respect to land and water facilities for trade, travel and transportation. Here he lived for thirty-two years, from 1681 to 1713, in which year he died intestate. His son, Nicholas Toadvine, administered upon the estate, as may be seen in the Annapolis Prerogative Court Records, Liber 22, folio 262, under date of October 12, 1713:

"Nicholas Todvine, administrator of Nicholas Todvine, his administration bond in common form, with William Haman and George Clifton, his sureties, in the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, dated the 6th day of August, 1713." The account of the administrator was filed and recorded two years later, February 7, 1715, when the estate was finally closed without distribution (Somerset County Adm. Accts., Liber E B, No. 13, folio 71).

That Nicholas Toadvine and Sarah his wife had more than four children, is proved by the administration upon the estate of Nicholas Toadvine, second, by his brother Henry Toadvine, whose birth is not recorded in the old land Record Book. This administration, which follows, shows the names of men whom the Emigrant's daughter married, and the name of a daughter Sarah whose birth is not in the Land Record.

Annapolis Adm. Accts., Liber 14, folio 154; January 30, 1735-36: "The Acct. of Henry Tadvine, Adm. of Nicholas Toadvine, late of Somerset County, deceased.

Personalty was £29.16.10. "Paid Ann Crouch in full of her part of her brother Nicholas Tadvin's Estate." "Paid William Hayman in full for his own part of his wife's part of her brother Nicholas Tadvine's estate." Representatives of the deceased are put down as: Henry Tadvine, Ann Crouch, Isaac Tadvine, Mary Hamon, Sarah Shockley.

Henry Toadvine, who is called Tadvine in the above, was an active man of affairs. His name appears on the records frequently as bondsman for executors and administrators of estates, among others as surety in 1729 on the bond of Ebenezer Handy and Thomas Humphreys, Executors of the Will of Timothy Kennedy (Prerogative Court Records, Liber 28, folio 348).

Isaac Toadvine, son of the first Nicholas and Sarah his wife, born March 13, 1685, died intestate in 1730, as may be seen from the following, recorded in Liber 22, folio 461, Prerogative Court Records, Annapolis:

"Isaac Toadvine his administration bond in common form by Mary Toadvine his administratrix (his widow) with Revell Horsey and William Thomson her sureties in five hundred pounds sterling, dated December 31, 1730." There was one child, a young daughter of the deceased named Mary, and the estate remained open until 1742 when Matthew Oliphent, with his wife, wound up the estate, the widow of Isaac Toadvine having become the wife of said Oliphent (Annapolis Administrators Accounts, Liber 19, folio 21).

From 1733 to 1774, Henry Toadvine, son of the Emigrant Nicholas Toadvine, and two of his nephews paid taxes on about 1000 acres of land in Somerset and Worcester Counties (Lord Baltimore's Debt Books for Somerset and Worcester Counties at Annapolis).

Henry Toadvine, son of the first Nicholas, was a resident of Worcester County at the time of his death in 1759. In Liber 37, folio 265, Prerogative Court Records at Annapolis, is the following record:

"Henry Todvine (Worcester County) his will and Testamentary bond in Common form by Henry Todvine and Priscilla Todvine his executors with Jacob Christopher and Richard Shockley of Worcester County their sureties in seven hundred pounds sterling, dated February 23, 1759." The will follows:

Annapolis Wills, Liber 30, folio 662; Henry Todvine of Worcester County, Gentleman, will dated October 18, 1756, proved February 23, 1759. Witnesses: James Noble, Liven Cary, Henry Hayman. Devised: "To son Henry Todvine my tract of land called 'Cley's Adventure' containing 160 acres and likewise my land called 'Chance' containing 140 acres being the land whereon I now live.

"To my Grandson Ezikiel Todvine, son of Joshua Todvine 125 acres of land to be taken out of tract of land called 'Abrahams Lotts,' the whole tract containing 250 acres whereof 125 acres was sold to John Christopher.

"To my Grandson Joshua Todvine, son of Joshua Todvine, a young negro about seven years old.

"To my Grandson Dixon Todvine, the son of Thomas Todvine, a negro girl called Nell.

"To my aforesaid son Henry Todvine a horse and a gun, my chest of drawers, my writing desk and a negro boy.

"To my daughter Grace Dixon, a negro woman called Phillis and one feather bed and furniture.

"To my daughter Priscilla Todvine, a negro girl named Jemima. "To my son Thomas Todvine one shilling."

Residue of personalty bequeathed to "son Henry Todvine, daughter Priscilla Todvine, daughter Elizabeth Todvine and my daughter Alse [Alice] Todvine, equally divided between them" Son Henry Todvine and daughter Priscilla Todvine, Executors.

The above will and the will that follows indicate the descent of two well-known families of the present day in Wicomico County and as such are of special interest.

Annapolis Wills, Liber 38, folio 782; Thomas Toadvine of Somerset County; will dated August 22, 1771, proved June 23, 1772. Witnesses: Jonathan Knight, John Christopher, Even Waller. Devised: "To my son Stephen Toadvane part of a tract of land named 'Toadvine's Mill."

"To my son Arnall [Arnold] Toadvine all the remainder part of land called 'Toadvines Mill'—also to son Arnold Toadvine one other tract of land called 'Toadvine Security.'

"To my son Stephen Toadvine all my right, title and interest in all lands that I have any right to that have not been given to my son Arnold.

"I give to my daughter Mary Toadvine one Chest and Walnut table and all her mother's wearing apparel.

"My two sons Stephen and Arnold Toadvine Executors of this my last will and Testament."

Honorable E. Stanley Toadvin, of Wicomico County, sometime Senator of Maryland, Land Commissioner of Maryland from 1900 to 1908, and now (1910) one of the Associate Judges of the First Judicial District of Maryland, is a descendant of Nicholas Toadvine and Sarah his wife, Judge Toadvin having long since dropped the final "e" from his name.

Among other descendants of the Emigrant Nicholas may be mentioned the late Stephen Purnell Toadvine, Esq., Clerk of Wicomico County for several terms, and his son Ernest A. Toadvin, Esq., who is now serving his second term as Clerk of the same county.

WALKER

Captain Thomas Walker was one of the most interesting of a somewhat large coterie of men of marked ability who settled and developed Somerset County. He was a commercial sea commander, patterned after those captains who made it so interesting for the Spanish Armada in the British Channel when "good Queen Bess" graced the throne of England. He was the product of very fine English blood, trained in that school of seamanship and sea fighting inaugurated by Drake, Hawkins and others, who were as much at home in the affairs pertaining to the land as on sea. In his time a sea commander had to know both how to navigate his ship and fight pirates, privateers and other classes of war ships belonging to the enemies of his country. His ship was usually armed with guns numbering from ten to twenty and manned by a crew of fifty or sixty hardy sailors, inured to the perils of the sea and skilled in the use of the cutlass and the small arms of that period. Therefore, we must not think of him merely as a captain who paced the quarter deck armed only with his glass, but as a man who was a conspicuous commander in that great English merchant marine that constituted a large part of England's sea power and helped her regular small navy to fight her enemies upon every occasion of moment.

Captain Thomas Walker first appears in the records of Maryland in 1664, in which year he demands lands for transporting himself and one other into the Province (Liber 10, folio 465, Annapolis Land Records). gaged in commerce and trade, with headquarters in Somerset County, importing goods in his own ships and shipping them in smaller craft to all points in Maryland and sister colonies and the West India Islands. After settling in Maryland he retired from commanding on the sea and became one of the most prominent military and civil officers in the Province by commission from Lord Baltimore. Among these offices were Gentleman Justice of the Quorum for Somerset County in 1679; High Sheriff of Somerset County, and Collector of Customs for the same county in 1676; Councillor on Indian Affairs with other leading military officers: also High Sheriff of Somerset County in 1678 (Maryland Archives volume 15, folios 162, 216, 275; volume 2, folio 554; volume 5, folio 104). the public records of the time prove him to have been one of the most important men in Maryland. He was consulted upon all great questions pertinent to the well-being of the Palatinate of Lord Baltimore and entrusted with affairs of State requiring the exercise of tact, diplomacy and ability upon occasions likely to evolve situations of delicacy and of menace to the peace and happiness of the people, all of which he discharged to the satisfaction of his lordship and the people. Among the many posthumous honors that attach to the memory of this Colonial gentleman is that of great-grandsire to Samuel Chase, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Captain Thomas Walker was married in Somerset County. His marriage is recorded in Liber DBIKL, folio 277, of the Land Records of that county. The records state that Thomas Walker, of Somerset County, Gentleman, and Jane Coppinhall were married by Captain William Colebourne in December, 1674. The same record also records the births of his only two children, viz.: Thomas, born March 11, 1675, and Susanah, born a year or so later.

Captain Thomas Walker died in 1680 and was buried on February 6 of that year at his home plantation on the south side of the Wicomico River. His will was dated May 1, 1680; proved May 10, 1680 (Liber 2, folio 127, Annapolis Wills), and was witnessed by William Jones, Robert R. Collier, Thomas Horseman and Samson Waters. The will is brief, simply devising the home plantation, on the south side of the Wicomico River, and the land adjoining to his son Thomas Walker, and all other lands wheresoever they lie "I give unto my aforesaid son Thomas Walker and my daughter Susanna Walker, to be equally divided between them."

"I give to the first Protestant minister that shall hereafter come from England to live in this County, towards his transportation one thousand pounds of good tobacco."

"To my friends William Stevens, John White, Francis Jenkins and John Winder 20 shillings to each one of them to buy rings to wear in remembrance of me: all the rest of my personal estate I give to my loving wife Jane, my son Thomas and my daughter Susanna." His wife Jane was made executrix, and the above named gentlemen, Messrs. Stevens, White, Jenkins and Winder, were appointed overseers of the Will.

It is interesting to note that the Rev. Mr. Huett, Protestant minister, emigrated from England to Somerset County about the year 1685, and claimed and received the legacy devised in the above will. So far as known he was the first regular clerygman of the English church in Somerset County. He built a brick church on the banks of the Manokin River several miles below the present town of Princess Anne, the foundations of which now lie in the water some distance from the shore line, the erosions of the tide having long since widened the river at that point.

Captain Thomas Walker left a large estate in realty and personalty. His land holdings were numerous, and, added together, made him the proprietor of about 8000 acres, half of which formed a goodly start in the world for his son Thomas, and the other half a handsome "dot" for his charming daughter Susanna, when, in after years, she gave her hand to the dashing young military officer, Captain Nicholas Evans.

An investigation of the inventory (Annapolis Inventories and Accounts, Book 7, Part B, p. 98), made March 10, 1680, by Captain Henry Smith and William Brereton, Esq., discloses much of interest to the modern mind. The appraisers state the residence of the deceased as "at Wicomico in the County of Somerset and Province of Maryland."

In the "Great Store" of the deceased gentleman, they listed barrels of pork, ships' sails, hawsers, ropes, ships' rigging, cording, et cetera, to the value of many hundreds of pounds sterling; a quantity of furs, farming implements and a large assortment of general merchandise.

In the chambers of the dwelling house were broadcloths,

linens, colored fustians, frocks, linsey woolsey gowns, boys' striped frocks, linen morning gowns and much other lingerie.

A number of feather beds with the oak and walnut chamber furniture of the time, and chairs of both high and low patterns. In the hall were ten high chairs and two low chairs, two tables, three turned chairs, four fire-locks and carbines, a case of pistols, three swords, two pairs of Bandeleers, Captain Walker's own personal case of pistols, a pair of andirons, et cetera.

Among other household stuff they list fifteen pairs of linen sheets, eight table cloths, three and a half dozen linen napkins and a silver sack cup and spoon.

In Captain Walker's own sleeping chamber was the inevitable feather bed and furnishings, a fine carpet, a rug and blankets, a warming pan, a larger brass chafing dish, a pair of andirons, one Turkey-work chair, one Bible, a chest and two trunks. The other rooms in the house, which was large, were all well furnished.

Then came a long list of goods from Barbadoes, including rum, molasses, et cetera.

The indentured white servants belonging to the estate were six in number. There were also two negro slaves and one-half interest in a ship.

To show that Captain Walker was a large farmer it is only necessary to mention among the personalty on the home plantation, two hundred horses and cattle valued at £200 sterling.

Among the larger number of gentlemen listed as owing money to the estate of Captain Thomas Walker, deceased, were: William Hathly, Peter Parsons, Thomas Cary, Charles Bolland, Randall Revel, Sr., John King, Matthew

Dorman, Thomas Dixon, Ambrose Dixon, Stephen Horsey Colonel William Colebourne, The Honorable Colonel William Calvert, Captain Edmund Scarburrow, Lazarus Maddox, Levin Denwood, Joseph Weekes of Chester, Kenelm Chesseldine, John Baker of St Marie's, Thomas Humphries, and the Honorable Philip Calvert.

Thomas Walker, son and heir of Captain Thomas Walker, deceased, grew to manhood and took his place among the gentlemen of Somerset County. He married Sarah Maddox, daughter of Judge Lazarus Maddox (see Administration Account of Sarah Maddox, relict and administratrix of Lazarus Maddox, late of Somerset County, deceased, in 1717, in which a legacy left by her father is paid "to daughter Sarah, wife of Thomas Walker").

Thomas Walker lived the pleasant life that was the heritage in Colonial Maryland of well-born gentlemen in good circumstances, and died in 1744, leaving behind him the fragrance of a good name, a life worthily spent, and an estate large enough to render all his children prosperous. His will, dated December 29, 1744, was proved January 12, 1744 (O. S.) and witnessed by George Dashiell, Patrick Stewart, Thomas D. Miller, and Gilbert Stewart (Liber DD. No. 2, folio 674, Annapolis Wills).

The testator devised the home plantation with all lands attached on the north side of Dashiell's Creek, to Jacob Daily for his children by "my daughter Elizabeth Garley" (she having married a Garley).

"To my daughter Mary Belchard 300 acres of land lying between Quantico and Rewastico branches, being part of a tract called 'Coskaway,' containing 1100 acres.

"To my daughter Sarah Fletcher 250 acres of land, part of 'Coskaway;' to my daughter Jane Lucas 250 acres of

'Coskaway;' to my daughter Rebecca Walker 150 acres of 'Coskaway.'

"To my granddaughter Betty Scott Day, 100 acres of 'Coskaway;' to my daughter Elianor Walker my lot in White Haven town, two negroes and personalty. To the children of my daughter Garley the land I have in Sussex County upon Dillaware.

"To daughter Sarah Fletcher, three negroes for life with reversion to granddaughter Mary Fletcher.

"To my daughter Mary Richardson several negroes, cattle and sheep; to daughter Ann Walker, two negroes and personalty. A lot of negroes and a large personalty is devised to daughters Jane Lucas, Elianor Walker, grand-daughter Betty Scott Day."

Testator left money in the hands of his friends George Gale and Matthew Gale, Gentlemen, "for the use of my grandson, Samuel Chase until he shall arrive at the age of 21 years." The residue of his personal estate was devised to daughters Mary, Sarah, Elianor, Ann, Jane, and Rebecca. Daughters Mary Richardson and Sarah Fletcher were made Executrixes.

As the above Thomas Walker left only daughters his name died with him. He did not will all his real estate, which was very large and scattered, probably devising only those lands in the home neighborhood in the hope of keeping his children together and allowing the law to divide the other realty.

The grandson Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the son of the Rev. Mr. Chase of the Church of England, who had a parish in Somerset County.

MANUSCRIPT AND RARE BIBLIOGRAPHY

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In addition to the above the Author has had the privilege of consulting the family records of the following persons, whose courtesy she herewith acknowledges: Mrs. Fenner Lee of St. Mary's County, Mrs. Edward Shippen, Mrs. Thomas Cradock, Ex-Governor Edwin Warfield, Mr. J. Winfield Henry, Mr. Douglas H. Thomas, Mr. Richard H. Spencer, Mr. Richard Mareen Duvall of Maryland; Mrs. James S. Phillips of Shepherdstown, West Virginia; Mr. Richard Pinkney Lake of Memphis, Tennessee.

| Abbington, John | Ballard, Captain |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Achilles, Peter 281 | Baltimore, Lord (Caecilius) 28, 29 |
| Adams, Henry 341, 344 | Baltimore, Lord, 81, 82, 83, 86, 88, 100 |
| Adams, Peggy 458 | 103, 110, 168, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 182 |
| Addams, David | |
| Addison, Eleanore 2, 8 | 376, 377, 378, 394, 399 Baltimore, C |
| Addison, Henry 4 | Beltimore, Lord (Charles) 45, 48 |
| Addison, Rev. Henry 3, 4 | Baltimore, Lord (Charles 3d)27, 58 |
| Addison, John 4, 838 | 85, 89 |
| Addison, Capt. John | Baltimore, (Lord Charles 5th). 46 192, 419 |
| | Delaware Tand/The destablish At At 48 E9 |
| Addison, Col. John | Baltimore, Lord (Frederick 6th).45, 46, 58 |
| Addison, Mary 4 | Baltimore, Lady 168, 176, 177 |
| Addison, Mary Grafton 118 | Baltimore, Lady Jane |
| Addison, Rebecca Tasker 2 | Baltimore, Lady Margarett 47, 52, 53 |
| Addison, Thomas, Jr | Berrell, John |
| Addison, Thomas | Barroll, Miss Mary Ann 10 |
| Addison, Col. Thomas | Banks, Margaret 126 |
| Addison, Walter Dulaney 4 | Banks, Mary 52 |
| Addison, Rev. Walter Dulaney 4 | Banks, Richard |
| Alexander, Mark | Barnes, Col. Abraham 157 |
| Allen, Miss | Barnes, Margaret |
| Aldridge, Nicholas 326, 328 | Barney, Commodore 250 |
| Aldridge, Zachariah | Barker Thomas 278 |
| Alexander, Philip | Bashaw, Jarstt |
| Anderson, Mr. 192 | Basston, Robert |
| Andrews, Col. Timothy Patrick 250 | Bateman, Ishmaell |
| Andrews, Col. R. Snowden 250 | de Barrette, Barbara 242 |
| Andros, E | Bateman, Mary |
| Andros, Sir Edmond | Batte, Henrietta Maria 125 |
| Andros, Gov. Sir Edmund 394 | Bayard, Hon. Richard H |
| Aisquith, William 16 | Bayard, Samuel 134 |
| Anketill, Francis | Bayly, Richard |
| | Beall, Charles 8 |
| Arnold, Alicia | Beall, Alexander 8 |
| | |
| Arundel, Lord Thomas 44 | |
| Asbury, Rev | |
| Ascumb, John 385 | Beall, Col. George 9 |
| Ashcom, John 385 | Beall, Capt. George |
| Ashman, George 74 | Beall, James 8 |
| Ayres, Anne | Beall, Mary9 |
| Ayres, Henry 405 | Beall, Col. Ninian 7, 9, 19, 400 |
| Ayres, William 65 | Beall, Ninian 5, 6, 179 |
| | Beall, Ninian, Jr |
| Bacon, Str Anthony 481 | Beall, Thomas, Sr 8 |
| Bacon, Thomas | Beall, Thomas, Jr 8 |
| Bailey, Capt. William 390 | Beauchamp, Ann |
| Baker, Miss Fanny 27 | Beauchamp, Mary452 |
| Baker, John 464 | Beauchamp, Nancy 452 |
| Baker, Mary 9 | Beauchamp, Sarah |
| Baker, William 420, 421 | Beauchamp, Wm. 452 |
| Baldwin, Capt. John 184, 207 | Beans, Dr |
| Baldwin, Susana 271 | Beard, Rachel 263 |
| Baldwins, The | Beard, Richard 400 |
| Barber, Dr. Luke 82 | Beard, James 381 |
| Darder, Dr. Luke | LPORIU, JAILIOS |

| | 5 1 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Beaver, Samuel 320 | Bodisco, Madam 98 |
| Beatty, Susannah | Bolland, Charles 463 |
| Beckford, Str Francis Lowe 218 | Bonds, William 378 |
| Berry, Elisabeth Ann 299 | Bordley, Elizabeth 263 |
| Berry, Margaret 408, 418 | Bordley, John Beale 67, 196, 264 |
| Besson, Ann | Bordley, John |
| Besson, Capt. Thomas | Bordley, Matthew |
| Bevans, Mrs | Bordley, Rachel 263 |
| Beverly, Col. Robert 3 | Bordley, Rev. Stephen 130, 261 |
| Belchard, Mary | Bordley, Stephen 263 |
| Bellioum, Elisabeth 229 | Bordley, Thomas 261, 264 |
| Belt, Ann | Bordley, William 263 |
| Belt, Benjamin | Bosman, Anne 364 |
| Belt, Col. Charles R. 11 | Bosman, Blandina 393 |
| Belt, Col. Charles Richard. 12 | Bosman, Bridgett |
| Belt, Humphrey | Bosman, Elinor 264, 394 |
| Belt, Jeremiah 308 | Bosman, George. 264 |
| Belt, John 11, 12, 420, 422 | Bosman, William 264, 394 |
| Delt. Joint | |
| Belt, Joseph | Boswell, Mary |
| Belt, Joseph Sprigg 11, 12 | Bowles, Rebecca Addison 201 |
| Belt, Mary | Bowles, James 2 |
| Belt, Sarah | Bowles, Widow 200 |
| Belt, Capt. William Joseph 12 | Bowen, James 356 |
| Bennett, Ann. 14 | Bowen, Jethro 356 |
| Bennett, Elimbeth 14 | Bowen, Mary 350 |
| Bennett, Governor | Bowen, Rila 355 |
| Bennett, Gov. Richard 16, 75 | Bowen, Wm 350 |
| Bennett, Richard 13, 15, 178, 217 | Boyne, Dr |
| Bennett, Richard, Jr 185 | Bosman, Ann |
| Bennett, Richard 2d 14 | Bosman, Blandina 266 |
| Bennett, Richard 3d 15, 165, 185 | Bosman, George 266 |
| Bennett, Susan | Bosman, Katherine 266 |
| Bennett, Susanna 75 | Bosman, Thomas 177 |
| Benson, Gen. Perry 224 | Bosman, William 264 |
| Benson, Anne | Bosman, John 206, 394 |
| Benson, Dr. James 223 | Bosman, Hon. John Leeds 177 |
| Benson, Margaret 223 | Bowie, Captain 97 |
| Berkeley, Catherine Spottswood 124 | Bowie, Ellen Ursula 13 |
| Berkely, Sir William 35 | Bowie, John 13 |
| Bierne, Hon. George P | Bowie, Walter 250 |
| Beirne, Mary Howard 235 | Boyd, Abraham 269, 273, 274, 275 |
| Birckhead, Nehemiah 402 | Boyd, Andrew 275 |
| Bishop, Jane | Boyd, Anna A 287 |
| Bishop, Mr. William 361 | Boyd, Archibald 275 |
| Blair, James 21 | Boyd, Benjamin |
| Bladen, Anne | Boyd, Charles 268 |
| Bladen, Christopher 17 | Boyd, Elinor 209, 279 |
| Bladen, Harriet | Boyd, Isaac. 200, 270 |
| Bladen, Gov. Thomas 18, 192 | Boyd, John 267, 268 209, 270, 387 |
| Bladen, Thomas | Boyd, Lieut. John 276 |
| Bladen, Hon. William 16, 17, 18 | Boyd, Martha |
| Blake, Dorothy 57 | Boyd, Mary |
| Blakiston, Gov. Nathaniel 20 | Royd Marmadula |
| | Boyd, Marmaduke |
| Blackistone, Nathaniel | Boyd, Rebecca |
| Blakiston, Judge | Boyd, Lieut. Thomas |
| Blakiston, Col. Nehemiah | Boyd, Thomas 271, 272, 274 |
| Blakiston, Nehemiah 18, 20, 104 | Boyd, Thomas Duckett |
| Blanchett, Jane | Boyd, Walter 273, 387 |
| Blanchett, Rodman 815 | Boyd, William 271 |
| Bland, Theodorick | Boyd, William, Jr 272 |
| Blunt, Mr. Wm | Bradford, Maj. John 260 |
| Blunt, Lieut. Simon Fraser 153 | Bradford, Joyce 209, 279 |
| Boarman, Maj. William 278 | Brandt, Capt. Randolph 276, 279, 283 |
| Boarman, William 187 | Brerewood, Charlotte |
| | |

| Brerewood, Francis 53 | Brent, Mistress |
|---|--|
| Brerewood, Thomas 52, 58 | Brent, Mistress Mary 44 |
| Brashears, Basil | Brent, Mary 21, 26, 340 |
| Brashears, Benjamin 283, 285 | Brent, Maria. 27 |
| Brasseur, Elizabeth 285 | Brent, Marianne |
| Brasseur John 285 | Brent, Martha |
| Brasseur, Martha 285 | Brent, Miss Nannie M. 102 |
| Brasseur, Mary | Brent, Richard24 |
| Brasseur, Robert. 285 | Brent, Mr. Robert F. 102 |
| Brasseur, Susanna | Brent, Hon. Robert James 27 |
| Brice, Capt. John 256 | Brent, Robert James 102 |
| Brice, Rachel | Brent, Robert 26, 27 |
| Brice, Worthington 256 | Brent, Sarah |
| Briscoe, Edward Tayloe 31 | Brent, Theresa |
| Briscoe George | Brent, William 27 |
| Brisco, Henry 28 | Brent, William Leigh 27, 102 |
| Brisco, John 28, 30 | Brereton, Mr. William 454 |
| Briscoe, Dr. John | Brereton, William 462 |
| Briscoe, Dr. John Hanson 81 | Brewer, John |
| Briscoe, Philip 30, 31 | Broome, Anne |
| Brooke, Ann Calvert 26 | Browne, Abel 286, 802, 807 |
| Brooke, Baker 26, 83, 34, 35, 141 | Browne, Anne |
| Brooke, Clement 222 | Browne, Benjamin 307 |
| Brooke, Elisabeth 9 | Browne, Catherine 306 |
| Brooke, Jane | Browne, David |
| Brooke, Robert 9, 32, 33, 100 Brooke, Roger 36 | Browne, Capt. David |
| Brooke, Col. Thomas 9, 35 | Browne, James |
| Brooke, Maj. Thomas 35, 137 | Browne, John 286, 288 |
| Brooke, Thos | Browne, Joshua |
| Browning, Mrs. Louisa 46 | Browne, Mariah 307 |
| Bradshaw, William 346 | Browne, Mary |
| Braithwaite, Margaret | Browne, Thomas 286, 287, 288, 289, 290 |
| | |
| Braithwaite, William | Browne Family, The |
| Braithwaite, William | Browne Family, The |
| Briggs, Dr 8 | Browne Family, The |
| | Browne Family, The |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Achsah R 302 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 295 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 28, 27 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Mrs. Anne 296 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Mrs. Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin, 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Mrs. Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin, 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 28, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Benjamin 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 Brown, Charles 298 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann. 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 28, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 Brown, Charles 298 Brown, Comfort 305 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann. 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 28, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George 222 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Mrs. Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 Brown, Charles 298 Brown, Comfort 305 Brown, Elijah 307 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 28 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George 222 Brant, George Nicholas 26 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin, 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 Brown, Charles 298 Brown, Comfort 305 Brown, Elijah 307 Brown, Elisha 299 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 28 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George 222 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 290 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Mrs. Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin, 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 Brown, Charles 298 Brown, Comfort 305 Brown, Elish 307 Brown, Elish 299 Brown, Elisa 302 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 Brent, Col. Giles 26 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Mrs. Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin, 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 305 Brown, Charles 298 Brown, Elijah 307 Brown, Elisha 299 Brown, Elisa 302 Brown, Elisabeth A 302 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 28 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George 222 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 Brent, Col. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 21 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 Brown, Charles 298 Brown, Comfort 305 Brown, Elijah 307 Brown, Elisha 299 Brown, Elisa 302 Brown, Ephraim 298 Brown, James 306 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 Brent, Col. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 21 Brent, Giles 22, 283 Brent, Henrietta 27 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 Brown, Charles 298 Brown, Comfort 305 Brown, Elijah 307 Brown, Elisa 302 Brown, Elisa 302 Brown, Elisabeth A 302 Brown, Ephraim 298 Brown, James 306 Brown 4annah |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 387 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 28 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 Brent, Mr. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 21 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henry 26 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 290 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Mrs. Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin, 286, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 305 Brown, Comfort 305 Brown, Elijah 307 Brown, Elisa 299 Brown, Elisa 302 Brown, Elisabeth 302 Brown, Hannah 298 Brown, Hannah 295 Brown, Henry C 302 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 Brent, Col. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 21 Brent, Giles 22, 283 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Miss Ida S 102 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Mrs. Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin 285, 294, 295, 297, 298 305, 308 305 Brown, Comfort 305 Brown, Comfort 305 Brown, Elisha 299 Brown, Elisha 299 Brown, Elisa 302 Brown, Hannah 298 Brown, Henry C 302 Brown, Hester 305 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 Brent, Col. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 26 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Miss Ida S 102 Brent, James 27 | Browne Family, The 193 Browne, Robert 304, 306, 307 Browne, Valentine 291 Browne, William 307 Browne, Dr. Wm. Hand 26 Brown, Abel 305, 308 Brown, Achsah 299 Brown, Anne 295 Brown, Mrs. Anne 296 Brown, Benjamin 286 Brown, Charles 298 Brown, Comfort 305 Brown, Elijah 307 Brown, Elisa 302 Brown, Elisa 302 Brown, Hannah 298 Brown, Henry C 302 Brown, John 293, 308 |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 Brent, Mr. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henry 26 Brent, Miss Ida S 102 Brent, James 27 Brent, Joseph Lancaster 27 | Browne Family, The |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 Brent, Col. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 27 Brent, Giles 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henry 26 Brent, James 102 Brent, James Fenwick 27 Brent, James Fenwick 27 | Browne Family, The |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henry 26 Brent, Henry 26 Brent, James 102 Brent, James 27 Brent, James Fenwick 27 Brent, James Fenwick 27 Brent, Gen. Joseph Lancaster 27 Brent, Gen. Joseph Lancaster 27 Brent, Gen. Joseph Lancaster 27 | Browne Family, The |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 26 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henry 26 Brent, James 102 Brent, James 27 Brent, James Fenwick 27 Brent, Gen. Joseph Lancaster 27 Brent, Louisiana 28 | Browne Family, The |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 102, 203 Brent, Col. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Miss Ida S 102 Brent, James 27 Brent, James 27 Brent, James Fenwick 27 Brent, Gen. Joseph Lancaster 27 Brent, Gen. Joseph Lancaster 27 Brent, Louisiana 28 Brent, Mistress Margaret, 22, 26, 44, 340 | Browne Family, The |
| Briggs, Dr. 8 Brady, Jane 887 Brent, Anna 27 Brent, Ann 27 Brent, Charles Vivian 28 Brent, Mr. Duncan Kenner 102 Brent, Edward Cole 27 Brent, Elinore 27 Brent, Elisabeth 26, 27 Brent, Capt. George 24, 25, 27 Brent, Frances Warton 27 Brent, Francis 27 Brent, Mr. Foulk 21 Brent, George Nicholas 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 26 Brent, Gov. Giles 26 Brent, Mr. Giles 26 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henrietta 27 Brent, Henry 26 Brent, James 102 Brent, James 27 Brent, James Fenwick 27 Brent, Gen. Joseph Lancaster 27 Brent, Louisiana 28 | Browne Family, The |

| Brown, Joshua, Sr 204 Brown, Joshua, Jr 206 | Qalvert, Hon. Philip 164, 186, 222, 664 |
|---|--|
| Brown, Joshua, Jr | Calvert, Jaques |
| Brown, Kitty A | Calvert, Lentons |
| Brown, Kitty A | Calvert, Leonard, 22, 36, 34, 41, 44, 340 |
| Brown, Mary Ann 302 | |
| Brown, Mary | #62, 868 |
| Brown, Princilla 305 | 44 |
| Brown, Rebecca. 235, 305 | 40 41 |
| Brown Dishard | ALL THE PARTY OF T |
| Brown, Richard 304, 306, 308 | 1 |
| Drown, Robert aut, aut, aut | 100 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 |
| Brown, Capt. Samuel 286 | b (A) |
| Brown, Samuel 395, 209, 301, 302, 306 | |
| Brown, Sarsh | ****** *** * 304 |
| Brown, Susannah | les Ridgely 313 |
| Brown, Thomas 193, 203 | 342 |
| Brown, William | |
| Brown, Vechel 206, 209, 319 | PY 00 |
| Brown, Zacharia | |
| Buckner, Elizabeth 315 | i |
| Budd, John | |
| Burdens Anna | Control, Copy, Hearly |
| Bushes Charles | Carroll, Capt. Michael Brown 80 Carroll, Catherine 60 |
| Busoy, Charles | Carroll, Catherine, |
| Burford, Anne | Carroll, Charles, 15, 54, 55, 56, 50, 86, 105 |
| Burgess, Capt. Edward 39 | 187, 209, 308, 387, 429 |
| Burgess, Edward . 87, 38 Burgess, Sarah . 12 Burgess, Col. Samual . 87, 321, 233 Burgess, Susannah . 37, 321, 233 | 187, 209, 308, 287, 429 Carroll, Col. Henry James |
| Burgess, Sarah | Carroll, Daniel 55, 56, 58, 58, 38, 370 |
| Burgess, Col. Samuel | Carroll, Dominisk 279 |
| Burgass, Sprannah. 27, 221, 222 | Carroll, Elizabeth Henrietta |
| Burgess, Hon. William 36, 28, 39 | Carroll, Gov. John Les 00 |
| Burgees, Maj. William 37 | Carroll, Gov. Thomas King 88, 156 |
| Burgess, Col. William 175, 397 | Carroll, Harriet |
| Burgess, Ursula | Cassail Hassist Juliana 80 |
| Buston Bond | Charall Tames |
| Burton, Benj | Carroll, James 309 |
| Byrd, Bayly , 343 | Queroll, John N |
| Byrd, Jessie 368, 369 Byrd, Phillie 367, 369 Byrd, Thomas 369 Byrd, William 366 | Carroll, Louisa |
| Byrd, Phillie 367, 309 | Carroli, Mary Louisa |
| Byrd, Thomas 309 | Carroll, Mary Hopbin |
| Byrd, William | Carroll, Ray, John |
| | Carroll, Rt. Rev. John 39 |
| Caball May Your Pastern Touter An | Carter, Col. Landon 3 |
| Cabell, Mrs. Jane Bretney Lanter. , 10 | Carter Hon Robert 109 |
| Cadwallader, Gen. John 218 | Carvell, Phoebs |
| Cain, Elinor | Chrytlie, Mr. Robert 261 |
| Cain, James 171, 172, 266, 198 | Cartweight Pater 212 |
| Caldet, Jane. 408 | Carwardine, Puter 433 |
| Caldwell, Col. John | Cary, Liven |
| Caldwell, Mary 64 | Control Contro |
| Calboun, James 106 | Cary, Thomas |
| Calvert, Charles | Caton, Elmabeth |
| Calvert, Charlotte | Caton, Emily |
| Calvert, Ann 34, 25, 45 | Caton, Janet |
| Culvert, Benedict Leonard, 48, 53, 175 | Caton, Louise |
| Contact Democrate Pendental del est 119 | Caton, Mary 50 |
| 190, 423 | Cator, Mr. Benjamin F 180 |
| Calvert, Caecilius 32, 44, 48, 164 | Cavendah, Anne 220 |
| Calvert, Charles, 49, 50, 75, 110, 174, 176 | Cecil, Str Robert 40 |
| 176, 190, 394, 419, 436, 431, 487 | Chalmers, James 450 |
| Calvert, Elizabeth 46 | Chambers, James |
| Calvert, Frederick 46, 53 | Chandler, Col. William |
| Calvert, George 39, 40, 41 | Chandles Widow |
| Calvert, Gov. Philip, 133, 164, 186, 222 | Chandler, Widow 1. 36 |
| 464 | Chapline, Capt. Moses |
| | Chapline, Col. Joseph |
| Calvert, Gov. Leonard, 22, 26, 34, 41, 44 | Chapline, John |
| 840, 282, 383 | Chaptine, Gen. Moses W 9 |
| Calvert, Hon. Col. William 464 | Chapline, Mary Lovey |
| | |

| • | |
|--|--|
| Chapman, Anne 125 | Coleson, William 429 |
| Chapman, Jeremiah 308 | Collier, Robert R. 461 |
| Charles I 85, 98, 99, 104, 150, 185 | Collins, E. M |
| Charlton, Anne Phoebe Penn | Collingwood, John 320 |
| Dagworthy | Colston, Mary Isham 233 |
| Charlton, Arthur | Colston, Rawleigh 238 |
| Charlton, Willim 47 | Combes, Maj. William 177, 361 |
| Charleton, Margaret 52 | |
| Charleton, Thos. 47 | Compton, John |
| Chara Samuel 109 | Compton, Matthew |
| Chase, Samuel | Conner, James 249 |
| Cheney, Elliner 304 | Conner, Lawrence 379 |
| Cheney, Katherine 804 | Conner, Terrance |
| Cheney, Richard 804 | Contee, Alexander 71, 119 |
| Chesseldine, Kenelm 336, 361, 464 | Contee, Col. John 72, 73 |
| Chesterfield, Lord | Contee, Col. Thomas |
| Chew, Benjamin 92, 147 | Contee, Hon. Col. John |
| Chew, Col. John Hamilton 70 | Contee, Jane 73, 119, 257 |
| Chew, Harriet 59, 66 | Contee, Mme. Mary 72 |
| Chew, Henrietta Maria 92 | Contee, Peter71 |
| Chew, Margaret 147 | Coode, John 6, 19, 20, 86, 104, 319 |
| Chew, Mary | Cooke, Anne Maria |
| Chew, Peggy 59 | Copley, Gov. Lionel 95 |
| Chew, Philemon | Copley, Str Lionei 20, 110, 290 |
| Chew, Samuel, 8, 65, 67, 69, 95, 196, 306 | Copley, Thomas 341, 344 |
| 401, 402 | Coppinhall, Jane |
| Chew, Sarah | Corbin, Lelitia |
| Christopher, Jacob 457 | Corbin, Mr. Henry 161 |
| Christopher, John | Cord, John 425 |
| Churchill, Winston 165, 190 | Corkran, Anna Matilda |
| Claggett, Capt. Thomas 70 | Corkran, Benjamin Withgott, Jr 178 |
| Claggett, Charles Nicholas 70 | Cornish, John 405 |
| Clagett, Col. Edward | Cornwallis, General 107 |
| Clagett, Dr. Samuel 69 | Cornwallis, Thomas 100, 385 |
| | |
| Claret Thomas 87 | |
| Claget, Thomas 67 | Corsen, Arent |
| Claget, Thomas | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 896 Coulebourn, Aaron 458 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 458 Coulebourn, Benj 453 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elizabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 | Corsen, Arent132Cother, William304Cottman, John896Coulebourn, Aaron453Coulebourn, Benj453Coulebourn, Betty453 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Claggett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Claggett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Claggett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Claggett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Claggett, Rev. Samuel 68 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 896 Coulebourn, Aaron 458 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 458 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 458 Coulebourn, Naney 453 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 458 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourne, Penelope 141 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulbourn, Sarah 453 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Naney 453 Coulebourn, Naney 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Claggett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Claggett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Claggett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Claggett, Samuel 70 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Nathan 366 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Claggett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Nathan 366 Coursey, Captain 83 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr. 68 Claggett, Richard, Sr. 68 Claggett, Ramuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 458 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 458 Coulebourn, Elijah 458 Coulebourn, Elijah 458 Coulebourn, Elisha 458 Coulebourn, Naney 458 Coulebourn, Naney 458 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 458 Coulebourn, Solomon 458 Coulebourn, Solomon 366 Coursey, Captain 38 Coursey, Captain 381 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Claggett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 879 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 458 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Nathan 366 Coursey, Captain 83 Coursey, Col. Henry 361 Coursey, Edward 83 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Clagett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Clagett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Clagett, Martha 4 Clagett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Clagett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Clagett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clare, Marke 285 Clarks, Ann 879 Clarks, John 286 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elisha 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Nathan 366 Coursey, Captain 361 Coursey, Captain 361 Coursey, Edward 83 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Claggett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 286 Clarke, Ann 379 Clarke, John 286 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Naney 453 Coulebourn, Naney 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Nathan 366 Coursey, Captain 83 Coursey, Captain 83 Coursey, Captain 83 Coursey, Henry 361 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 Coursey, Maj. Wm 361 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Clagett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Clagett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Clagett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Clagett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Clagett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 379 Clarke, John 286 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Naney 453 Coulebourn, Naney 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coursey, Captain 366 Coursey, Captain 361 Coursey, Edward 361 Coursey, Henry 361 Coursey, Maj. Wm 361 Coursey, Colonel 82 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Clagett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Clagett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Clagett, Martha 4 Clagett, Martha 99 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Clagett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Clagett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Ramuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 279 Clarke, John 286 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Naney 453 Coulebourn, Naney 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coursey, Captain 366 Coursey, Captain 361 Coursey, Edward 361 Coursey, Henry 361 Coursey, Maj. Wm 361 Coursey, Colonel 82 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Clagett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Clagett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Clagett, Martha 4 Clagett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Clagett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Clagett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Ramuel 70 Clagett, Ramuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 879 Clarke, John 286 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Mr 110, 431 | Corsen, Arent 132 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 458 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Nathan 366 Coursey, Captain 83 Coursey, Captain 83 Coursey, Col. Henry 361 Coursey, Edward 83 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 Coursey, Maj. Wm 361 Coursey, Colonel 82 Coursey, John 83 Coursey, William, Gentleman, 83, 400 |
| Claggett, Thomas | Corsen, Arent 304 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 458 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Nathan 366 Coursey, Captain 38 Coursey, Captain 38 Coursey, Col. Henry 361 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 Coursey, Maj. Wm 361 Coursey, Colonel 82 Coursey, John 83 Coursey, William, Gentleman, 83, 400 443 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Clagett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Clagett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Clagett, Martha 4 Clagett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Clagett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Clagett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Ramuel 70 Clagett, Ramuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 879 Clarke, John 286 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Mr 110, 431 | Corsen, Arent 304 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Nathan 366 Coursey, Captain 33 Coursey, Captain 33 Coursey, Col. Henry 361 Coursey, Edward 33 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 Coursey, Maj. Wm 361 Coursey, Maj. Wm 361 Coursey, Colonel 82 Coursey, John 33 Coursey, William, Gentleman, 83, 400 443 Covington, Joan 309 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Clagett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Clagett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Clagett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Clagett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Clagett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Claggett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 379 Clarke, John 286 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 386 Clarents, Elinor 386 Clements, Rosamond 336 Clifton, George 455 | Corsen, Arent 304 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coursey, Captain 366 Coursey, Captain 361 Coursey, Edward 83 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 Coursey, Maj. Wm 361 Coursey, Colonel 82 Coursey, John 361 Coursey, William, Gentleman, 83, 400 443 Covington, Joan 309 Covington, Joan 309 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Clagett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Clagett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Clagett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Clagett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Clagett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Claggett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 379 Clarke, John 286 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 386 Clarents, Elinor 386 Clements, Rosamond 336 Clifton, George 455 | Corsen, Arent 304 Cother, William 304 Cottman, John 396 Coulebourn, Aaron 453 Coulebourn, Benj 453 Coulebourn, Betty 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Elijah 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Nancy 453 Coulebourn, Penelope 141 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Sarah 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coulebourn, Solomon 453 Coursey, Captain 366 Coursey, Captain 361 Coursey, Edward 83 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 Coursey, Henry 81, 82 Coursey, Maj. Wm 361 Coursey, Colonel 82 Coursey, John 361 Coursey, William, Gentleman, 83, 400 443 Covington, Joan 309 Covington, Joan 309 |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Clagett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Clagett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Clagett, Martha 4 Clagett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Clagett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Clagett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Jr 68 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Ramuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 279 Clarke, John 286 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 386 Clarke, Rosamond 386 Clements, Rosamond 386 Clifton, George 455 Cockey, Constant 76 | Corsen, Arent |
| Claget, Thomas | Corsen, Arent |
| Claggett, Thomas John 70 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Claggett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Claggett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Claggett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Claggett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 279 Clarke, John 236 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayton, Mr 110, 431 Clements, Elinor 386 Clements, Rosamond 386 Clifton, George 455 Cockey, Constant 75 Cockey, Elisabeth 116 Cockey, Susanna 116 | Corsen, Arent |
| Claget, Thomas 67 Clagett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Clagett, Elizabeth Laura 70 Clagett, John 70 Clagett, Martha 4 Clagett, Mary 70 Clagett, Priscilla 69 Clagett, Priscilla Elizabeth 70 Clagett, Rev. Samuel 68 Clagett, Richard, Jr 71 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Richard, Sr 68 Clagett, Ramuel 70 Clagett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 279 Clarke, John 286 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 110, 431 Clements, Elinor 386 Clements, Rosamond 386 Clifton, George 455 Cockey, Constant 75 Cockey, Elizabeth 116 Cockey, Susanna 116 Cole, William 428 | Corsen, Arent |
| Claggett, Thomas John 70 Claggett, Dr. Thomas John 70 Claggett, Elisabeth Laura 70 Claggett, John 70 Claggett, Martha 4 Claggett, Mary 70 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Claggett, Priscilla Elisabeth 70 Claggett, Rev. Samuel 68 Claggett, Richard, Jr 71 Claggett, Richard, Sr 68 Claggett, Rt. Rev. Thomas John 67, 69 Claggett, Samuel 70 Claiborne, William 13 Clare, Marke 285 Clarke, Ann 279 Clarke, John 236 Clarke, Robert 21, 29, 340 Clayland, Judith 362, 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayland, Rev. James 446 Clayton, Mr 110, 431 Clements, Elinor 386 Clements, Rosamond 386 Clifton, George 455 Cockey, Constant 75 Cockey, Elisabeth 116 Cockey, Susanna 116 | Corsen, Arent |

| Covington, Sarah 168, 200 | Davis, Rav. Samuel |
|--|--|
| Cowman, Thomas | Davis Resta 20 |
| | The start The Land The Land |
| Cox, Mrs. App | Davie, Robert Paine 70 |
| Crafts, Princilla | Davis, Robert, Sr 204 |
| Cramblett, Ruth | Davis, Ruth 245, 426 |
| Committee Local | The same of the sa |
| Creeap, Col. Daniel 68 | Davis, Samuel |
| Creesp, Thomas 345 | Davie, Sarah 426 |
| Crookett, John | Davis, Thomas 78, 80 |
| CHOCKEL, POUR. | 73. A. TTATA |
| Crokeedell, Johanna 269 | Davie, William 78 |
| Cromwell, Edith 74 | Davies, Wyn 48 |
| Cromwell, Eleanor, 163 | Datly Jacob 444 |
| Or Otto Word, Europeticle | Daily, Jacob |
| Cromwell, John 74 | |
| Cromwell, Joseph | |
| Cromwell, Lord Protector. 108 | ., 380 |
| | 19900 04514650 900 |
| Cromwell, Oliver 100, 163, 194, 427 | 445 389 |
| Cromwell, Richard | 187 |
| Cromwell, William 74 | |
| Oromwat, Withhill | 441111111111111111111111111111111111111 |
| Crossland, Alicia 41 | 0,85 |
| Crouch, Alice 178 | |
| Crouch, Ann 456 | |
| Calles T | *************************************** |
| Cullen, J 383 | |
| | 100 |
| D-1- D-1 | 312 |
| Dale, David | 101 144 919 |
| Dallam, Richard | 101, 144, 313 |
| Darby, Edward 68 | 312 |
| The section of the se | 108, 144, 311, 464 |
| Darcy, Edward 68, 91, 437 | 812 |
| D'Arcy, Francis Osbourne Godol- | *************************************** |
| phin | 300, 312 |
| The state of the s | |
| Darcy, John, Gentleman 87, 88 | 312 |
| Darey, Joshua 58 | 111111111111111 |
| Darrey, Joshua | ., |
| Themas 1 Table | |
| Darnall, John 15, 75, 175 | 28 |
| Darnall, Mary 55 | ip 172 |
| Darnall, Miss 50 | W |
| The all he he he | 172 |
| Darnall, Mrs. Mary 75 | 173 |
| Deshiell, Capt. James 377 | 182 |
| Dashiell, George | Thebree Writers 453 |
| | Dickson, Walter |
| | Digges, Ann 236 |
| Davis, Allen Bowie 80 | Digges, Col. Willim., 78, 85, 86, 223, 361 |
| Davis, Amos 79 | Diggee, Edward |
| Duvis, Caleb | The state of the s |
| Date: Onto | Diggee, Elisabeth Sewall Wharton 222 |
| Davis, Capt. John | Dixtee, Elisabeth Sewall Wharton 322 |
| Davis, Capt. Philip 78 | Digges, Mary 163 |
| Davis, Capt. Richard 79 | Themes On the Man Walnut A |
| There The best particular and the second | Digges, Sir Dudley, Knight 85 |
| Davis, Ephraim | Dioli, Catherine |
| Davis, George 78 | Dioll, Donts |
| Davis, George Lachlin Lynn 221 | Dioli, Hanneh |
| Donte Catella 29 | The of the last of |
| Davie, Griffith 78 | Dioll, Hester |
| Davis, Henry Winter 30 | Dixon, Ambrose 466 |
| Davie, Hon. David 81 | Dixon, Grace 457 |
| Davis, Hon. Hanry Gessoway, 81, 302 | Discour, Change, 111, 111 |
| | Dixon, Thomas 464 |
| 420 | Dolberry, William 216 |
| Davis, Ishabod 425 | Donoho, Rachel |
| Davis, Jesse | Dorman Matthew |
| The state of | Dorman, Matthew 465 |
| Davis, Jonas | Dorsey, Basil 91 |
| Davis, Judga | Dorsey, Caleb 10, 96 |
| Davis, Lodowich 79 | Dorsey, Capt. Duniel 98 |
| Thereto Mantha | Deman Cont Plan |
| Davis, Martha | Dorney, Capt. Ely 93 |
| Davis, Matthias | Dorsey, Capt. John Worthington |
| Davis, Mr. John 361 | Dorney, Capt. Lawrence 94 |
| Davis, Nixon | Dorsey, Capt. Philemon 251 |
| Danie Distance | Porms, Orber Lummon 191 |
| Davis, Philemon | Dorsey, Capt. Richard |
| Davis, Rav. Henry Lyon 80 | Dorsey, Capt. Thomas |
| | |
| | |

| Dorsey, Catherine | Dulaney, Daniel 392 |
|--|--|
| Dorsey, Charles Howard, Esq 87 | Dulaney, Hon. Daniel 191 |
| Dorsey, Chief Justice Thomas Beale 92 | Dulany, Mary De Butts 225 |
| Dorsey, Col. Edward, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 93, 95, 146 | Dulaney, Rachel 3 Dulaney, Rebecca 4, 191 |
| Dorsey, Col. Thomas | Duncan, John 847 |
| Dorsey, Comfort | Dunck, Barnaby |
| Dorsey, Cornet Larkin 98 | Dunnington, Edward 24 |
| Dorsey, Deborah 212 | Dunnington, George 24 |
| Dorsey, Dr. Nathan 94 | Dunnington, Henry 24 |
| Dorsey, Edward 16 Dorsey, Elijah 92 | Dunnington, John |
| Dorsey, Elijah 92 Dorsey, Ely, Sr 92 | Dunnington, Marianna |
| Dorsey, Ensign Laren (Larkin) 93 | Dunnington, Str John. 24 |
| Dorsey, Frank Grafton, Eeq. 87 | Dunnington, William 24 |
| Dorsey, Henrietta Maria Chew 92 | Duvall, Benjamin 97 |
| Dorsey, Hon. Clement 92 | Duvall, Comfort |
| Dorsey, Hon John, 12, 68, 88, 89, 91, 92 | Duvall, Dr. John M 98 |
| 146, 212 | Duvall, Dr. William Waters 98 |
| Dorsey, Hon. Walter | Duvall, Dr. Wirt A |
| Dorsey, Hanry | Duvall, Edward |
| Dorsey, John R., Esqr. 87 | Duvall, Elisabeth 96, 97 |
| Dorsey, Judge Edward 88 | Duvall, H. Rieman 98 |
| Dorsey, Joshua 90, 146 | Duvall. Isaac |
| Dorsey, Judge Walter 93 | Duvall, John 96, 97, 270 |
| Dorsey, LieutCol. John 98 | Duvall, Joseph |
| Dorsey, Lieut. Elisha 98 | Duvall, Judge Alvin 97 |
| Dorsey, Lieut. John W | Duvall, Judge Grafton 98 Duvall, Justice Gabriel 96 |
| Dorsey, Lieut. Larkin | Duvall, Justice Gabriel |
| Dorsey, Maj. Edw | Duvall, Lieut. Isaac 97 |
| Dorsey, Michael 98 | |
| | LANDANI, LAMINE, WILLIAMI, |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr 93 | |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Marcen |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Marcon |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Marcen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, Marsh Marcen 96 Duvall, MajGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, Marsh Mareen 96 Duvall, MajGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 | Duvall, Mareen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, Marsh Mareen 96 Duvall, MajGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 | Duvall, Mareen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, Marsh Mareen 96 Duvall, MajGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, Marsh Mareen 96 Duvall, MajGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, Maish Mareen 96 Duvall, Mais-Gen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, Majs-Gen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, Mais-Gen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Earl of Ulster and Lord Kingsale 84 Easons, The 177 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Sarah 91, 146, 256 Dorsey, Surg. Greenberry 94 | Duvall, Mareen |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Mareen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, Maish Mareen 96 Duvall, Mais-Gen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, Majs-Gen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Easons, The 177 Ebor, Thomas 176 Eccleston, Sarah Hooper 443 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Sarah 91, 146, 256 Dorsey, Surg. Greenberry 94 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 94 | Duvall, Mareen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, Maish Mareen 96 Duvall, Maish Gen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, Majsh Gen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Easons, The 177 Ebor, Thomas 176 Eccleston, Sarah Hooper 442 Eden. Carolina 46 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Sarah 91, 146, 256 Dorsey, Surg. Greenberry 94 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 94 Dorsey, Thomas 91, 92, 93 | Duvall, Marsen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, MajGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Marsen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 98 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Easons, The 177 Ebor, Thomas 176 Eccleston, Sarah Hooper 442 Eden, Carolina 46, 199 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr | Duvall, Marsen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, MajGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Marsen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Easons, The 177 Ebor, Thomas 176 Eccleston, Sarah Hooper 442 Eden, Carolina 46 Eden, Governor 46, 199 Edmondson, Anne Jane 228 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Sarah 91, 146, 256 Dorsey, Surg. Greenberry 94 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 94 Dorsey, Thomas Beale 299 Dorsey, William 91 | Duvall, Marsh Mareen 96, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, MajGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Earl of Ulster and Lord Kingsale 84 Easons, The 177 Ebor, Thomas 176 Eccleston, Sarah Hooper 442 Eden, Carolina 46 Eden, Governor 46, 199 Edmondson, Anne Jane 228 Edmonston, Archibald 8, 288 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mr. 91 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Sarah 91, 146, 256 Dorsey, Surg. Greenberry 94 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 94 Dorsey, Thomas 91, 92, 93 Dorsey, Thomas 8eale 299 Dorsey, William 91 Douglas, Eleanore 118 Douglass, John J 409 | Duvall, Marsh Mareen 96, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, MajGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Richard Mareen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Earl of Ulster and Lord Kingsale 84 Easons, The 177 Ebor, Thomas 176 Eccleston, Sarah Hooper 442 Eden, Carolina 46 Eden, Governor 46, 199 Edmondson, Anne Jane 228 Edmonston, Archibald 8, 268 Egerton, Charles Calvert 45 Egerton, Lady Diana 45 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mr. 91 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Sarah 91, 146, 256 Dorsey, Surg. Greenberry 94 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 94 Dorsey, Thomas Beale 299 Dorsey, William 91 Douglass, Eleanore 118 Douglass, John J 409 Driskill, Dennis 350 | Duvall, Marsh Marsen |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mr. 91 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Sarah 91, 146, 256 Dorsey, Surg. Greenberry 94 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 94 Dorsey, Thomas Beale 299 Dorsey, Thomas Beale 299 Dorsey, William 91 Douglass, John J 409 Driskill, Dennis 350 Driskell, Moses 350 | Duvall, Marsh Marsen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, MaiGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Marsen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Easons, The 177 Ebor, Thomas 176 Eccleston, Sarah Hooper 442 Eden, Carolina 46 Eden, Governor 46, 199 Edmondson, Anne Jane 228 Edmonston, Archibald 8, 268 Egerton, Charles Calvert 45 Egerton, Lady Diana 45 Eltonhead, Jane 100 Eltonhead, Richard 100 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 218 Dorsey, Rebecca 218 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Sarah 91, 146, 256 Dorsey, Surg. Greenberry 94 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 94 Dorsey, Thomas 8eale 299 Dorsey, William 91 Douglas, Eleanore 118 Douglas, John J 409 Driskill, Dennis 350 Driskill, Moses 350 Driskill, Winifred 350 | Duvall, Marsh Marsen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, MaiGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Marsen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Easons, The 177 Ebor, Thomas 178 Eccleston, Sarah Hooper 442 Eden, Carolina 46 Eden, Governor 46, 199 Edmondson, Anne Jane 228 Edmonston, Archibald 8, 268 Egerton, Lady Diana 45 Eltonhead, Jane 100 Eltonhead, Richard 100 Eltonhead, William 100 |
| Dorsey, Michael Caleb, Jr. 93 Dorsey, Midshipman Hill 94 Dorsey, Midshipman Robert 94 Dorsey, Miss Anne Elisabeth 88 Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 121 Dorsey, Miss Mary V 87 Dorsey, Miss Sallie Webster 87 Dorsey, Mr. 91 Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson 120 Dorsey, Nathan 298 Dorsey, Nicholas, Jr. 91 Dorsey, Philip 92, 93 Dorsey, Priscilla 92, 120, 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Rebecca 213 Dorsey, Samuel 93 Dorsey, Sarah 91, 146, 256 Dorsey, Surg. Greenberry 94 Dorsey, Surg. John 93 Dorsey, Surg. John 94 Dorsey, Thomas Beale 299 Dorsey, Thomas Beale 299 Dorsey, William 91 Douglass, John J 409 Driskill, Dennis 350 Driskell, Moses 350 | Duvall, Marsh Marsen 94, 95, 96, 97, 114 Duvall, MaiGen. Isaac Harding 98 Duvall, MajGen. William Penn 98 Duvall, Mary 96, 97, 114 Duvall Mr. Elbridge G 98 Duvall, Richard 97 Duvall, Richard Marsen 97 Duvall, Samuel 97 Duvall, Susannah 96 Duvall, William P 97 Eager, Ruth 147 Early, General 160 Earl, Gerald 84 Easons, The 177 Ebor, Thomas 176 Eccleston, Sarah Hooper 442 Eden, Carolina 46 Eden, Governor 46, 199 Edmondson, Anne Jane 228 Edmonston, Archibald 8, 268 Egerton, Charles Calvert 45 Egerton, Lady Diana 45 Eltonhead, Jane 100 Eltonhead, Richard 100 |

| | Maria a |
|---|--|
| Emory, John 447 | Fitsherbert |
| English, Governor 97 | Fitshughs, The |
| English, George 161 | Pitshugh, William 104 |
| Ennalls, John 145 | Fits-Redmond, Elinor 200, 387 |
| Ennalls, Mary | Fitsremond, William 200 |
| Ennalis, William 145 | Fletcher, Mary 425 |
| Ely, Madam Pleasance 89 | Fletcher, Sarah |
| Ely, Pleasance | Fisher, Elizabeth 362 |
| Resex, Countess of 191 | Fisher, Philip 362 |
| Rusex, Lord 192 | Ford, Lewis 304 |
| Ewen, Elizabeth 427, 428 | Foster, Seth. 174 |
| Ewen, Maj. Richard | Forrest, Mary |
| Ewen, Widow 37 | Forrest, Gen. Uriah. 202 |
| Evans, Mary 406 | Fountaine, Marcy 395 |
| Evans, Capt. Nicholas | Fooks, Jesse |
| Evans, Walter 404, 406 | Foote, Richard 27 |
| Evens, Wealthy Ann | Franklin, John 347 |
| Eversfield, John 70 | Frisby, Ariana. 264 |
| Eversuell, John | Frisby, Francis. 268 |
| Briefon Albani GE1 | |
| Fairfax, Albert 251 | Frisby, Elizabeth |
| Fairfax, Anne | Frisby, James |
| Fairfax, Gen. Buckner | Frisby, Capt. Peregrine |
| Fairfax, Benediota | Frimeell, Alexander 432 |
| Fairfax, Catherine | Frissell, Sarah |
| Fairfax, Charles Snowden 251 | Frost, Anne. |
| Fairfax, Eada | Frost, Caleb |
| Fairfax, Hesekiah | Frost, John |
| Fairfax, Jonathan 315 | Frost, William 308 |
| Fairfax, Col. John | Fuller, Governor 82 |
| Fairfax, John 2d | Furnice, James 449, 451 |
| Fairfax, John | |
| Fairfax, John Contee | Gale, Betty |
| Patriax, Lord | Gale, Col. George 102, 312 |
| Fairfax, Mary | Gale, George 102, 108, 310 |
| | man and barrers and and and and |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 408 |
| Fairfax, William. 315 Faithorne. 134 Faithful — 302 Fendall, Mr. Charles E. 98 Fendall, Governor. 104 Fendall, Gov. Josias. 82 Fendall, Josias. 20, 103, 203, 283 | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 348 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 349 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 408 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 68 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elizabeth 68 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elizabeth 68 Gantt, Mary 70 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 408 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elizabeth 69 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 408 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 69 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 127 |
| Fairfax, William 315 Faithorne 134 Faithful 302 Fendall, Mr. Charles E 98 Fendall, Governor 104 Fendall, Gov. Josias 82 Fendall, Josias 20, 103, 203, 283 Fendall, Sarah 73 Fenwick, Bishop Benedict 101 Fenwick, Catharine 99 Fenwick, Cuthbert 98, 99, 100, 101 Fenwick, Bishop Edward 101 Fenwick, Rev. Enoch 102 Fenwick, Rev. George 103 | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 69 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Busannah 148 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elizabeth 69 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elizabeth 464 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elizabeth 68 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elizabeth 464 Garner, James 316 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 349 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 69 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 149 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elisabeth 464 Garner, James 215 Garrett, Amos 292, 293 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elizabeth 68 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elizabeth 464 Garner, James 316 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 349 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 69 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 149 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elisabeth 464 Garner, James 215 Garrett, Amos 292, 293 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias Gaither, Edward Gaither, Edward Gaither, John Gaither, Ruth Galloway, John Galloway, Samuel Galloway, William Game, Daniel Gant, Col. Edward Gantt, Elisabeth Gantt, Mary Gardiner, Capt. Luke Gardiner, Dr. Luke Gardiner, Susannah Garley, Elisabeth Garrett, Amos Garrett, Amos Garrison, Reverend Gassaway, Brice Joha Gassaway, Catherine 328 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 68 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 127 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elisabeth 464 Garner, James 216 Garrison, Reverend 435 Gassaway, Brice John 228 Gassaway, Catherine 328 Gassaway, Charles 336 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 68 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 149 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elisabeth 464 Garner, James 316 Garrett, Amos 292, 293 Garrison, Reverend 435 Gassaway, Catherine 328 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, Elisabeth 334 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 68 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 149 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elisabeth 464 Garner, James 216 Garrett, Amos 292, 293 Garrison, Reverend 435 Gassaway, Catherine 328 Gassaway, Charles 336 Gassaway, Charles 336 Gassaway, Charles 336 Gassaway, George 329 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 68 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 149 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elisabeth 464 Garner, James 216 Garrett, Amos 292, 293 Garrison, Reverend 435 Gassaway, Catherine 328 Gassaway, Charles 336 Gassaway, Charles 336 Gassaway, Charles 336 Gassaway, George 329 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthiae 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 68 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 149 Gardiner, Susannah 149 Garley, Elisabeth 464 Garner, James 316 Garrett, Amos 292, 293 Garrison, Reverend 435 Gassaway, Catherine 328 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, Elisabeth 334 |
| Fairfax, William | Galle, Matthias Gaither, Edward Gaither, John Gaither, Ruth Galloway, John Galloway, Samuel Galloway, William Galloway, William Game, Daniel Gantt, Col. Edward Gantt, Elisabeth Gantt, Mary Gardiner, Capt. Luke Gardiner, Dr. Luke Gardiner, Busannah Garley, Elisabeth Garrett, Amos Garrett, Amos Garrett, Amos Garrison, Reverend Gassaway, Brice John Gassaway, Catherine Gassaway, Charles Gassaway, Charles Gassaway, George Gassaway, George Gassaway, George Gassaway, George Gassaway, Henry 323, 324, 325, 339 |
| Fairfax, William | Galle, Matthias Gaither, Edward Gaither, John Gaither, Ruth Galloway, John Galloway, Samuel Galloway, Samuel Galloway, William Game, Daniel Gant, Col. Edward Gantt, Elisabeth Gantt, Mary Gardiner, Capt. Luke Gardiner, Capt. Luke Gardiner, Susannah Garley, Elisabeth Garrett, Amos Garrett, Amos Garrett, Amos Garrison, Reverend Gassaway, Brice Joha Gassaway, Catherine Gassaway, Charles Gassaway, Charles Gassaway, Charles Gassaway, George Gassaway, George Gassaway, George Gassaway, George Gassaway, Jane 328, 329 Gassaway, George 328 Gassaway, George 328 Gassaway, George 329 Gassaway, Jane 320 |
| Fairfax, William | Gaither, Edward |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 248 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 249 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 68 Gantt, Mary 79 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 149 Gardiner, Busannah 149 Garley, Elisabeth 464 Garner, James 215 Garrison, Reverend 435 Gassaway, Catherine 328 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, George 329 Gassaway, Henry 323, 324, 325, 339 Gassaway, John 323, 324 Gassaway, John 323, 324 Gassaway, Kitty 329 |
| Fairfax, William | Gale, Matthias 108 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, Edward 97 Gaither, John 348 Gaither, Ruth 248 Galloway, John 402 Galloway, Samuel 402 Galloway, William 290 Game, Daniel 354 Gantt, Col. Edward 69 Gantt, Elisabeth 66 Gantt, Mary 70 Gardiner, Capt. Luke 149 Gardiner, Dr. Luke 127 Gardiner, Busannah 148 Garley, Elisabeth 464 Garner, James 215 Garrett, Amos 292, 293 Garrison, Reverend 435 Gassaway, Brice John 226, 329 Gassaway, Catherine 328 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, Charles 326 Gassaway, George 329 Gassaway, Henry 323, 324, 325, 339 Gassaway, John 323, 324 Gassaway, John 323, 324 Gassaway, Kitty 329 Gassaway, Margaret 320 |

| Gassaway, Col. Nicholas 317, 427 | Goldsborough, William 257 |
|--|---|
| Gassaway, Maj. Nicholas 324 | Goldsborough, William 111 |
| Gassaway, Nicholas, 320, 323, 324, 327 | Golshaw, Esther |
| 381 | Gordon, Anne Campbell 234 |
| Gassaway, Sarah299, 301, 302, 329 | Gordon, Sir Alexander 234 |
| Gassaway, Susanna 322 | Gordon, Basil |
| Gassaway, Capt. Thomas, 320, 323, 324 | Gordon, Graham 255 |
| 325, 327, 358 | Gordon, Samuel |
| de la Grange, Baron Louis 60 | Gorman, Arthur P |
| Grosvenor, Thomas Peabody 120 | Gorman, Peter 302 |
| Gerard, Elisabeth 18, 21 | Gorter, Gosse Onno |
| Gerard, Dr 103, 104, 105 | Goslee, James 880 |
| Gerard, John 105 | Gough, Thomas |
| Gerard, Justinian 104 | Granger, John 409 |
| Gerard, Mr | Greathouse, Susannah |
| Gerard, Susanna 105 | Green, Annie |
| Gerard, Mr. Thomas, Gentleman 108 | Green, Miss Ariel Street 255 |
| Gerard, Dr. Thomas, 18, 20, 21, 103, 104 | Green, Mr. Leonard |
| 203 | Green, Esekiel 375 |
| Gerard, Thomas 103, 104, 105 | Green, Rachel 375 |
| George I | Green, Richard 364 |
| Gibson, Larance | Green, Sarah 345, 874, 886, 387 |
| Gibbon, Thomas, Jr 452 | Green, Winifred 341, 342 |
| Gill, Anne 184, 187 | Green, Capt. William 25 |
| Gillis, John | Greene, Ann |
| Gillis, Mary 365, 373, 374 | Greene, Francis 340, 345 |
| Gillis, Capt. Thomas 374 | Greene, Leonard |
| Gillis, Thomas | Greene, Robert 340, 345, 386 |
| Gilmore, Jane | Greene, Gov. Thomas 340, 886 |
| Gillette, Miss | Greene, Thomas 44, 339, 386 |
| Gheselin, Mrs. Mary 123 | Greene, Wm |
| Gist, Christopher | Greenberry, Mrs. Anne |
| Gist, General | Greenberry, Ann |
| Gist, BrigGen. Mordecai | Greenberry, Charles |
| Gist, Capt. John 109 | Greenberry, Charles |
| Gist, Col. Joshus 109 | Greenbury, Katharine 146, 339, 438, 440 |
| Gist, Col. Nathaniel | Greenberry, DepGov. Nicholas 438 |
| Gist, Nathaniel 106 | Greenberry, Hon. Nicholas 333 |
| Gist, Richard 106, 107 | Greenbury, Col. Nicholas, 95, 110, 330 |
| Gist, Col. Thomas | 334, 335, 336 |
| Gist, Lieut. Thomas 109 | Greenberry, Col. Nicholas 439 |
| Glendenning, John 444 | Greenberry, Nicholas 337, 338 |
| Godfrey, George 279 | Griffin, Ammie |
| Godin, John | Griffin, Ann 348, 349, 350 |
| Goldsborough, Dr. Brice W 112 | Griffin, Jane 348, 349 |
| Goldsborough, Brice W 112 | Griffin, Oliver 349, 350 |
| Goldsborough, Charles 110 | Griffith, Lieut. Charles, Esq 391 |
| Goldsborough, Elizabeth170, 171 | Griffith, Charles G |
| Goldsborough, Hon. John Brice 111 | Griffith, Orlando |
| Goldsborough, Judith 100 | Griffith, Sarah |
| Goldsborough, Leah | Gross, Elizabeth |
| Goldsborough, Dr. Martin W 112 | Gross, Hester |
| Goldsborough, Martin Worthington 111 | Grundy, Ann |
| Goldsborough, M. R | Gunby, Kirk 378 |
| Goldsborough, Mr. Nicholas 110 Goldsborough Nicholas 109 431 | Hackett, Elisabeth |
| Goldsborough, Nicholas 109, 431 Goldsborough, Gov. Phillips Lee 112 | Hagner, Judge Alexander 817 |
| Goldsborough, Philips Lee, Jr 113 | Hagner, Eliza Ann |
| Goldsborough, Dr. Richard 111, 257 | Hall, Jos. Carvil |
| Goldsborough, Hon. Robert 111, 223 | Hall, Catherine |
| Goldsborough, Robert, 92, 109, 110, 145 | Hall, Isaac 114 |
| 481, 440 | Hall, Margaret 124 |
| | |
| | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Hall, Mary | Hanson, John 73, 117, 118, 230 |
| Hall, Maj. Henry 114 | Hanson, Mary |
| Hall, Rev. Henry 112 | Hanson, Peter Contee |
| Hall, Mr. Richard 427 | Hanson, Randall |
| Hall, William | Hanson, Randolph |
| Hamilton, Katherine 223 | Hanson, Roger |
| Hammersley, Janet 203 | Hanson, Col. Robert 117 |
| Hammond, Ann 846 | Hanson, Maj. Samuel 118 |
| Hammond, Capt. Charles 299 | Hanson, Dr. Samuel 119 |
| Hammond, Chas 353, 355 | Hanson, Samuel 117, 118 |
| Hammond, Maj. Charles 116 | Hanson, Capt. Thomas 4 |
| Hammond, Capt. Edward 347 | Hanson, Sarah |
| Hammond, Edward, 346, 348, 849, 350 | Hanson, Sarah Hawkins 118 |
| _352, 354 | Hanson, Capt. Thomas Hawkins 118 |
| Hammond, Eleanor 354, 356 | Hanson, Judge Walter 118 |
| Hammond, Elisabeth 848, 855 | Hanson, William 117 |
| Hammond, Ester 358 | Hayman, Henry 457 |
| Hammond, Helen 256 | Hayman, James 451 |
| Hammond, Ida 257 | Hayman, Margaret 451 |
| Hammond, MajGen. John 115, 116 | Hayman, William 456 |
| Hammond, Maj. John 74 | Hayney, Mrs. Elizabeth 417 |
| Hammond, John 339, 346, 350, 353 | Haynie, James |
| Hammond, Joshua 354, 355 | Harmanson, Argall |
| Hammond, Mark 846 | Harmanson, Elizabeth 395 |
| Hammond, Martha 853 | Harmanson, George 395, 409, 411, 412 |
| Hammond, Mary92, 346, 353, 354, 355 | Harris, Capt. Aaron 390, 301 |
| Hammond, Matthias 128 | Harris, Jacob |
| Hammond, Nathan 116 | Harris, Margaret 129 |
| Hammond, Nellie 353 | Harris, Miss |
| Hammond, Nelly 356 | Harris, Capt. Thomas |
| Hammond, Hon. Ormond 116 | Harris, William 235, 433 |
| Hammond, Philip | Hanslap, Elizabeth 358 |
| Hammond, Sarah | Hanslap, Capt. Henry 356 |
| Hammond, Capt. S | Hanslap, Susanna |
| Hammond, Thomas, Jr 420, 422 | Harper, Hon. Robert Goodloe 60 |
| Hammond, Col. William 116 | Harrison, Alexander Bradford 234 |
| Hammond, William 351, 354, 856 | Harrison, Eleanor 150 |
| Hammond, Zedadiah 353 | Harrison, Rebecca |
| Hamon, Mary | Harrison, Richard 120, 402, 429 |
| Haman, William | Harrison, Robert |
| Hampton, Rev. John 129, 155 | Harrison, Robert Hanson 129 |
| Hampton, Madam Mary 351 | Harrison, Dr. Samuel A 224 |
| Handy, Capt 380 | Harrison, William 429 |
| Handy, Ebeneser | Harwood, Anne Elizabeth 134 |
| Handy, Capt. John 374, 434 | Harwood, Benjamin 125 |
| Hanson, Hon. Alexander Contee 120 | Harwood, Edward 125 |
| Hanson, Alexander Contee, 119, 238 | Harwood, Elizabeth Anne 124 |
| 250 | Harwood, Elizabeth 271 |
| Hanson, Andrew 117, 120 | Harwood, Elizabeth Lloyd 152 |
| Hanson, Anne | Harwood, Henrietta 125 |
| Hanson, Barbarie | Harwood, Henry Hall 125 |
| Hanson, Benjamin | Harwood, Joseph |
| Hanson, Catherine Contee 119 | Harwood, Mary 125 |
| Hanson, Judge Charles Wallace 120 | Harwood, Mary Priecilla 124 |
| Hanson, Charles | Harwood, Osborne Sprigg 134 |
| Hanson, Chloe | Harwood, Priscilla |
| Hanson, Dorothy | Harwood, Rachel Ann 124 |
| Hanson, Elizabeth | Harwood, Richard Hall 125 |
| Hanson, George | Harwood, Richard 121, 123 |
| Hanson, Col. Hans | Harwood, Maj. Thomas 123 |
| Hanson, Hans | Harwood, Thomas Noble 125 |
| Hanson, Jane | Harwood, Thomas 121, 125 |
| Hanson, Jane Contee73, 230 | Harwood, William Sprigg 124 |
| Hanson, Col. John 120 | Harwood, William |
| | |

| Hathly, William 443 | Hite, Yost |
|---|---|
| Hatton, Eleanore 25, 127 | Hobbs, Joseph |
| Hatton, Eltmbeth 149 | Hobbs, Nancy |
| Hatton, Margaret 126, 127 | Hodson, Susanna |
| Hatton, Richard 137 | Roffman, Miss Ella |
| Hatton, Robert 136 | Hood, Henry 302 |
| Hatton, Hon. Thomas 126, 136 | Hood, Dr. John W 98 |
| Hatton, Mr. Wm | Holland, Francis |
| Blowkins, Ann 118 | Holland, George |
| ette | Holland, Margaret 140, 141 |
| B 27 | Holland, Capt. Minhael |
| 144 | Holland, Nehemiah |
| | Holland, Otho 143 |
| 494 | Holland, Col. William 140 |
| neob 95 | Holland, William 142, 305, 404 |
| n 396 | Hollyday, Elimbeth 163 |
| | Hooper, Elisabeth 143 |
| b 446 | Hooper, Dr. Henry |
| | Hooper, Henry 144, 145, 212 |
| D | Hooper, James 144 |
| p., 342 | Hooper, John 144 |
| 313131111111111111111111111111111111111 | Hooper, Mary 144 |
| Man 350, 261, 262 | Hooper, Priscilla |
| 8r 444 | Hooper, Rebecca 144 |
| 303, 446 | Hooper, Richard |
| Robert 53 | Hooper, Roger 144 |
| nktns 181 | Hooper, Robert 143 |
| greatly, you sugar 156 | Rooper, Sarah |
| Heary, Gov. John 180 | Hooper, Thomas 144 |
| Henry, John Campbell 131 | Hollyday, Mary 163 |
| Henry, Rev. John | Holmes, Archibeld 405 |
| Henry, Col. Robert Jenkins . 128, 156 | Homewood, Mr |
| Henry, Patrick | Hopkins, William |
| Renry, Judge W Laird 131 | Hopper, Elizabeth |
| Herman, Anne Margaretta 134 | Horsey, Senator Outerbridge 148 |
| Herman, Ariana | Horsey, Revell |
| Herman, Col. Augustine 364 | Horsey, Stephen |
| Hermann, August 83 | Hoskins, Elisabeth 118 |
| Herman, Augustins | Horseman, Thomas |
| Herman, Augustine Ephreim 131 | Horton, Mrs 416 |
| Herman, Casper | Howard, Benjamin Chew 149 |
| Herman, Col. Ephraim Augustine. 127 | Howard, Cornelius 147, 145, 152, 154 |
| Herman, Ephraim George , 134, 135 | Howard, Edmund |
| Herman, Francisco | Howard, Gov Str Francis 216 |
| Herman, Judith | Howard, Francis |
| Herring, Arthur 319 | Howard, Gov. George |
| Hesseltus, Elimbeth Dulancy 4 | Howard, George 147 |
| Hicks, Mary 144 | Howard, Katherine Ridgely 430 |
| Ricks, Gov. Thomas Holliday 188 | Howard, Hannah |
| Hicks, Thomas | Howard, James 93, 147, 149 |
| Hide, Henry | Howard, John Besl 323 |
| Hids, Kenry | Howard, Geo. John Eagur . 50, 146, 147 |
| Hill, Henrietta Margaret 193 | Howard, Col. John Eager 148 |
| Hill, Mathew 8 | Howard, Gov. John Eager 93 |
| Hinson, Thomas | Howard, John Enger 147, 149 |
| Hill, Richard | Howard, John |
| Hipeley, Charles 285 | Howard, Joshua |
| Hich, James | Howard, Margaret Sophia 213 |
| Hitch, Jos., Jr | Howard, Margary 115 |
| Hitch, Joshua | Howard, Matthew. 91, 145, 266, 289, 418 |
| Hitch, Thos 335 | Howard, Philip 146 |
| Bitch, William 345 | Howard, Rachal |
| Hite, Miss 11 | Howard, Rebecca |
| | |

| Howard, Samuel | Humphrise, Mary 361, 365 Humphreys, Mary 364, 366 |
|--|--|
| Howard, Samuel 146 | Humphreys, Mary 364 366 |
| Howard Sarah 111 265 | Hunt, Mice Anita Dunbar 168 |
| Howard, Sarah | Hunt, Mrs. Dunbar 188 |
| Harmand Utalista 147 | The state of the s |
| Howard, Violetta | Hutchine, Col. Charles 129 |
| DOMESTI, MATHEMATICAL TO THE TANK THE T | Hutchins, Char 333 |
| Hynson, Anna | Hutchins, Dorothy 129 |
| Hyneon, Ann 189, 261 | Hutchison, Will' |
| Hynson, Col. Charles 135, 139 | Hyland, John 235 |
| Hypson, Charles 336 | |
| Hynson, Dorcas | Iglehert, Ann Sellman 134 |
| Hypeon, Elizabeth | Iglebart, Harwood |
| Hynson, Hannah | |
| Hyneon, Jane 138 | Igiohart, James |
| Hynson, Col. John 128, 261, 263 | Igiebart, William Thomas 194 |
| Hynson, Mary 138, 139, 140 | Ingle, Richard 23 |
| Hynson, Nathaniel, 133, 139, 140, 261 | Irving, Washington |
| 263 | |
| | Jackson, Ann |
| Hynson Rachel | Jackson, Daniel |
| Exympon, cerem | Jackson, Eleanor |
| Howe, Capt. John 417 | Jackson, Gov. Elthu Emory 378, 281 |
| Howes, Margaret 109 | Jackson, Mrs. Elthu Emery 427 |
| Huett, Rev. Mr 463 | Jackson, Elthu |
| Humphreys, Archelaus R., 371, 373, 373 | Jackson, Eschiel |
| 375 | Tachen Connec |
| Humphreys, Betsy 275 | Jackson, George |
| Humphreys, Betty 373 | Jackson, General |
| Humphreys, Charles W 371, 372, 373 | Jackson, Hugh 371, 372, 373 |
| Humphries, Elijah 369, 370, 374, 375 | Jackson, Issae |
| Humphreys, Elisabeth | Jackson, Isaac Rand |
| Bumphreys, Eather | Jackson, Jonathan 378, 379, 389 |
| Humphreys, Esther | Jackson, John 263, 354, 355, 256, 381 |
| 3 375 | Jackson, Joshus 380, 281 |
| 368 | Jackson, Mary |
| 367, 870 | Jankson, Samuel, 365, 368, 376, 377, 328 |
| | 379, 381 |
| 307 | Jackson, Sarah |
| 365 | Jackson, Sarah McB |
| | Jackson, Sofiah 331 |
| sblen 876 | Jackson, Thomas |
| 367, 368, 370 | Jackson, Hon. William H 376, 322 |
| 566, 871, 373, 374 | Jackson, William |
| 170, 871, 873, 378 | Jackson, United States Senator Wil- |
| 366, 276 | 1mm P |
| 17, 870, 871, 872 | Jackson, William P 333 |
| | James II, King 96, 175, 176 |
| | |
| 368 | Janesen, Berbera |
| | Janneen, Mary |
| 375 | Jansson, Str Theodore 18, 192 |
| 875 | Janneen, Sir Thomas |
| ryde 371, 373 | Jaraman, Ann 447 |
| . 365, 370, 375 | Jarman, Penelope |
| 62, 364, 365, 366 | Jefferson, President Thomas 183, 189 |
| | Jenkins, David B |
| a367, 370, 373 | Jenkins, Francis 128, 441 |
| Humphreys, Thomas 2d., 365, 373, 374 | Jenkine, Col. Francie |
| Humphreys, Thomas 5d | Jenkins, Judge John I 204 |
| Humphreye, Thomas W 375 | Jenkins, Madam Mary 128 |
| Humphreys, Virginia E. H 878 | Jenifer, Daniel 118 |
| Humphries, Wm 368, 370 | Jenifer, Daniel of St. Thomas 187 |
| Humphreys, William 375 | Jennings, Mrs. Arisna Vanderhay- |
| Humphreys, Margaret . 373, 875 | 1 4 4 4 |
| Humphreys, Margaret W 371, 372 | |
| Humphreys, Margery 365 | |
| | Jewett, Rhoda 158, 158 |
| | |

| Johns, Capt. Isaac | King, Levin |
|---|---|
| Johns, Mr. Richard 401 | King, Mary 155, 362, 378 |
| Johns, Richard | King, Madam Mary 154 |
| Johnson, Ann W 371, 873 | King, Mary Elizabeth. 157 |
| Johnson, Gen. Bradley T 98 | King, Nehemiah |
| Johnson, Gen. Bushrod | King, Col. Robert |
| Johnson, Col. Robert G | King, Robert |
| Johnson, William | King, Thomas |
| Johnston, Sir Henry, Knight 176 | Kinnimount, John |
| Johnston, Gen. Joseph E 160 | Knight, Jonathan |
| Jones, Colonel | Knott, Gen. A. Leo 86, 386 |
| Jones, Elizabeth97 | Knott, Mr. James 382 |
| Jones, Finch | Knott, James 382, 383, 384, 385, 386 |
| Jones, Mrs. George Alphonso 102 | Knott, Mr 383, 384 |
| Jones, Gertrude L | Knott, Bernard 384, 885 |
| Jones, James | Knott, Francis 385 Knott, Elinor 383 |
| Jones, John Paul 190 | Knott, Ellinor |
| Jones, Miss Nettle M | Knott, Mary |
| Jones, Richard 399, 400, 429 | Knott, Nathaniel 384, 385 |
| Jones, Wm 855, 400, 461 | Knott, William 385 |
| Jowles, Col. Henry 19, 336 | |
| • | Lafayette, Marquis |
| Kent, Miss. 124 | Lake, Capt. Henry 160 |
| Kelly, Mary | Lake, George W., Jr |
| Kemble, Robert | Lake, George |
| Kennard, John | Lake, Charles Henry |
| Keenner, Rev. I. C | Lake, Craig |
| Keene, Lucy | Lake, Walter S |
| Keene, Mary | Lake, Augustus Washington 160 |
| Keene, Richard | Lake, Levin, Jr |
| Keene, Rev. Samuel | Lake, Capt. James Bushrod 160 |
| Keene, Mr. William 158 | Lake, Lieut. Richard Pinkney 160 |
| Keene, William 363 | Lake, Capt. Gabriel Perry 160 |
| Kennedy, Timothy 456 | Lake, Capt. Levin |
| Keniston, Thomas | Lake, Dr. Robert Pinkney 159 |
| Kergorlay, Comte Jean de 60 Keyser, Mrs. Henry Irvine 10 | Lake men, The 159 Lake, Capt. Levin 160 |
| Keyser, Mr. R. Brent 102 | Lake, Edwin B |
| Keyser, Mrs. William 102 | Lake, Bushrod |
| Keyser, Mr. William, Jr 102 | Lake, Augustus |
| Key, Ann Arnold 153 | Lake, Washington 159 |
| Key, Charles Henry 153 | Lake, Capt. Henry 159 |
| Key, Daniel Murray 153 | Lake, George |
| Key, Hon. Edward 150 | Lake, Capt. George |
| Key, Elisabeth Phoebe 152 | Lake, Capt. Henry 158, 159 |
| Key, Edward Lloyd 153 | Lake, Henry, Sr |
| Key, Ellen Lloyd | Lake, Lovey |
| Key, Francis Scott 70, 149, 150, 188 | Lake, Rev. Charles |
| Key, Lieut John Ross 150 | Lake, Robert |
| Key, John Ross 152, 230 | Lamar, Anne |
| Key, Mary Alicia Lloyd Nevins 153 | Lancaster, Henrietta 102 |
| Key, Maria Lloyd 152 | Landman, Nancy 447 |
| Key, Hon. Philip 149 | Lanham, Comfort |
| Key, Philip Barton 153, 202 | Lansdale, Elizabeth |
| Key, Rebecca | Lansdale, Miss |
| Key, Richard Ward 150 | Langworth, James 341, 344 |
| King, Eleanor | Larkin, John |
| King, Geane 363 | Latimer, Randolph 187 |
| King, John 363, 463 | Latimer, Mrs. Elisabeth Wormley. 136 |
| | |

| Latimer, James | Lowe, Col. Henry 15, 75, 176, 177 |
|---|--|
| LaVal94 | Lowe, Henry |
| Lawrence, Nicholas | Lowe, Lady Jane |
| Laurence, Sir Thomas | Lowe, Jane 25, 46, 174, 175, 221 Lowe, Capt. Michael 178 |
| Laurence, Miss | Lowe, Mary |
| Lawson, Jane | Lowe, Maj. John |
| LAWSON, John, Esq 432 | Lowe, Col. Nicholas |
| Layton, Sir William 25 | |
| Lewellin, Mr. John 361 | Lowe, Nick |
| Lewellin, John 877 Lewger, Mr. John 883 | Lowe, Susanna Bennett Darnall 16 |
| Lely, Sir Peter 49 | Lowe, Susannah Maria 177 |
| Lewger, John, Eeq | Lowe, Col. Vincent, 174, 175, 176, 361, 400 |
| Leatherbury, Phillips J 369 | Lowe, Vincent |
| Lee, Richard 106 | Lowndes, Christopher 191 |
| Lee's, The 104 | Lowndes, Richard Tasker 188 |
| Lee, Thomas Sim. 162, 163 | Lowndes, Gov. Lloyd 188, 193 |
| Lee, Col. Richard73, 160, 161, 162, 183 | Lowry, Sarah |
| Lee, Governor 163 | Lloyd, Anna Maria 237 |
| Lee, Gov. Thomas Sim | Lloyd, Cornelius 163 |
| Lee, Francis | Lloyd, Deborah 172 |
| Lee, Philip. 161 | Lloyd, MajGen. Edward 810 |
| Lee, Francis Lightfoot | Lloyd, Col. Edward 1st 164, 167 |
| Lee, Richard Henry 161 | Lloyd, Edward 1st 163, 170, 173 |
| Lee, Col. Richard 2d | Lloyd, DepGov. Edward 164 |
| Lee, Capt. John | Lloyd, Col. Edward 2d 165, 170 |
| Lee, Gov. Thomas | Lloyd, Edward 2d 164, 168 |
| Lee, Thomas | Lloyd, Hon. Col. Edward 3d 217 |
| Lee, Richard 161 | Lloyd, Hon. Edward 3d 18 |
| Lee, William 160 | Lloyd, Edward 3d 160 |
| Lee, Corbin | Lloyd, Hon. Col. Edward 4th 138 |
| Lee, Hon. Richard Henry 2 | Lloyd, Hon. Edward 4th 218 |
| Lee, Francis Lightfoot 2 | Lloyd, Edward 4th 169 |
| Lee, Gov. Thomas Sim | Lloyd, Hon. Edward 6th 153 |
| *Lee, Gen. Gordon | Lloyd, Gov. Edward 160 |
| Lee, Sallie | Lloyd, Senator Edward 169 |
| Lee, Col. James Fenner | Lloyd, Edward, 13, 163, 165, 168, 169, 185 |
| Lee, Col. John | Lloyd, Madam Elizabeth Taylos 188 |
| Lee, Lady Charlotte 46, 53 | Lloyd, Elisabeth 125, 153, 217 |
| Lee, Rev. Jesse 435 | Lloyd, Emily 218 |
| Lee, Mary C | Lloyd, Evan |
| Lee, Alice | Lloyd, Henrietta Maria, 3, 15, 57, 92, 164 |
| Leeds, John | 166, 178, 196 |
| Leeds, Ruth Ball | Lloyd, Madam Henrietta Maria 165 |
| Leigh, Dorothy | Lloyd, Henrietta Maria Neale 188, 237 |
| Leigh, Johanna 160 | Lloyd, Henrietta Maria Neale Ben- |
| Leigh, John, Esq | nett |
| Leitch, Sarah4 | Lloyd, Henry Martin |
| Lincoln, President | Lloyd, Howard, Esq. 173 |
| Lingan, Nicholas | Lloyd, Justice James |
| Livingstones, The | Lloyd, Col. James |
| Linsey, James | Lloyd, Capt. James 170, 173 |
| Lisie (Lyell), Lancelott | Lloyd, James 2d |
| Lock, Dr. William | Lloyd, James 171, 172, 173 |
| Lock, William | Lloyd, James P |
| Lockerman, Dr. Jacob 442 | Lloyd, James Peregrine 173 |
| Lorraine, A | Lloyd, Madam |
| Lord, Francis | Lloyd, Mary Taylos 151, 188 |
| Lowe, Anna Maria | Lloyd, Peregrine |
| Lowe, Bennett 8 | |
| Lowe, Elizabeth 77, 174 | Lloyd, Col. Philemon. 170, 173, 185, 237 Lloyd, Coll. Phyleemon |
| Lowe, Gov. Enoch Louis | Lloyd, Philemon, Jr |
| 10W6, GUV. El. 10U15 | MOYU, FRUSHIOU, Fr |

| 106 | MasCoy, 200 |
|---|--|
| 9, 10 | MacCoy, Mary 370 |
| 1 61, 186 | MacCoy, William 270 |
| 100 | Madbury, John |
| 918 | Maddox, Alexander 391, 392, 398, 395 |
| 72, 178 | 396, 406 |
| 71, 310 | Maddox, Dantel |
| 173 | Maddox, Elinor 398, 396 |
| 173 | Maddox, Elmabeth \$96 |
| 81 | Maddor, Lanh 408 |
| Luces, Jane | Maddox, Lamrus. 206, 396, 394, 396, 396 |
| Lusby, Susanna | 404 |
| Lusby, Robert | *************************************** |
| Lux, Ann 324 | 396 306, 409, 464 a, 292, 393, 396, 396, 409 396, 398 388 5 |
| Lyell, Mary 10 | 296, 409, 464 |
| Lyell, Penwick 99 | a, 392, 396, 396, 396, 409 |
| Lorell, William 90 | |
| Lyell, Robert | 306 |
| Lyell, David | E 845, 306 |
| Lyell, Catherine 99 | 0 178, 179, 180 |
| Lorell, Jame 90 | 21 |
| Lyttleton, Str Richard 45 | ret Ellen 178 |
| 35-11-1 5 | sth 9, 179 |
| McAtee, Agnes Jane 388 | 180 |
| McAtee, Anna A | 178 |
| McAtes, Charles 390 | ab 180 |
| McAtee, Edmond | Jeremiah 179 |
| McAtes, George 390 McAtes, Henry 390 | James 179 |
| McAteo, James | James 179 |
| MaAtee, John, St 387 | 179, 180 |
| MaAtee, John Lind 388 | tend 180 |
| MaAtes, John L | hn Smith 178 |
| MaAtee, Joseph | Magruder, Mary |
| MoAtes, Patrick | Magruder, Nathan |
| McAtes, Samuel 390 | Magruder, Nathaniel, Gentleman. 180 |
| McAtee, Susan | Magruder, Nathaniel |
| MaAtes, Thomas | Magruder, Ninian |
| McAtee, William A | Magruder, Roderick 178 |
| McAtee, William B 387, 889 | Magruder, Capt. Samuel |
| McAtee, William Brady 387 | Magruder, Samuel Wade 180 |
| MoAtee, William 390 | Magruder, Samuel 179, 160 |
| McAtee, Walter 388, 389 | Magruder, William 180 |
| McBryde, Elizabeth 371, 373 | Magruder, Zadock 180, 181 |
| McDonald, Mary 236 | Mallett, William |
| Makemie, Rev. Francis | Mann, Mr Edward 361 |
| Mackettee, Charles 390, 891 | Manon, Margaret, 445 |
| Macketee, Edmond | Manners, Dorothy 166 |
| Macketee, James 386, 391 | Manners, Mr 165 |
| Mackettee, Joseph | Manning, Thomas |
| Macketee, Patrick 368, 386 | Mapp, Eather 400, 412 |
| Macketee, Rosamond 386 | Marrell, John |
| McMaster, Rev. Samuel 156 | Marrett, John 364 |
| McMillan, Elizabeth 31 | Marshall, Catherine |
| McMillan, Fannie | Marshail, Elizabeth 223 |
| Macknamars, Margaret | Marshall, Isaac |
| Machemerra, Margaret 270 | Marshall, Joan |
| McNamera, John Stewart 188 | Marshall, Chief Justice 228 Marshall, Martha 489 |
| Machamara, Thomas 289, 270 | Marchall Thomas |
| McPherson, Capt. William 387, 390 Mastavish, John Lovat 80 | Marshall, Thomas |
| McWay, Mary | Massey, Elisabeth |
| | 20-4-3) TURBUSER (|
| | |

| Matthews, R. Stockett | Moore, Sarah |
|--|--|
| Mattinglys, The | Munn, John : 400 |
| Mattocks, Alexander 265, 392, 393 | Murdoch, Col. John 390 |
| Mattocks, Elinor 265, 392, 393 | Murdoch, Col. John |
| Mattocks, Lasarus 265, 392, 449 | Murray, Miss 106 |
| Martin, Anna Matilda 224 | Musgrove, Anthony 420, 422 |
| Martin, Betty | - |
| Martin, Capt. Francis | Neale, Anne |
| Martin, Henry 171, 172, 224 | Neale, Anne Gill |
| Martin, Sarah | Neale, Mr. Anthon |
| Martin, Sophia | Neale, Anthony 186, 187 |
| Martin, Judge William Bond 447 | Neale, Dorothy 36, 186, 187 |
| Maynard, Benjamin | Neale, Eleanor 101 |
| Maynard, Henry 181, 182 | Neal, Eather 375 |
| Maynard, James | Neal, Esther Nation |
| Maynard, John 181 | Neale, Henrietta Maria, 14, 170, 185, 186 217 |
| Maynard, Nathan | Neale, Henrietta Maria (widow of |
| Maynard, Rachel | Richard Bennett) |
| Maynard, Sarah | Neale, Captain |
| Maynard, Thomas 181, 182 | Neale, Capt. James, 14, 57, 101, 164, 184 |
| Medford Family, The | 185, 186, 187 |
| Mercer, Capt. John | Neale, James 45, 186, 187 |
| Mercer, John, Sr | Nelson, Basti |
| Mercer, John 183 Mercer, Robert 183 | Nevett, Mary |
| Mercer, Susannah 184 | Nicodemus, J. Courtney 252 |
| Mercer, Thomas, Sr | Nicodemus, Miss Emma |
| Mercer, Thomas, Jr | Nicholson, Ann |
| Mercer, Thomas 183 | Nicholson, Capt. Benjamin |
| Meers, Ann 346 | Nicholson, Sir Francis, Royal Goy- |
| Merrick, Hon. William | ernor |
| Mesick, Aaron 370 | Nicholson, Gov. Str Francis 303 |
| Michael, John, Sr | Nicholson, Gov. Francis 20, 112 |
| Michael, Sarah 395, 408, 409 | Nicholson, Governor |
| Middlemore, Josias | Nicholson, Capt. Francis |
| Middleton, Robert 279 | Nicholson, Edward Lloyd 190 |
| Miller, Thomas D | Nicholson, Com. James 190 |
| Minshall, Jeffry 403 | Nickcolison, James |
| Mitchell, Amelia A 371, 378 | Nicholson, Mr. James |
| Money, Elizabeth 223 | Nicholson, James Macon |
| Morgan, Barbara | Nicholson, Judge Joseph Hopper 140 |
| Morgan, Judge Henry 16 | 151, 188 |
| Morgan, Henry 217 | Nicholson, Judge Capt. Joseph H 189 |
| Morris, Betty | Nicholson, Judge Joseph H 188, 199 |
| Morris, John B | Nicholson, Joseph Hopper 190 |
| Morris, Manases | Nicholson, Col. Joseph 140, 190 |
| Morris, Temperance 367, 368, 370 | Nicholson, Joseph |
| Morphet, George 254 | Nicholson, Joseph, Jr |
| Moryson, Robert 100 | Nicholson, Joseph Hopper 188 |
| Moore, Ann | Nicholson, Joseph H |
| Moore, Charity 436 | Nicholson, Rebecca Lloyd 188, 189 |
| Moore, Elizabeth | Nicholson, Com. Samuel 190 Nicholson, William 187 |
| Moore, John 394, 436 | Noble, James |
| Moore, Dr. Mordecai 397, 398 | Norris, Henry |
| Moore, Mordecal | Norwood, Capt. John |
| Mcore, Dr. Mordy 899, 400 | Notley, Gov. Thomas 277 |
| Moore, Doc | Nott, Maj. Edward |
| Moore, M | - |
| Moore, Richard 897 | O'Carroll, Johanna 106, 146 |
| Moore, Dr. Samuel Preston 397 | Offutt, William 8 |
| | |

| Ogg, George 400 | 204 |
|--|---|
| Ogle, Ahr | . 22, 104, 208 |
| Ogle, Anne Tasker 191 | 208 |
| Ogle, Gov. Benjamin 192, 193 | 847 |
| Ogle, Benjamin 3, 192, 193 | |
| Ogie, Governor 190, 191, 102 | 307 |
| Ogle, Mary | 204 |
| Ogle, John 198 | 207 |
| Ogle, Gov. Samuel 190, 193, 194 | burg 307 |
| Ogie, Samuel, Esq | 207 |
| Ogle, Mrs. Samuel 191, 183 | 207 |
| Ogle, Bazzuei 190, 191, 193, 198 | 306 |
| Oldfield, Mrs | 207 |
| Oliphent, Matthew 454 | , 206 |
| Ouborne Capt. John 361 | 205 |
| Osborn, Mary 308 | 306 |
| Owene, Peter 366 | 204 |
| Owen, Thomas 306 | 206 |
| Don Aputla 186 | 206 |
| Paca, Aquila | 304, 306, 206 |
| Pacs, Gov. William, 87, 92, 194, 196, 197 | 204, 206 |
| Paca, Henrietta Maria 4 | 207 |
| Paca, John 194, 195 | 205, 200, 207 |
| Paca, John Philemon 209 | |
| Paca, Robert 194 | API |
| Page, Elizabeth | 1 184 |
| Page, Col. Mann 3 | 207 |
| Page, James | 189 |
| Palmer, Dr. John Williamson 107 | юл 199 |
| Parker, Capt. George 14 | 414 |
| Parker, Miss Arinthas Darby 180 | 403, 406 |
| Parker, William 164 | 448 |
| Parnell, James 304 | 403, 414 |
| Parnell, Katherine | 414, 415 |
| Parnham, Anna Maria | 416, 417 |
| Parrott, Capt. Abner | 416, 417, 418 |
| Parsons, Elizabeth 416 | 404, 407, 408 |
| Parsons, Peter | 407 |
| Peale, Charles Wilson 205 | 107, 408, 418 |
| Punie, Elizabeth Dighy 205 Penie, Sarah 406 | 407, 410, 411 |
| Pearce, Isabella | 401, 310, 311 |
| Pearce, James Alfred | 411, 412, 418 |
| Pendiston, Hon. George 153 | 414, 415 |
| Peel, Str Robert 218 | 414, 416, 417 |
| Peel, Str Robert 83, 168, 229, 428 | 407, 408 |
| Percival, Mrs. David C | 411, 412, 418 |
| Perine, Mrs. E. Glenn | 417, 418 |
| Pigott, Nathaniel 47, 48 | 411, 412, 418 |
| Pile, Hon. John 27 | 106, 406, 412 |
| Pitts, Jean 450 | |
| Plater, Anne 200, 202 | 400, 407, 413 |
| Plater, Charlotte 209 | |
| Plater, Gov. George, 2, 3, 100, 187, 188 | Powell, Yeardley, 400, 410, 411, 412, 418 |
| 901, 908, 917 | Phillips, Elisabeth |
| Plater, Hon. George 2d 200 | Philips, Chas |
| Plater, Judg John Rousby 202 | Phillips, Roger |
| Plater, Rebecca Addison Bowies | District Massage 214 |
| Plater, Thomas | Preston, Dorothy 441, 443 |
| Plowden, Dorothy 101, 208 | Preston, Richard 100, 441 |
| Plowden, Elizabeth 304 | Price, Capt. Benj 273 |
| Plowden, George 23, 101, 308 | Price, Mrs. Benjamin 98 |
| | |
| | |

| Price, Wattrine | Richardson, John 428, 428 Richardson, Margaret 428, 429 |
|--|--|
| Prints, LieutCol. John 117 | Richardson, Mary 139, 444 |
| Prior, Edmund | 4Ft Levin 47 |
| Prior, Mary 210 | |
| Purfrey, Mr. 383 | mas 110 |
| Purnell, Thomas 348 | mas |
| Pryor, Ann 310, 311 | · · · |
| Pryor, Catherine | 437, 430, 431 |
| Pryor, Elizabeth 210, 254, 447 | Dickinson. 431 |
| Pryor, Emory 210 Pryor, James 210, 254 | , 93, 106, 427, 428 |
| Pryor, Joseph. 310 | Jr 438, 429 |
| Pryor, Lieut. Emory | 436 |
| Pryor, Rottlier. 218 | 430, 437 |
| Prvor. Thomas. 218 | 129 |
| Pryor, Thomas. 210 Pryor, William 210, 447 | 129, 155 |
| Pye, Col. Edward | 436 |
| | |
| Queen Anna 190 | 434 |
| Queen Henrietta Maria 164, 184, 185 | 434 |
| | 431, 432, 434 |
| Ramsey, John 319 | . 38, 434, 425, 434 |
| Randall, Ann | 250, 440 |
| Randall, Aquille 295, 295, 434, 425 | 440 |
| Randall, Brice 425 Randall, Christopher, 293, 418, 419, 430 | 440 |
| Mandall, Christopher, 295, 418, 419, 430 | mbury 350 |
| 431, 424, 425 Pandell Cheletopher In |) 212, 250 |
| Randall, Christopher, Jr 418 Randall, Christopher 2d 419 | , 96, 146, 211, 250 |
| Randall, Col. James Ryder 418 | |
| Randall, Johanna 418, 419, 434 | ICHOY BE |
| Rendall, John 424, 425 | 250, 230, 440 |
| Randali, Margaret 295 | u 97, 130 |
| Randal, Nathan | 428, 429 |
| Randall, Rachel | us Sterrett 205, 300 |
| Randall, Roger | 96, 211 |
| Randall, Ruth 395, 434, 425 | 431 |
| Randall, Thomas | wt Sophia 213 |
| Randolph, John 136 | 440 |
| Rathenberry, Hannah 74 | 149 |
| Ray, Ann 296 | 190 |
| Bead, Cornells | 10, 211 |
| Rend, Mary Cornelia 61 | 303 |
| Read, William George 146 | 438 |
| Rende, Miss 158 Records, Banj. 266 | zh 213 |
| Rend, Elisabeth 24 | 06. 211 |
| Reed, Harriet Wilson 255 | 192 |
| Read, Mr. Richard 183 | 192 |
| Reed, Wm 255 | 4 |
| Relfe, Thomas. | 299 |
| Revel, Randall, Sr | 301 |
| Reynolds, Thomas 446 | 344 |
| Richardson, Anthony 420, 421 | 140 |
| Richardson, AttyGen. George. 421 | 150 |
| Richardson, Benjamin | HA |
| Richardson, Capt. George 428 | 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 |
| Richardson, Capt. Peter | 163 |
| Richardson, Daniel 428, 429 | 17111 121 444 |
| Richardson, Elizabeth. 428, 428 Richardson, Gen. Richard. 421 | 200, 301 |
| Richardson, Gev. John Peter 431 | |
| | 341 |

| Robins, Elizabeth 37 | onsthen |
|---|--|
| Robins, Esther 312 | 219, 221 |
| Robins, George 109 | 26, 48, 48, 57, 174, 219, 251 |
| Robins, Maj. John 312 | 176, 219, 230, 221, 222 |
| Robins, Mrs. George 110 | 49 |
| Robins, Mr. John 411 | choles 77, 144, 175 |
| Robins, Mr. Obedience 417 | 223 |
| Robinson, George 431 | 4 215 |
| Robotham, Mr. George 361 | Darnell 77 |
| Roe, Elizabeth 177 | Ninntfred 229 |
| Rogere, Catherine 228 | sin-General 401 |
| Rogers, Edmund Law 203 | Seymour, Col. John |
| Rogers, Nicholas | Sharp, Gov. Horatio 62, 91, 193, 226 |
| Rogers, Nicholas Gassaway 326 | Sherwood, Daniel 110, 223, 431 |
| Rogers, Sumn | Shippen, Dr. Edward 136, 189 |
| Rogere, Susanna \$25, 327 | Shippen, Dr Lloyd Parket 189 |
| Rogers, Samuel 328 | Shippen, Mrs. Edward 180 |
| Ross, Alicia Arnold | Shirman, Charles |
| Ross, General | Shookley, Barah 456 |
| Ross, Mrs. Alicia | Showell, Miss Ellen 112 |
| Roswell, Eliesboth | Sills, Robert 409 |
| Roewell, Montea | |
| Round, Mr. Wm 347 | Slacum, Catherine Boyne 159 |
| Rousby, Ann | 208 |
| Rousby, Christopher 57, 207, 214 | 208 |
| Rousby, Col. John 1st 15 | |
| Rousby, Elisabeth | |
| Rousby, Gertrude 128 | . 106, 104, 149 |
| Rounby, Hon. John 303 | Skreene, Richard. 215 Skeum, Catherine Boyne. 169 203 203 203 203 204 206, 104, 149 206. 200 181 |
| Rousby, John | |
| Rousby, Mr. John | ral |
| Rosier, Col. Benjamin | 318 |
| Ruth, Capt. John | 345 |
| Ruth, Mary | |
| Ryder, Heathly | 261, 462 |
| Ryder, Jane | |
| Ryder, Richard, Jr 422, 433 | |
| Ryder, Richard, Sr 433, 433, 434 | 3, 4, 29 |
| | |
| Baint Clar, Robert 313 | 196, 443 |
| Sanders, James | |
| Banders, William. 334 | 226 |
| Sanderson, Rev. Ambrose 308 | 445 |
| Satterlee, Herbert L 203 | 351, 448 |
| Bayer, Col. Peter | |
| Sayer, Maj. Peter | 353, 358 |
| Scarborough, Ann | 12 |
| Scarborough, Col. Charles 14 | |
| Searborough, Edmund 14 | 261 |
| Bourbotough, Hannah | 19911 - 1991 |
| Scarborough, Katharine 266 | |
| Scarborough, Katharine. 268 Scarborough, Matthew | Smith, Robert 304 |
| Scarburrow, Capt. Edmund 464 | Smith, Samuel 306 |
| Schoolfield, Henry 406 | Smith, Susamah 238 |
| Schoolfield, Margaret | Smith, Thomas 18 |
| Scott, Eleanor | Smith, Thomas A |
| | Smith, William |
| Scott, Mary | Bnow, Susanna |
| Selby, Thomas | Snowden, Caroline 251 |
| Bellman, Harriet | Bnowden, Emily 250 |
| | |

| " * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | Storp, Mary |
|---|--|
| W 250 | Story, Elizabeth |
| | Stratton, Agnes 415 |
| 416 | Stuyvesent, Anna 133 |
| 376 | Stuyvesant, Peter |
| 229 | Swan, Ellen, 133 |
| 223, 234 | Swearingen, Ell |
| 223 | Swearingen, Lieut. John 246 |
| 994 | Swearingen, Marmaduke 345 |
| | |
| 234 | Sweeringen, Samuel |
| 223 | Swearington, Col. James Biroda 244 |
| k10 234 | Swift, Rebecca |
| | |
| 223 | |
| 228, 224, 236 | |
| 2001 | 186 83, 175 |
| 221, 224 | 222 |
| 223, 223 | ********************************** |
| 125 | pp 178, 207, 214 |
| | 420 |
| | 427, 438, 438 |
| liceley 49, 219 | 428, 429 |
| | 427, 428, 439 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | Tasker, Elizabeth 3, 191 |
| ler.,, 163 | Tasker, Frances |
| 152 | Tasker, Hon. Benjamin 17, 191 |
| | Tasker, Rebecen |
| 225 | |
| | bin |
| lprigg 238 | 6. |
| | |
| Hume., 226, 217 | 1 2, 316 |
| T. C. | 10 |
| | k 3d 3 |
| Stewart, 1860et | |
| Steuart, Susannah | L. John 3d 3, 146 |
| Stevens, Charles 146 | |
| Stevens, Col. William, 175, 346, 361, 364 | *************************************** |
| 405, 441, 442, 448, 455, 461 | Plaser |
| Stevens, Edwin | |
| Stevens, Gov. Samuel 443 | L |
| Stevens, John 443 | |
| Stevens, Magdalen 441, 443 | Avendish |
| Stevens, Mary 443 | |
| Pievens, Miss May | L |
| Stevens, Serah | |
| Stevens, Thomas | |
| Stewart, Anthony 30 | |
| Stewart, Gilbert 454 | |
| Stewart, Mice Letitis 205 | |
| Stewart, Patrick | a usuma, svespeniii |
| St. George, Sir Richard 41, 48 | Thomas, Charles Edward 233 |
| Btineheomb, John 420, 421 | Thomas, Christopher 442 444 447 |
| Stinchcomb, Thomas 421 | Thomas, Christopher 442, 444, 447 Thomas, Douglas H 73, 119, 232, 235 |
| Stinton, George | Thomas, Dr. Philip 119, 220, 231 |
| Stirling, Lord 197 | Thomas, Edmond |
| Stockett, Frances 96, 134 | Thomas, Edinabeth, 210, 386, 444, 445, 447 |
| Stone Over William 48 44 44 44 | Thomas Con Francis |
| Stone, Gov. William 22, 22, 82, 82, 427 | Thomas, Gov. Francis |
| Stone, John. 278 | Thomas, Gov. Philip Francis 447 |
| Stone, Thomas | Thomas, Hoo. John Hanson 231 |
| Stone, William 346 | Thomas, Hon. Philip 73 |
| | |

| Thomas, James 229 | 448, 440, 450 |
|---|---|
| Thomas, Jane 446, 447 | 207 |
| Thomas, Joseph 447 | 308 |
| Thomas, John | 404, 400 |
| Thomas, John Hanson 283, 234 | |
| Thomas, Judith 446 | Ntebolson 123 |
| Thomas, LieutCol. Philip 280 | 454 |
| Thomas, Major | 458 |
| Thomas, Mary Randolph 235 | **** *** *** |
| Thomse, Nancy 447 | 485, 487, 458 |
| Thomas, Penelope | dley 452, 458 |
| Thomas, Philip Hanson | 454, 458 458 |
| Thomas, Rachel | 464, 456, 458 dley 483 |
| Thomas, Rawleigh Colston 213, 216 | 163, 454, 456, 458 |
| Thomas, Samuel | 468 |
| Thomas, Simon | 458 |
| Thomas, Stephen 444, 445, 447 | mell 450 |
| Thomas, Thomas 385, 444, 445 | 208 |
| Thomas, Tristram, 235, 443, 444, 445, 446 | 298 |
| 447 | 458 |
| Thomas, William, 171, 229, 346, 444, 445 | |
| Thompson, Araminta | 458 |
| Thompson, Mr. Henry F 178 | Tradesta - Technol |
| Thompson, William 449 Thompson, William 456 | Todvine, Joshus |
| Thorne, Capt. William | Todvine, Thomas |
| Thornton, Posthumous | Townsend, Charles 404 |
| Tilden, Ann | Travere, Elisabeth |
| Tilden, Charles | Travers, Miss |
| Tilden, John 235 | Truttt, John 349 |
| Tilden, Marmaduke 235, 236 | Trust, James |
| Tilden, Martha 235 | Tucker, the widow Rose 104 |
| Tilden, Mary 335, 236 | Tucker, Dr. Aaron |
| Tilden, Samuel J 131 | Turner, Daniel 183 |
| Tilden, Sarah | Turner, James |
| Tilden, Tabitha 225 | Turner, Mary |
| Tilden, Tylden | Tylden, Charles 139 Tylden, Marmaduke 139 |
| Tilghman, Aaron. 452 | Tylden, Wealthy Ann. 139 |
| Tilghman, Ana Maria 239 | Tyler, President John 98 |
| Tilghman, Col. Oswald 239 | Tyler, Robert 96, 400 |
| Tilghman, Col. Richard 234 | |
| Tilghman, Col. Tench | Utie, Ann 14 |
| Tilghman, Eltjah | Utie, Col. John |
| Tilghman, Elisabeth | Umfreville, Chas |
| Tilghman, Hon. Matthew237, 228 | Underwood, Mary |
| Tighman, John | Upshur, Mr |
| Tilghman, Josiah. 451 Tilghman, Judge James. 227, 237 | Vanderbeyden, Anna Margarita |
| Tilghman, Juliana | Herman, 263 |
| Tilghman, Katherine | Vanderbeyden, Ariana 263 |
| Tilghman, Mary 200, 236, 451, 483 | Vanderheyden, Matthias 136, 263 |
| Tilghman, Richard 200, 236 | Yander Voort, Catherina 210 |
| Tilghman, Sarah | Vander Voort, Michael Paul 210 |
| Tilghman, William 239, 451 | Van Swearingen, Anne |
| Tillman, Aeron | Van Swearingen, Gerret, 17, 24, 242, 246 |
| Tillman, Eliner | Van Swearingen, Col. King 246 |
| Tillman, Elimbeth 450 Tillman, Gidson, 448, 449, 450, 461, 483 | Van Swearingen Joseph 244, 345 |
| Tillman, Gidson, 448, 440, 450, 451, 443 | Van Swearingen Josiah |
| Tillman, Istah | Van Swaaringen, Thomas |
| Tilman, John 448, 450 | Varieth, Casper and Judith |
| Tiliman, Joseph 450 Tiliman, Moses 448, 450 | Varieth, Nicholas |
| A MILLIAND, JACOBS TEN; 100 | * ma |
| | |

| Yeards, Sallie Fernance | S |
|---------------------------|--|
| Verson, Then | Torona Sanara |
| Vennicken, Seram 225 | Continues Asserting |
| Verenegen, Mr. Richard 42 | Westington, Cal. Laurence. Cl. 107, 357 |
| Violen, Mary | Westington, Col. William Augustion, 3 |
| Viston, Secreti | 30 |
| Vjeton, fiolomou | Weightenstein, Gen. George, 10, 55, 160, 160 |
| Vincent, Benj., 5r | _169, 262, 322 |
| 700 Radal, Bestries , 131 | Washington, Jane |
| von Endesburgh, Eitsebeth | Workington, John Augustine. 30 |
| 444 | Waterstein, Lovie William . M |
| 194 194 | |
| 134 | - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| 210 | |
| | THE |
| 🐗 | |
| 10, 441, 462 | |
| | |
| 465 | |
| 564 | **** * *** |
| 461 | |
| 100 | |
| 444 440 | <u>115</u> |
| 461, 462 | |
| 250 | |
| 336 | *************************************** |
| 314 | |
| 210 | |
| 219 | 100 |
| 304, 319 | 38 |
| 362 | |
| M. 998 998 | |
| 10, 826, 328 253 | *************************************** |
| 226 | |
| 97 | |
| . 251, 262 | |
| 263 | |
| 253 | |
| w, 246, 350 | 1 134 |
| 328 | 353 |
| 350 | 149, 408 |
| | 147 |
| 952 | 22 |
| 352 | |
| 250 | 384 |
| 0, 251, 252 | 347, 461 |
| 351 | ···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| . 247, 348 253 | *************************************** |
| 363 | 994 |
| 352 | 225 |
| 349 | |
| 252 | |
| . 247, 326 | |
| 253 | iii , |
| 261, 827 | B 54 |
| 283 | |
| 438 | 130 |
| iii | 6, 418, 416, 417 |
| | -1 |

| WM 15 1 5.7 15 | W 12 - 1 - 2 1 Th - 2 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 |
|---|--|
| Wilkins, Nathaniel 414, 415 | Woolford, Col. Roger 311, 294 |
| Wilkinson, Elisabeth 127 | Woolford, James 442 |
| Wilkinson, William 127 | Worrell, Mary 236 |
| Willan, Richard 345 | Wormley, Capt. James 136 |
| William III, King 8 | Wormley, Katherine Prescott 137 |
| Williams, Catherine 137 | Wormley, Mrs. Ralph 3 |
| Williams, Gen. Otho Holland 150 | Wormley, Ralph |
| Williams, John 354, 355 | Worthington, Acheah 111, 257 |
| Williams, Miss | Worthington, Brice, Thomas Beale. 256 |
| Williams, Molly | Worthington, Brig-Gen. Thomas C. 258 |
| Williamson, Duncan | Worthington, Capt. John111, 255, 256 |
| Williamson, Elisabeth 255 | Worthington, Catherine 324 |
| Williamson, George 253 | Worthington, Maj. Nicholas 256 |
| Williamson, Hannah 254 | Worthington, Maj. Samuel 256 |
| Williamson, James Pryor 255 | Worthington, Priscilla |
| Williamson, John 211, 254 | Worthington, Samuel |
| Williamson, Mary 254 | Worthington, Sarah |
| Williamson, Rachel 254 | Worthington, Thomas, 256, 825, 328, 339 |
| Williamson, Rev. Alexander, 139, 253, 261 | 441 |
| Williamson Samuel John 255 | Worthington, William 257 |
| Williamson, Sarah | Wright, Edward 433 |
| | |
| Williamson, Thomas Wilson 255 | Wright, John 432 |
| Willis, Mrs. John M | Wright, Ishmael 308 |
| Wills, James | Wyatt, Sarah 89, 90 |
| Wilmer, Rebecca | 75-4- O |
| Wilmer, Simon 140 | Yate, George |
| Wilson, Ephraim 128 | Yeardley, Capt. Argall 395, 408 |
| Wilson, Levin 451 | Yeardley, Argall, Gent 895 |
| Wilson, Thomas 8 | Yeardley, Argall 408, 409, 411 |
| Winder, Capt. John 361, 379, 461 | Yeardley, Frances 395, 408 |
| Winder, Lev. 300 | Yeardley, Elisabeth 408 |
| Winder, Thomas 379 | Yeardley, Gov. Sir George 396 |
| Winen, Jane 383 | Yeardley, Sarah, 395, 408, 409, 415, 417 |
| Winen, Phario 383 | Yerbury, Sarah111 |
| Winright, Charles 369 | Young, Anna 385 |
| Winter, Capt. William 390 | Young, Josiah 70 |
| Winter, Jane Brown 80 | - - |
| Wolseley, Mary 36 | Zane, Elisabeth 64 |
| Woodcock, Mr. John 54 | Zane, Col. Ebeneser 63 |
| Woodward, Mary Harriette 255 | Zane, Capt. Noah 64 |
| • | • |

| | - | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | • | | |
| | | - | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

INDEX OF FAMILIES

| Addison | 1 | | |
|--|-----------|--|--------|
| Beall | 5 | Harwood | |
| Belt | 11 | Hatton | 125 |
| Bennett | 13 | Hemsley | |
| Blackiston | 18 | Henry | |
| Bladen | 16 | Herman | 131 |
| Brent | 21 | Holland | |
| Briscoe | 28 | | |
| Brooke | 32 | Howard | 145 |
| Brown families of Ann Arundel | | Humphreys | 362 |
| _ County | 286 | - | |
| Burgess | | Jackson | 376 |
| Bordley | 261 | • | ••• |
| Bosman-Bosman | | Key | 140 |
| Boyd | 267 | King | |
| Brandt | 276 | Knott | |
| Brasseur-Brashears | 283 | *************************************** | 002 |
| Browne, Abell | 302 | T.1. | 4 2 22 |
| Browne, Robert "of Wrighton" | 807 | | |
| | | Lee | |
| Calvert | 39 | Lloyd | |
| Carroll | 54 | Lowe | 114 |
| Chapline | 61 | | |
| Chew | 65 | Maddox of Virginia and Maryland | |
| Claggett | 67 | Magruder | |
| Contee | 71 | Maynard | |
| Covington | | McAtee | |
| Cromwell | 73 | Mercer | |
| | | Moore | 897 |
| Darcy-Dorsey | 86 | | |
| Darnall | <u>75</u> | P • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • | |
| Davis | 77 | Nicholson | 187 |
| De Courcy | 81 | | |
| Denwood | | Ogle | 190 |
| Digges | 84 | | |
| Dorseys of Hockley | 8/ | Paca | 194 |
| Duvall | 72 | Plater | |
| Bathley of Ohenley Country | 919 | Plowden | 203 |
| Fairfax of Charles County | 910 | Polk | 204 |
| Fenwick | 90 | Porter | 207 |
| Gale | 100 | Powell | 403 |
| Gassaway | | Powell, Nicholas of Virginia | |
| Gerard | | Powell, Old Thomas and Goodie | 416 |
| Gist | | Pryor | 210 |
| Goldsborough | | - | |
| Greenberry | | Randall | 418 |
| Greene | | Richardson | 426 |
| ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | | Rider of Somerset County | 431 |
| Hall | 112 | Ridgely of Anne Arundel County | 437 |
| Hammond | | Ridgely of Baltimore County | 211 |
| Hammond of Somerset County | | Rousby | 214 |

INDEX OF FAMILIES

| Sewall Spencer Steuart | 222 | Tighman Toadvin | 296 453 |
|--|-----|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Stevens | 441 | Van Sweringen | 240 |
| Thomas of Kent | 443 | Walker Warfield. Williamson | 246 |
| County | 448 | Worthington. | |

GENERAL INDEX

| Abell's Lot | Beverly 224 |
|---|--|
| Abell's Lot Manor 304 | Beyond Expectation 347 |
| Abergaveney 878, 379 | Black Polk |
| Abraham's Lotts 457 | Bladensburg 252 |
| Accomac | Bobing Manor 340, 386 |
| Accomac County, Virginia | Bogettenorton Hundred 347 |
| Accomack 383 | Bohemta |
| Accomack, Virginia 404 | Bohemia Manor 132, 133, 134, 136, 137 |
| Accomack, Virginia 404 Addition 289, 291 | Bolingbrooke |
| Albemarie County, Virginia 272 | Bostic House |
| All Hallows 248 | Boston, Massachusetts 255 |
| All Hallow's Church 123 | Bowles Separation |
| All Hallow's Parish 269 | Bosman's Choice |
| | |
| All Hallow's Parish Church 358 | Brasen Thorpe Hall |
| Amity 451 | Brecon, Wales 431 |
| Amphill Grange 269, 271 | Briksheugh |
| Ancient City, The 246 | Broad Creek Church |
| Annamessex 210 | Bromly 103, 105 |
| Annapolis. 17, 197, 227, 249, 803, 836, 839 | Brookeville, Montogmery County 329 |
| Anne Arundel County 37, 247, 330 | Brough 400 |
| Argaty 227 | Brownley 287 |
| Ark and Dose 28 | Browne's Addition 294, 296, 297 |
| Ark, The 340 | Browne's Adventure 289 |
| Ashby | Brown's Chance 289, 291 |
| Assurance, The | Browne's Folly 289, 291 |
| Astor Library 132 | Browne's Forest 290, 291 |
| Ayno (surveyed 1682) 357 | Browne's Increase 290, 291 |
| Ayrehire, Scotland 278 | Browne's Peace 289, 292 |
| | Brownston 287 |
| Bachelor's Choice | Brownton 287 |
| Bachelor's Hope 204 | Buckroe 442 |
| Ballachallam 227 | Bushy Park 250 |
| Baltimore County 183, 418 | Bushwood 103, 105, 208 |
| Baltimore, The | Bushwood Lodge 149 |
| Baltimore Town 106 | printanog roafe |
| | Change Class |
| Barbadoes | Cains Close |
| Barbadoes Hall | Calvert County, 6, 7, 143, 164, 175 177 |
| Barren Quarter | 182, 212, 216, 267, 285, 385, 441 |
| Beale's Reserve 400 | Calverton83 |
| Bean's Hall 451 | Carlisle House |
| Beard's Habitation 400 | Cambridge |
| Belain | Cape Charles |
| Bel Atr 191, 193 | Carrollton |
| Bellefield 85 | Carvel Hall |
| Belmont | Caroline County 429, 430 |
| Belts Prosperity | Carroll's Forest 54 |
| Belvedere 148, 152 | Castle Platus |
| Belvoir | Catling's Plaine 442 |
| Bennetts Delight 432 | Cave Town |
| Bennetts Point | Cecil County, 133, 183, 184, 208, 215, 400 |
| Berkley County, Virginia 30 | Cedar Point. 149 |
| Berkeley, Estate of 14 | Chance |
| Berlin | Chaptico Church 149 |
| Bermuda, Island of 804 | Chapultepec120 |
| | |

| Charles County | 186. | 283 | Eastern Shore 155, 376, 433, 4 | 4 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------|--|------------|
| Charles Purchase | | | Eastern Shore of Maryland 381, 4 | 13 |
| Chesapeake Bay | | | Eastern Shore, Virginia 382, 391, | ũ |
| Charleston, South Carolina | | 149 | Easton | |
| Cherry Grove | | | Edinburgh | |
| Chester | | | Edmondson's Lower Cove | Ĭ |
| Chesterfields | | | Elizabeth River, Virginia | |
| Chester | | | Elkridge | |
| Chester Galley, The | | | Elk Ridge | |
| Chester Church | | | Ely O'Carroll | |
| Chelses | | | Esopus | 25 |
| Chevy Chase | | | Exchange | 10 |
| Chicago, Illinois | | | | |
| Chicemore Branch | | | Fenwick Manor 98, | 10 |
| Chickswant Branch | | | Fife Enlarged | |
| Choptank River | | | Fire Island | M |
| Choptank Island | | | Flanders, Earldome of | |
| Citie of St. Mary's 303, 333, | | | "Flowers of the Forest" | |
| Cley's Adventure | | 457 | Folly Hall | 6 |
| Clifts, The | | | Folly Quarter | 0 |
| Clink | | | "Forest of Needwood" | 17 |
| Cliveden | | | Fork Branch 367, 370, 3 | 17: |
| Clynmalyra | | 55 | Fort Duquesne | 10 |
| Cloverfields | | | Fort Kent Manor | 2 |
| Cobb's Island | | 186 | Fort McHenry 152, 2 | |
| Collington | | 95 | Fort Washington | 119 |
| Comgaehiegue Manor | | 183 | Fortune | |
| Collins Adventure | • • • • | 810 | Fountain Rock | |
| Compton | | | Foxley | 3 |
| Constant Friendship, The | | 837 | France 283, 1 | 13 |
| Cook County, Illinois | | 389 | Franklin's Enlargement | Ŋ |
| Coskaway. | 464, | 465 | Frederick County 182, 230, 2 | 7 |
| Costessy Hall | | | Frederick County, Virginia | 31 |
| Cottingham Creek | | | Frederick, Maryland | 1 |
| Courcy-on-Wye | | | Fredericktown | Ş |
| Coventry | | | Friends Gift | |
| Covingtons Chance | | | Friendship | |
| Covingtons Comfort | | | Fulton 3 | Ĭ. |
| Covingtons Vyneyard | • • • • | 310 | | |
| Cow Quarter | • • • • | 407 | Gassaway's Ridge | 3 |
| Craignaigh | • • • • | 178 | Georgetown9, | 10 |
| Cromwell's Adventure | | 74 | Georgetown College | U |
| Croome | 7, 68 | , 70 | Georgia | .40 |
| Cumberland County | • • • • | 28 | Gideon's Luck | 41 |
| Delete Admenture | 440 | 480 | Good Fellowship, 293, 294, 295, 296, 2 | 7/ |
| Dale's Adventure Dame's Quarter | | | 298, 302, 419, 421, 422, 424, 425 | 6 7 |
| Danbury | | | Goodlington Mazor | 7/ |
| Dashieli's Creek | • • • • | ARA | Granfield 4 | |
| Dawson's Fortune | • • • • | 449 | Great Oak Manor | 20 |
| De la Brooke | • • • • | 444 | Greenberry Forest | }\$7 |
| De la Brooke Manor 34 | 78 | 100 | Greenberry Point 13, 3 | ابد 77 |
| Delaware | | | Greene's Inheritance | M. |
| Delaware River | -z1, | 125 | Greene's Rest | |
| Diamond | • • • • · | 200 | Greenfield | |
| Diligent Search | | 428 | Green Hill 364, 367, 369, 370, 3 | ř |
| Dinah Fords Beverdam | • • • • | 308 | Greenhill 1 | 12 |
| Dodson | - • • • | 226 | Greenland 67. | 71 |
| Dogwood | | | Guernsey | |
| Dorchester County | | | Guilford 2 | |
| Dorsey's Gain | | | | |
| Double Purchase | | 209 | Herring Creek 404, 410, 4 | 32 |
| Doughoregan Manor | | 55 | Hickory Hills 428, 4 | 29 |
| Dumblane | | 178 | Hilliar's Discovery | 06 |
| | - | - | | ~ • |

| Hill of Doon | Lake's District |
|---|---|
| Hagerstown, Maryland 245, 38 | 7 Land Downe |
| Hali's Inheritance | Landown 347 |
| Hambrooks 131 | |
| Hammersmith 5 | |
| | |
| Hammond's Addition | |
| Hammond's Adventure, 352, 353, 354 | |
| 854, 355, 856 | Longhill 376, 877 |
| Hampton 120, 129, 212 | Long Isle 104 |
| Hanslap's Range 350 | Long Island 107, 240 |
| Haphasard122 | Long Point |
| Harford County 195, 196 | Lord Baltimore's Gift 53 |
| Harlem, New York 430 | Louisiana |
| Harlem Park 220 | |
| | Tornia Maria |
| Harwood | Love's Neck |
| Harwood Hall 123 | |
| Harwood House | |
| Harwood on Road R 304 | |
| Hayward Point | |
| Hemsley's Britland 359 | Manhattan 134 |
| Herrington | 5 Manning 309 |
| "Hookley-in-the-Hole" 85 | |
| Hog Hole | |
| Hoggs Down 370 | Marshall Hall 121 |
| Holland 242 | |
| | |
| Holland's Islands | |
| Holland's Straits 141 | |
| Homewood | |
| Hooker's Purchase | |
| Hooper's Island 145 | Mattawoman |
| Hopewell | |
| Howard County 182 | |
| Huntington Quarter 446 | |
| Hynson's Town 130 | |
| 11у проц в 10 чи | Mannour of Zachya 54 |
| Increase | |
| | |
| Indian Range 183 | |
| Illinois | |
| Isle of Kent | |
| Isle of Plowden 106 | |
| | Montpelier 234, 250 |
| Jackson's Creek 376, 381 | |
| James City | Morgan's Creek 440 |
| Jamestown, Virginia 248, 410 | Morumsco |
| Jasmine | |
| John's Loss | Mount Airy, Maryland 58 |
| Joppa | 7 Mount Atron Translate 100 100 101 100 |
| | |
| Joseph's Folly 45 | |
| Jesiman 352 | |
| | Mount Vernon 5, 86, 316 |
| Keene's Lott 363, 367, 371 | Mount Vernon Place 148 |
| Kent County, 188, 190, 223, 236, 254, 261 | Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, 154 |
| 262 | My Lord's Kindness 76 |
| Kent Island 109, 117, 120, 344 | My Lord's Gift |
| Kentucky 253, 250 | 3 |
| Kimbleton 120 | Nanticoke |
| King's Creek 38 | |
| Kingland | Nassawaddocks Creek |
| Kingston Hall | Toperand County Treater 600 604 |
| Wingle Mountain | Nansemond County, Virginia. 883, 884 |
| King's Mountain 10 | 7 Needwood |
| | 37 4 |
| King William's School, Trustee of | l New Amstel |
| Kipling, England, Birthplace of | New Amstel |
| Kipling, England, Birthplace of First Lord Baltimore 38 | New Amstel |
| Kipling, England, Birthplace of | New Amstel |

| | _ |
|---|---|
| New Connaught | Princeton 120 |
| Newberry 352 | Prince William County, Virginia 315 |
| New England 257 | Providence 308, 336 |
| | |
| New London 357 | Pryor's Chance |
| New Scotland, Prince George's County | Purnell's Adventure 356 |
| County 967 | |
| NT TZ1. 100 041 | Aughen Park Miles |
| New York 193, 241 | Quaker Ketch, The 314 |
| Nicholson's Manor | Quantico |
| Northampton | Quantico Creek |
| No. 4 harmonday Classical Street 100 | |
| Northampton County, Virginia 189 | Quantico Branch |
| 264 , 265 , 311, 382-395, 405-418 | Quaponque |
| 264, 265, 311, 382-395, 405-418 North Carolina | Quaparnee Neck |
| Non-A W-11 109 | Output Appela Country 15 104 160 167 |
| Nominy Hall | Queen Anne's County, 15, 124, 168, 187 |
| North Court, Isle of Wight 169 | 210, 254, 445, 446, 44 7 |
| Northumberland County, England. 193 | Queen Anne's Parish 124, 271 |
| | 4000 12320 0 2 22 22 11111111111111111111 |
| North Point 228, 301 | D 1 1 1 D 1 |
| | Ralph's Purchase 436 |
| Oakdale 252 | Randall's Fancy 418, 419, 421, 424 |
| Ogletown 193, 194 | Randall's Purchase 418, 419 |
| OKIGROM II | |
| Old Landing 409 | Randall's Range 418, 419 |
| Oldman's Folly 297 | Randallstown |
| Olivia's Portion 406 | Ranter's Ridge, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294 |
| | |
| Oxford 4, 174 | 296, 297 |
| Oxon Hill | Ravenston |
| | Readbourne Mansion 168 |
| Theread of the Ninter | |
| Parish of St. Ninian | Reformation, The Ship 22 |
| Pascottaway Fort | Rehoboth Church |
| Patomac River | Rehoboth, or "Room for All," 156, 161 |
| | 435 |
| Parson's Landing | 500 |
| Partnership 325, 326, 327, 328 | Repunque347 |
| Patuxent 8, 33, 36, 337 | Resurrection Manor 22, 101, 208 |
| | Revensione |
| Pearch Creek | |
| Peggy Stewart, The | Rewastico Branch 464 |
| Pennsylvania 255, 397, 450 | Rhode Island 181, 298 |
| Perth Amboy | Richard's Manor71 |
| | |
| Philadelphia 198, 239 | Richmond, Virginia 391 |
| Piscataway, or Broad Creek Parish, 4 | Ridgely's Lot |
| 345 | Righton |
| | |
| Pleasant Prospect | Ringan |
| Plimhimmon | River Trent, England 41 |
| Pocodenorton | Roadley 225 |
| | Rock of Dumbarton 6.9 |
| Pocomoke | |
| Pocomoke Hundred 346 | Rolling Road 345 |
| Poem, "In the Attic" 1 | Rousby Hall, 15, 128, 155, 202, 216, 218 |
| | |
| Poolshope449 | Runsell 378 |
| Potomac River 8 | |
| Polk's Defense | Salisbury, Wicomico County, 130, 381 |
| Poplar Grove | 454 |
| | |
| Poplar Hill | Sapling Ridge |
| Poplar Island | Sassafras Creek |
| Poquedenorton Hundred 346 | Schuylkill |
| Domail's Addition ANE 407 | |
| Powell's Addition 405, 407 | Scotch Presbyterian |
| Powell's Inclusion 404 | Scroton |
| Powell's Lott 404, 405, 407, 410, 412 | Security400 |
| Powell's Mill Dand | Severn, The River |
| Powell's Mill Pond | Devern, The Man |
| Powell's Recovery 405, 407 | Shaftabury |
| Prague 131 | Sharpsburg |
| Prefacevi | Sherbin 352, 353, 254 |
| Decembers Mt. | |
| Presbyterians, The 8 | Sherborne 347, 349 |
| Prince George's County, 10, 212, 267, 268 | Sider Neck |
| 273, 274 | Simpleton |
| | Constitution 446 |
| Prince George's Street 124 | Small Hopes449 |
| Prince Maurice, The 240, 241 | Small Lott 379 |
| Princess Anne 873, 462 | Snow Hill Town 310 348 |
| | |

| Somerset County, 141, 376, 382, 435, | 453 | The Severn | 196 |
|---|------------|--|-------------|
| 463 | | The Small Lott | 378 |
| Soldier's Fortune | | The Social Athens of America | |
| Solitude | | The Woodyard | |
| Sotterley 2, 3, 4, 188, 189, | | Thompson's Adventure 450, | 451 |
| South Carolina | | Tuckahoe | |
| South River, Anne Arundel County, 89, 317, 397, 399, 400 | 90 | TuxberryTilghman's Island | 174 |
| South River Club 317, | 307 | Tillman's Adventure | |
| South River Settlement | 217 | Tiliman's Care. | |
| Spencer Hall | | Timberly | |
| St. Anne's Church, Annapolis 17, | 115 | Timber Ridge | |
| States of Holland | 42 | Timerton | |
| St. Clement's Manor, 18, 20, 21, 103, | | Tipkewant Creek | 378 |
| 105, 149, 208 | | Toadvines Mill | |
| St. Elizabeth's Manor | 17 | Toadvine Security | |
| St. Inigoes | 211 | Tred Haven, Talbot County | 428 |
| St. James' Parish, Anne Arundel | 120 | Trullicks Grange | 430 |
| County | 100 288 | Trustram | 210 |
| St. John's Parish | 10K | Ondie s Good Will 209, 270, | <i>41</i> L |
| St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel | | Valenciennes, France | 242 |
| County | | Van Sweringen's Point | |
| St. Maries, 21, 23, 150, 361, 377, 383, | 884 | Virginia, 13, 16, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 163, | |
| 398, 423, 483 | | 234, 253, 311, 312, 376, 382, 383, 391, | |
| St. Michael's Creek | | 403, 404, 406, 413, 416, 441, 453 | |
| St. Paul's Parish | 138 | Virginia City County | 383 |
| St. Paul's, Kent County 235, | | Virginia, Colony of | 332 |
| Stout | | Virginia Company | |
| St. Winoxberg | | Virginia Militia | 14 |
| Success Farm | | Waldedaa | 400 |
| Susquehanna Manor 214, | | Waldridge | 904 |
| Susquehanna Point 57, | | Warburton Manor | |
| Sussex County, Delaware 374, | | Wardour Castle | |
| Dubbez County, Detaware 012, | 100 | Warfield's Plains | |
| Talbot County, 16, 61, 138, 166, 174, | 210 | Warfield's Right | |
| 222, 359, 426, 441, 443 | | Warington | |
| Tisbury, England, Epitaph to Anne | | Warren's Ridge | |
| Arundel, wife of Cecil Calvert | | Warwick 42, | 380 |
| The Abraham | | Warwick Fort Manor | |
| The Addition | | Washington | 11 |
| The Beaver | | Washington County | |
| The Caves | 200 100 | Watkin's Hope | |
| The Cliffs | 184 | West India Islands | 460 |
| The Eastern Shore 155, 169, | 177 | Westlock's Adventure | |
| The Gentleman's Gift | | Westmoreland County, Virginia, 161, | |
| The Girl's Portion | 76 | West Nottingham Academy | 130 |
| The Globe | 359 | Weston 67, 68, | 129 |
| The Golden Fortune | | Westopkin Creek | 377 |
| The Hermitage | | Westover | 14 |
| The Increase | 247 | West Point | 120 |
| "The Land of Valleys" | | West Puddington 399, | |
| The Loyal Charles | _ б 199 | West River 401, 427, | |
| The Lloyd House The Lyon | | White Hall 178 102 904 927 | 550 040 |
| The Middle | | White Hall 176, 192, 204, 337, White Haven | <u> </u> |
| Theobush Manning | | Whole Gammon 294, 295, | 204 |
| "The Out Quarter" | 270 | Wicomico 454, | |
| The Patuxent | 200 | Wicomico County 453, | |
| The Second Addition to Snowden's | | Wicomico Hundred | |
| Manor 325, 326, | 328 | Wicomico River | 19 |
| The Security | 400 | Wilkesbarre | |
| | | | |

| Williamstadt | Wye Hall 67 |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Wimbledon, Surrey | Wye House, 15, 16, 128, 151, 153, 163, 165 |
| Winter Quarter 404, 405, 410 | 167, 170, 171, 173, 185, 186, 188, 189, 198 |
| Wollaston Manor 45, 101, 187 | 218 |
| Worcester County 448, 453, 456, 457 | Wye Island 196, 197 |
| Worthington's Courtesy 257 | Wye River |
| Wotapquen Creek 376 | |
| Wrack Island 414 | Yorktown 238 |
| Wrighton 306, 307, 308 309 | |
| Wye 8, 163, 237 | Zachaiah Fort |

ERRATA

Page 18, "Blackiston" should read Blakiston.

Page 23, "Thomas Stone" should read William Stone.

Page 81, eleventh line from bottom, "not" should be omitted.

Page 88, third line from top, "projenitor" should read Progenitor.

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